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MERTON CHURCH, NORFOLK, N.E.



MERTON HALL, NORFOLK, N.E.

*To the Right Hon^{ble} Baron Walsingham,
this Plate is humbly inscribed by M.D. Duffield.*

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1825.

VOLUME XCV.

(BEING THE EIGHTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET;

WHERE LETTERS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO BE SENT, POST-PAID;

AND SOLD BY JOHN HARRIS,

AT THE CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LUDGATE STREET;

AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1825.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

ON COMPLETING HIS XCVth VOLUME.

HAIL, veteran Sage ! whose years have reach'd the span
Assign'd by Moses* to the life of man.
Still may fresh laurels crown thy deathless name,
Won in the paths of honour and of fame.
'Tis thine to save from premature decay,
And from Time's grasp wrest half his spoils away.
In thy perennial Work the inquiring eye
May trace the solemn rites of days gone by.
There† we behold, by Druid Priests ador'd,
The trinal power of Heaven's eternal Lord.

Through London's streets when sounds of mourning past
Unheeded on the pestilential blast,
When ‡ the black cart in dire array was led,
And the hoarse bellman summon'd forth the dead,
With glistening eye we read recorded there
The prudent Citizen's unyielding care,
That check'd the direful Minister of fate,
Who vainly hover'd round his humble gate—
At his right hand while tens of thousands fell,
He unpolluted heard the funeral knell.

And see where follows, in procession slow,
The solemn Pageant's § quaint and stately show—
When civic Poets in prolific verse
The glories of their Sovereign's sway rehearse.
When the tall spire of Kibworth's || ancient fane
With ruin strews the tomb-encumber'd plain,
Its form, preserv'd in thy recording Page,
Survives conspicuous to each future age.
And when, by the Destroyer's scythe o'erthrown,
Falls the high tower and monumental stone;
When those proud fabrics in confusion lie,
Rear'd by their builders for eternity;
When from that stroke no pious wish can save
The Giant Gods of Elephanta's cave;
And Memphian piles, unfaithful to their trust,
No longer hide the unknown Monarch's dust—
Thou still shalt flourish—and the common doom
That sweeps the pride of ages to the tomb,
Like His ¶ of old, the Avenger's stroke divine,
Shall blast the toils of Kings, but pass o'er thine!—

C. A. WHEELWRIGHT.

Tansor Rectory, Dec. 16.

* Ps. xc. verse 10. † "On the religion of the Druids," part i. p. 7.

‡ Letter on the Plague, part i. p. 313.

§ "London Pageants," part i. p. 31.

|| Part ii. p. 113.

¶ Exod. xii. 23.

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P R E F A C E.

THIS is our Ninety-fifth Annual Address. In the short period of four years the Gentleman's Magazine will enter the second centenary of its existence. Amidst all the changes which have transpired in the literary world, during this extended period, the venerable Sylvanus has pursued the same even tenor of his way. Whilst rivalry of the most powerful character has constantly appeared in the literary arena, and contemporary Publications innumerable have been driven from the field, Sylvanus Urban has stood immoveable as towering Atlas, when warring elements play around his head, and foaming oceans break their billows at his feet.

The Literature of England was perhaps never more varied, or more extensively diffused, than during the past year. It was once considered necessary for a person to be a Student before he became an Author; but now all such preliminary steps are considered superfluous, if we are to judge from the melange of professions with which Authorship is crowded. Every individual who can scribble a paragraph, assumes the character of an Author, Compiler, or Editor: this probably accounts for the ephemeral inundation of cheap periodical or twopenny works of the early part of the current year; and perhaps for the countless volumes of useless trash with which we have been deluged.—From the Army, we have two gallant Colonels directing editorial assaults on each other, in the columns of their own weekly journals. From the Navy, we have a Purser standing forth as the high-priest of modern Hellenistic learning, and a Lieutenant emblazoning the columns of every newspaper, as the oracle of Booksellers in biographical and genealogical lore,—*tenet insanabile multos scribendi cacoëthes*.—In the new Literary Institutions, every individual who imagines himself capable of giving an opinion on any department of literature, assumes the important office of a Lecturer. Thus one offers to enlighten the world on Heraldry—another on Topography—and a third, assuming the title of Doctor, to teach Latin by lecturing! *risum teneatis?* But what is still more extraordinary, if we are to rely on the statements of the Hamiltonian Professors, the learned languages are taught, as it were, by a steam-engine power, without the necessity of the teacher understanding them himself!

The political horizon of Europe, fortunately, was never more auspicious than at the present time; but on the Continent, however, there appears a constant fermentation in every department of literature—a perpetual struggle with Governments and the press—and in many instances native talent is paralyzed. Two grand parties possess the field—one supporting the old monarchical principles of the Monkish ages, and the other advocating liberal ideas and the march of the human intellect. Under the latter, which is the popular banner, we find America, England, the Netherlands, and the great mass of Germany. France (says the *Courier Francais*)

must be added to this party, the administration of which floats between the two: for one it made war on Spain, and for the other recognised the independence of Hayti; it has given the law of indemnity to the ancient Nobility, and the law of sacrilege to the Clergy,—allowing the representative forms to subsist, as indispensable to the satisfaction of the middle classes. The Holy Alliance has under its banners, Russia, Austria, and the Prussian Government, the high Catholic party in Spain, and the counter-revolutionary faction in France.

With respect to the political relations of the New States of Central and South America, several of them have already established their constitutions on a solid basis, and are rapidly advancing in prosperity.

Adverting to our Domestic Policy, the greatest part of the last year has passed in the calm enjoyment of that prosperity which has resulted from the judicious measures of his Majesty's present Ministers. The finances have progressively ameliorated, and taxes to a large amount have been repealed. Bills have been passed for removing various restrictions on Commerce, and otherwise relaxing our Prohibitory Laws. By the Colonial Intercourse Bill, our Colonies have been rendered, like an English county, an integral part of the empire—a measure of the first importance. The consolidation and amendment of the Jury Laws has also been effected, and the grand modifications of Weights and Measures will be of permanent advantage.—Great attention has been paid to Ireland, and not without beneficial results. The currency of England and that country has been assimilated.—The disturbances excited in the Sister Island, at the opening of the year, by the factious measures of the Catholic Association, have been repressed, and their recurrence effectually prevented, principally by means of a Bill interdicting *all* Associations calculated to produce irritation. Some angry polemical discussions, arising out of these and other events, have also subsided.—Just as this year of brightness was drawing to a close, a dark shadow suddenly threw itself across our political horizon, and we had the mortification to witness the sun of our commercial prosperity undergo an awful, but merely a momentary eclipse. There is even ground for indulging a hope, that in consequence of the precautions to which the late singular panic in the Money-market has given rise, and the impressive lesson it has afforded to the mercantile part of the community, our trade will henceforth be established on a firmer basis than ever.

Dec. 31, 1825.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.—Wood Engravings marked thus *.

Merton Hall and Church, Norfolk	9	Paintings in Westminster Abbey...	303. 305
Hemington Church, Leicestershire	17	Trinity Church, Newington, Surrey	393
Woodlands House, Mere, Wilts	105	Window from Basingwerk Abbey.....	401
*Pitt Diamond	107	St. Michael's Church, Oxford.....	489
Kibworth Church, co. Leicester	113	Antient Seals	497
Bedfont Church, co. Middlesex.	201	*Plans of Wiltshire Churches.....	530, 531
Plan of Powder Plot Cellar, Westminster	209	Hanover Chapel, Regent Street.....	577
*Mont of Sir Nicholas Pelham, at Lewes	215	Christ Church, Marylebone.....	577
*White Tower of London	246	*Bowyer House, Camberwell.....	585
Antient Seals, Béton Font, Normandy	297	*Badge of the Percy family	598

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
Brit Press--M. Adver.
Courier--Star
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Brit. Traveller
St James's & Gen. Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Courtier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth.--Chelms 2
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberl
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devenp. Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucester 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2--Ipswich
Keint 4--Lancaster
Leeds 4--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 6
Macclesfield--Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N. Wales--Northamp
Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
Plymouth--Preston 2
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2 Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey--Sussex
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven--Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2--York 4
Man 2--Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

JULY, 1825.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.....	2
Sir Walter Scott and the Scottish Novels.....	3
Remarks on cheap Periodical Literature.....	5
Original Letter of Mr. T. Amory.....	6
Surrey Refuge for the Destitute.....	7
Account of Merton, Norfolk.....	9
Preservation of a Family on Ship-board during the great Plague of 1665.....	14
Account of Hemington, co. Leicester.....	17
Paintings, &c. at Hampton Court, co. Hereford.....	18
Painted Glass at Bardwell Church, Suffolk.....	21
Ship of Female Fools, 22.--Pedagogic Liberality.....	23
Fly Leaves--Bishop Corbet.....	ib.
On Education in Greece.....	25
Mr. T. Allen's Bibliotheca Herefordiensis.....	27
Anecdotes of Dr. T. Balguy.....	28
Statement respecting William Lauder.....	29
Memoirs of the Rev. W. Bunce.....	30
Notices of the Life of Dugdale.....	32
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HIST.--Wiltshire.....	ib.

Review of New Publications.

Bayley's History of the Tower.....	37
Tales of the Crusaders.....	40
Sir W. Drummond's "Origines".....	44
Otter's Life of Dr. Clarke.....	45

Sir E. Brydges on Foreign Travel.....	48
Croly on the Popish Question.....	50
Bp. of Llandaff's Speech in the House of Lords.....	51
Letters on the State of Ireland.....	52
Joyce's Lay of Truth.....	53
Costello's Lays of a Stranger.....	54
Tales of the O'Hara Family.....	ib.
Tremaine, 56.--Report on Slavery.....	57
Molesworth's Sermons 58.--Cruelty to Brutes.....	59
Star in the East.--Combe's Letters.....	60
MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.....	61--62
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.--Report of the Royal Society of Literature--Dr. Granville on Egyptian Mummies--Bruce's Oriental MSS. Zodiac of Dendara--New Publications, 62-68	
SELECT POETRY.....	69

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in present Session of Parliament.....	71
Foreign News, 72.--Domestic Occurrences.....	75
Promotions, &c.--Births and Marriages.....	77
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Earl of Whit- worth; Dr. Fisher; Lord Kilmaine; Sir J.G. Egerton; Dr. Andrewes; Adm. Bury; Sir W. W. Pepys; Professor Martin, &c. &c.....	79
Bill of Mortality.--Prices of Markets.....	95
Meteorological Table.--Prices of Stocks.....	96

Embellished with Views of MERTON HALL, Norwich;
And HEMINGTON CHURCH, co. Leicester.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

M. remarks, "that on the font in St. Martin's, Ludgate, is the following Greek inscription: ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΟΝ ΟΨΙΝ. This, it will be observed, may be read either backwards or forwards. *M.* inquires whether it is to be found elsewhere?—We answer, that we have no doubt it was a motto frequently inscribed on fonts, and can supply him with another example; namely, on the lofty spiral cover of the font at Worlingworth Church, Suffolk, as appears in the engraving published by Vertue in 1753.

The piece with the hand on one side, and cross on the reverse, of which a drawing is sent by C. D. is certainly not a coin. We take it to be a counter, and the metal probably brass, but for what purpose such pieces were struck it is difficult to form an opinion; though most probably for reckoning counters, or for cards. The piece is probably not of great antiquity, perhaps about two centuries old. Such pieces are not valued by Collectors.

In answer to R. G. we have good authority to state, that "The coif, hood, and cap of mail are anterior in point of date to the camail, which was introduced in the time of Edw. II. The coif is a covering for the head and neck, opening on one side, and fastened with a strap of leather, as in the monumental effigy at Gloucester, pretended to represent Robert Duke of Normandy; the capuchon or hood was for the same purpose, but large enough to allow the head to pass through the aperture for the face, that it might rest on the shoulders, as in the instance of the effigy of Rous, in the Temple church; and the cap was a mere covering for the head. The carnail, so called from its resemblance to the tippet of camel's hair, was a guard for the neck, attached by a cord to the basinet, which was a conical skull-cap of steel; and these were worn from the time of Edward II. to that of Henry IV. inclusive.

E. M. says, "T. T. (p. 317) is right in the Yorkshire term of leathering or tanning his hide; as I well remember, when a boy, a speech made from one to another in playing at Schoolmasters:

"Sirrah, my son, thou hast no grace,
Thou hast transgressed before my face;
And if thou dost not mend thy manners,
Theskin of thy — shall go to the tanner's;
And if the Tanner does not make good leather,
Thou and the Tanner shall be hanged together;

And if that day should never come,
Thou shall be hanged when all's done."

CLIONAS (last vol. p. 482) will find the date of the death of "Alithea, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, and widow of Thomas How-

ard Earl of Arundel," given in the pedigree of Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in Mr. Hunter's Hallamshire, p. 100, where it is stated that she died on the 24th of May, 1654.

A. Z. enquires in what year Sir Edward Dineley, of Charlton Castle, Wore. knighted by Charles II. in 1684, died, and the place of his interment? Whether he did not die without leaving male issue, and thereupon the title and estates did not descend to Sir Edward Goodere? How did the latter become the inheritor? When did he die, and where buried? Upon the death of Sir Edward Goodere, the title and estates devolved upon his elder son, then living, John Goodere, who took the name of Dineley. Sir John Dineley was murdered by his brother Captain Goodere at Bristol, in 1740, and leaving no issue, the title became extinct. John Foote, esq. of Truro, a nephew of Sir J. Dineley, became the purchaser of the estates under the will of his uncle, and took the name of Dineley."

P. P. would be thankful for information where to obtain a certificate of the marriage of Captain Henry Berkeley (brother to Lord Berkeley), with Dorothea Bridgeman, daughter of Sir John Bridgeman. Captain Henry Berkeley was one of the confidential Lieutenants in King Charles's Army of Array, and was killed in the skirmish which took place the day before the battle of Worcester. The place of his interment, and any particulars respecting him, will be received with gratitude.

E. B. requests information respecting the family of Rutt, he believes of Cambridgeshire, from the reign of Henry VIII. to Elizabeth.

D. O. will thank any of our bibliographical friends to inform him, whether the translations of Pliny and Erasmus, mentioned in the letter from Edmund Curlé to Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough (see *Literary Gazette*, Feb. 5, p. 88), were ever published; and likewise, whether the letter from the Bishop of Carlisle to Humphrey Wanley (*ibid.* p. 89), was not written by *Bishop Nicolson*, and not *Bishop Newton*, as there stated.—The same Correspondent must excuse our inserting the "eccentric epitaphs" he has transmitted: the more valuable matter he promises from the same source will be acceptable, if not already in print.

The contributions of X. M. O. will be acceptable. His present communication is omitted solely in consequence of an article on the same subject being printed in the current Number.

ERRATA.—P. 478, b. 1, read *Hon. Mrs. Cox*; 10, read *Hon. Mary Prittie*; 31, read *daughter of the late Fred. Trench, esq. and sister, &c.*—P. 648, a. 11, for *Greeco* read *France*.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND THE SCOTTISH NOVELS.

Mr. URBAN,

July 1.

A SHORT time ago it was incidentally mentioned in the "John Bull" newspaper, that Sir Walter Scott had twice publicly declared himself, *not* to be the Author of Waverley. As this intimation may have "staggered the faith" of many true believers, I think it my duty to contribute all I can to clear up their doubts, and prove that the chivalric poet is the writer of the Scottish Novels.

The two anecdotes referred to are these. Our present Monarch, when Regent, directed a plate of fruit to be carried from his table "to the Author of Waverley." They were instantly taken to Sir Walter Scott, then in London, who culled a few of the inferior fruits, and declared himself unworthy of more. From this it is, forsooth, inferred that he merely wrote the poetry which is scattered here and there in the tales, and had no connection with the other part. But may not this anecdote rather intimate that he is so modest as to consider himself unworthy of any great reward, and thus refuse the valuable gift so sent him. Besides, the poetry of the novels is so inseparably connected with the text, that the two authors (if there are two) must evidently be near and intimately acquainted with one another. Yet report ascribes no such constant acquaintance to any writer whom it has named as the Author of Waverley, but rather places them at a distance from Sir Walter, even so far off as beyond the waters of the Atlantic. Could two persons thus separated write the "Bloody Vest" in "The Talisman," just published, and the text which environs it? To suppose that the poem was sent over to America before the

tale was written, is absurd, because it bears a relation to the tale itself, and is a cunning sneer on the conduct of the heroine, Lady Edith Plantagenet, as she herself informs us directly after. And yet can we suppose that Sir Walter would so servilely follow the text, as to change the verse, metre, length of the feet, &c. according, as Richard remarks, to these changes. We must then suppose that Sir Walter wrote both the prose and poetry of that chapter. Yet it is connected with all the others, and is extremely well written. Why then cannot he who writes a part, write a whole?—That chapter preserves the character, &c. of *Cœur de Lion*, and all the characters introduced, as well as any of the others.

But, perhaps, it *may be* objected that there *may be* coadjutors more near to Sir Walter Scott than those above mentioned. Let us examine. Report ascribes the authorship to three different persons,—a Bishop of the Church of Scotland, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott, whom it states to be residing in America. We have already examined the claims of the two latter. Let us now consider the "right and title" of the episcopal dignitary. "The Bishop" seems to exist merely in imagination; for his diocese is never mentioned, even by those who pretend to know much about it. But let us ask, would one of the clerical character describe such ferocious brutes as we find in the third volume of the *Pirate*, or use such language as that of Triptolemus Yellowley in the same work, when he is found by Magnus Troil in a wretched hut? Certainly not. Who is this Bishop? If any one can tell me, I will peruse his sermons (*if published*), and can then easily decide by the

the style if he be or be not the "GREAT UNKNOWN." The same objections which apply to the Bishop apply to Mrs. Thomas Scott, supposing her to be near enough to write the Novels.

Let us now proceed to the second anecdote. At a meeting at which Sir Walter Scott took the chair, a member proposed the health of the Author of Waverley. The chairman observed that he "had not the honour of knowing that gentleman, but that as he came to him so strongly recommended, he would willingly drink his health." This is by a great many regarded as a flat denial of the Authorship. However it may be to their minds, that it is not in the writer of the Scotch Novels' opinion, can be easily proved, and it will thus be made an additional proof FOR and not *against* me. In *Ivanhoe*, vol. I. when the hero is asked concerning *Ivanhoe*, he replies, that he "*does not know him*." *Ivanhoe*, as all the readers of that excellent romance must know, is a mirror of honour and knighthood,—consequently, the author, in assigning him this speech, means no blot upon his character, and thus the sentence merely intimates that he did not *know* himself, as a man is commonly said *not to know himself*. Ergo—Since the Author of Waverley thinks an evasion not dishonourable, which Sir Walter Scott afterwards publicly uses (who is strongly suspected to be the Author of Waverley), that is an additional proof that he is so.

As we have now (we flatter ourselves) successfully answered the objections raised by these two anecdotes, we shall proceed to more general proofs that Sir Walter Scott is the "Great Unknown." One of the strongest is the resemblance of the style, phrases, &c. used in the Poems to those found in the Novels. The singular and ungrateful word "undid" is common in both, as well as the curious phrase "louted" for "bowed."

"To Rokeby next he louted low,
Then stood erect his tale to show."

Rokeby, Canto 41.

This is used in the excellent poem of the "Bloody Vest" in the "Talisman." This similarity of phrase also disproves the absurd assertion, that the Scottish Novels are written by different authors. The principal argument in favour of that nonsensical opinion is the quickness with which these extra-

ordinary publications are produced; but this circumstance, which is no proof at all for them, is one of the greatest in favour of the general opinion. For they assert it impossible that one man should in so short a time write so much and so well,—and so indeed it is to all but one author of the day,—and that author is Sir Walter Scott, who in one year edited Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, and all the Poetical Works of the voluminous Anne Seward, and wrote the admirable poem of "The Lady of the Lake."

Two arguments still remain, the last of which must convince every one who has not determined not to be convinced.

In 1823 appeared "Military Memoirs of the great Civil War, being the Military Memoirs of John Gwynne," &c. avowedly edited by the Bard of Marston. In this work, *before unpublished*, we find several incidents detailed which are met with nowhere else but in the notes to Sir Walter Scott's Poems, and (alluded to *en passant*) in the Waverley Novels!! Sir Walter had been a long time their sole possessor.

My last argument has been anticipated in a note to "WALLADMOR." If Sir Walter be not the real author of these Novels, most certainly, knowing them to be generally ascribed to him, he would ere now, as a gentleman and a man of honour, have disavowed the connection. If he is not the author, and still suffers the public to believe the contrary, he is one of the meanest men that ever breathed. The only argument that can be brought against this is, that he is bound by some promise not to reveal what he knows of the matter. Indeed, if this had never been asserted, I should have rested my cause on this single part of my present letter.

I should be much obliged, Mr. Urban, if you would insert any arguments that can be brought against this letter, and remain

YOUR CONSTANT READER,

OLD ADMIRER,

AND NEW CORRESPONDENT,

Mr. URBAN,

LITERATURE is, to me the purest source of intellectual enjoyment, and of the highest pleasure that

July 2.

that sweetens life; therefore I read, with a feeling of deep interest, the valuable article in your Part i. p. 483, on the "Minor Periodicals of the Day."—"Writers of genius," says the Abbe Raynal, "are born magistrates of their country;" and your Correspondent has done well to direct the attention of that worshipful body to a matter so peculiarly within their jurisdiction as the nature and present state of a department of literature which promises to influence the general aspect of society, and to effect, more immediately, an important alteration in the character, moral and intellectual, of the working classes. The utility of their particular vigilance in this case is forcible and obvious. When the cultivation of Literature is extended into districts which have laid fallow since the origin of letters, it is rational to expect that the product will be gross and redundant, and that the tares will demand a laborious and persevering eradication.

It is well known that the hordes of Parnassus have always "pressed against the means of subsistence," as Malthus would say; but, of late, the excess of population, notwithstanding the vast increase of demand, has become truly awful. Indeed I am sometimes inclined to think that the converse of Pope's position, that

"Ten judge wrong for one who writes amiss,"

would hold good at the present time. But we are nearly all writers and critics now, and the temptation to cupidity is proportionably strong. The "Children of the Muses," I fear, are too often driven to unworthy means for the support of themselves and their offspring. I will not now enter into the state of criticism which would lead me beyond the compass of your pages; but I cannot help remarking that the identity of critic and author is not very favourable to the growth of intellect; and that the facility of meeting with a "friend in the line," ready, with a view to an "interchange of civilities," to give the literary bantling a favourable introduction to the world, is not likely to promote the increase of good taste and sound judgment.

The besetting sin of the cheap publications appears to me to be a desire to pander to that appetite for novelty and the marvellous, which is the univer-

sal characteristic of the uninformed. It may be urged that strong excitement is necessary to create a taste for reading, which will afterwards subside into a more rational channel. But I am old enough to remember the effect which followed the publication of that daring and erratic production of genius, "The Monk;" and I know that it gave birth to an insatiable thirst for that dangerous species of composition, which was met by an immense supply from the circulating libraries and pamphlet shops. The chief consumers of this kind of manufacture were the fair sex; and sad was the havoc which it made upon the nervous system. The hapless maiden would banquet upon these supernatural horrors, till she became as tremblingly alive to every breath of sentiment as was the flame of the midnight taper, by which she consumed her health and time, to the slightest impulse of the air. Like the effect of ardent spirits upon the physical powers, they enervate instead of enlarging and strengthening the mind.

Imaginative and supernatural tales of terror are not the only staple of our current Literature. The "horrible realities," the revolting facts, which stain the history of our species, are set forth in all their ghastly attraction. The Newgate Calendar has not only been ransacked, but republished entire, in a cheap form, for the edification of the young student in the "proper study of mankind." I think I need not point out the pernicious consequences of thus bringing forward in so prominent a manner, uncontrasted, unrelieved, and unsoftened, the most disgusting traits of humanity.

Another error in these works, very inimical to correct thinking, is a contempt for authority and authenticity, which generally marks their selections. Forgotten legends, old wives' tales, established history, impudent imposture, and fanciful invention, are all indiscriminately mixed together, and "sent forth without a name:" thus affording the reader no means of judging and comparing, and storing his memory with real and with correct information.

A splendid exception to this complaint is to be found in Mr. Hone's "Every-Day Book," which is, in fact, no every-day book. Your Correspondent justly observes, that he has not scrupulously adhered to the plan laid down in his prospectus; but his book

is replete with diversified reading, the direct tendency of which is to improve the habits of thinking, taste, and knowledge, of its readers. Had he confined himself strictly to the plan originally proposed, he would have much circumscribed the utility of his publication. As it is, I believe it to be very popular, and it deserves to be so, as well calculated to lead to a profitable exercise that impetus which the general mind has received from perhaps a variety of causes. It would be hypercritical to enlarge upon the defects of such a work, amongst which might perhaps be mentioned a certain degree of affectation in the style of composition. But who can criticise on an author who quotes and praises every body? The natural consequence is, that every body quotes and praises him. It is Hone's millenium.

Your Correspondent who signs himself PAN (but who plays upon no "oaten reed,") appears to be mistaken in supposing 'The Mirror' to have been the precursor of all the twopenny publications. That respectable work (conducted, I have heard, by a literary gentleman, without any view to remuneration) cannot claim the merit, if there be any, of priority. It was preceded by many which have long since been consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulets:" among others, by 'The Déjeuné,' and 'The Gossip.' And perhaps all of them were originated by the elegant and ingenious Mr. Leigh Hunt's 'Indicator,' although not published at so low a price as twopence. And so impressed with this opinion were the coadjutors of one of the above-named publications, who were a knot of young literary aspirants, that they thought it necessary, with a delicacy of principle not peculiarly characteristic of the craft, to solicit his *gracious* consent to their speculation, although the 'Indicator' had then ceased to appear, but with an intimation that it would some time or other be resumed. This will probably excite a smile from those who are more hackneyed in the ways of letters; and perhaps the answer which this singular application received will not appear much less diverting. The worthy Editor of the Ex-Indicator, far from expressing any surprise at the extraordinary deference and attention shown him, received it with much *grace* and *dignity*, acknowledged the propriety of the feeling

which dictated it, remarking that there were some who had not been so scrupulous; and condescendingly gave his consent and approbation to the undertaking!

E. S.

Mr. URBAN, Wakefield, July 20!

IN collecting materials for my Historic Sketch of All Saints' Church in this town, I have met with several original Letters of Thomas Amory, the author of John Bunelle; and I have selected the following, which you may perhaps think worthy of insertion in the Gentleman's Magazine, as characteristic of that extraordinary person, and therefore interesting to some of your readers.

I. L. Sisson.

TO ROBERT AMORY, DOCTOR OF PHYSIC, IN WAKEFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

Dear Sir,

Tuesday, London

April 30, 71.

YOUR letter bearing date Sat, 27 of this month, came safe to hand yesterday morning. I am obliged to you for the trouble you have been at in the houses, and suppose that situated in Newton may be to the purpose,—that it has every thing requisite to the kind of life I chuse,—some sensual bliss, but more of that which sense does not bestow. I have but one objection I can think of, and that is the rent commencing at Midsummer, and my not being there till next November, or perhaps later. I must so order matters here, as to leave no occasion for a return to town;—a place where, exclusive of iniquity and folly of every kind in all ranks of people, even learning and reason are prostituted to the vilest purposes. A Redderburne turns apostate for wages; and the Pomposo of Churchill, Dr. Samuel Johnson, for five hundred a year, becomes a hireling, and betrays his country to his master.—Witness his two infamous pamphlets, the 'False Alarm,' and 'Thoughts on Falkland's Islands,' among many other writings (the philosopher who with dry eyes beheld his daughter Irene dead, with the same philosophy smiles ghastly on his country's ruin)—where . . . where . . . where . . . I never desire to come any more, when once I go to the North.

Now this ordering of matters cannot be till the beginning of winter; and it may happen I must be here till after Christmas.

Christmas next, which subjects me to two rents, heavy to me, for half a year. I think, however, as there is nothing like the thing at Newton to be had for the same price any where else in the country, that I had better submit to that weight, and take it from Midsummer. Particulars may in the mean time be the better placed; the gardens in more order for use, coal laid in, and some drink stored. My bed may be put up (which I had rather have than one of the landlord's for my own lying on), and several other considerations arise. If you then think it best to do so, proceed; if not proper in your judgment, let it melt into thin air. I am a cosmopolite, and shall never shed many tears on account of the part of the globe I happen to be stationed on. He has almost danced his dance, then goes behind the curtain; and what does it signify where he falls asleep? But if in Yorkshire, where shall I get one to attend me? I do not like an old woman, and had rather have some honest woman's daughter, who has been taught by her mother to make a pudding. That's the girl that pleases me. I am,

Dear Sir, seriously your's,

T. A.

Mr. URBAN,

July 6.

IT is a subject of no small cause for rejoicing, that the houses of Refuge for the Destitute have been recommended in several counties of England. That established near London in the Hackney Road, has been found of great benefit to the distressed objects themselves, and in proportion to the community,—for it is a manifest evidence of a repentant conviction, that their past errors will become inevitable ruin, unless they are entirely reformed, and that the punishment which they have already incurred has been a wholesome discipline;—the sorrow of a mind thus disposed to take a moral retrospect of past conduct, is a godly sorrow not to be repented of, but cherished till the latest hour, when it will afford its purest fruits of consolation.

The public Magistrate undertakes a hard duty to administer the severity of the law, and this is in fact all that he can do. If the punishment which he commands does not affect a hardened offender, the case seems to be hopeless, and he will return to his former courses, until he is overtaken at last by

untimely and ignominious death! But if a spark yet remains which can be fed during the discipline of temporary privations, and the separation from bad companions, until it lights up in his mind a conviction of the sense of shame of the offence committed against God, of ingratitude to his Providence, and of dread that his all-seeing eye may be for ever averted from him,—the culprit may be brought to that state of penitence, which, while it corrects his heart, saves him from despondence;—he then not only feels what he suffers himself, but he is deeply disgusted with the unfeeling and untameable profligacy and wicked resolutions of future retaliation, which he hears among his fellow prisoners; and perhaps he rejoices more at the moment of his discharge from their association than at the expected cessation of his own discipline. But still he has learnt a lesson, the very reverse in its effects to that which they mean to adopt; his first reflections turn to the great difficulty of the step to be taken for his self-preservation, for his recovery from the discomforts of his imprisonment, and for his avoiding the danger of meeting with his companions. He expects nothing from society; if he becomes a beggar, he incurs the return to confinement; yet he sees no one of whom he can ask bread, and having lost his character, he dare not offer his services to any, for he deserves not confidence, and has no character to introduce him. He looks back to the former years of his life, when he was under the care of his parents, or of the magistrates, or of the laws of his country, and could claim their united protection; nay, he reflects that he was then one of the great family of the earth, and could cast up his thoughts with humble hope to Heaven! He now feels that he has offended all these; therefore he dare not appeal to them, but represents a rude unserviceable trunk upon a barren mountain, shorn of its leaves and branches, and left to the horrors of every pitiless storm!

“If we consider (says Bp. Sherlock, IV. 379) the nature and disposition of mankind, we shall easily perceive that two things are especially necessary to guard the practice of virtue and religion,—instruction and correction; one a proper remedy for the weakness of the understanding; the other for the perverseness of the will. The power of

of correction is proper to be preserved in the hand of the Magistrate, and is never better applied than for the punishment of wickedness and vice, and for the maintenance of true religion and virtue. It is a lamentable fact, that in conjunction with all the helps that are at present afforded, great numbers continue ignorant to a degree hardly to be imagined." If this ignorance were suffered to prevail, there would be no expansion of time sufficient for the duties of the Magistrates; but under all their discouragements, and the great difficulty of holding the balance even, they have the hope that reformation is better understood in these days than formerly. "Necessity is a great temptation to fraud, and idle and dissolute boys commonly prove loose and vicious young men, and often fall a sacrifice to the severity of the laws before they become old ones." Ibid. 392.

The situation of all such persons, when discharged from prison, calls aloud and with piercing cries of repentant sorrow for some protection against their return to the miseries of evil! Here the shield of protection with moderate comfort will give effect to moral instruction, and by this means every culprit may be saved!

The Lord Lieutenant and Gentry of the County of Surrey have lately organized a Society for this purpose, "to furnish temporary assistance to those who in their discharge from the prisons of that County, are destitute of the means of subsistence, and from want of friends are unable to procure employment; and to promote the reformation of the juvenile offenders discharged from those prisons." It is remarked, that the first week of their liberation commonly finds them relapsing into those habits of vice and dissipation, which the restraint and regularity of the prison had gone far towards subduing. To remedy this evil, by supplying them with employment till they have time to look around them and find means of obtaining an honest livelihood, thereby giving them an opportunity of acting up to such good resolutions as they may have formed, is a work of real charity and public utility. The formation of such a Society was also recommended by the venerable Judge Sir J. A. Park, who presided at the last Assizes at Kingston,

in his Charge to the Grand Jury, and it has the prospect of being espoused by every person who commiserates the wounds of despair!

Hitherto some of these objects have been received at the Refuge in Hackney Road upon a contract of 7s. per week, but it has been filled to such excess, that these objects could no longer be admitted, and the difficulty has been fairly met by an agreement with Mr. Hey of Rockingham House for the erection, at his own expence, of a building in the New Kent Road, which will be opened in October next, and for which he is to receive a rent of 100*l.* per annum from this new Society.

It is expected that, upon the lowest calculation, the charge of conducting this plan will amount to 800*l.* per annum; but it has already, during the past year, effected so much good, that as its means expand its greater benefits may be anticipated. Fifty discharged prisoners were effectually relieved; of which number from 15 to 20 were furnished with employment, and 30 sent to the Refuge for the Destitute; 3 women are now in respectable situations as domestic servants; 3 boys have been apprenticed, and 2 men are supporting themselves in a creditable manner. It is therefore hoped that these have been rescued from a life of infamy and wretchedness, and by thus thinning the ranks of the depraved and dangerous members of the community, the best interests of society at large have been well consulted and regarded.

In the List of Vice-Presidents we read the name of the Bishop of Winchester; and in that of the Committee of Thirty, we find that of Mr. Justice Park, Henry Drummend, esq. the Treasurer, and Rev. John Butt, the Honorary Secretary; and it seems to be their design to call Meetings in different parts of the County in support of the Society.

A. H.

Vol. xciv. ii. p. 283. Major-gen. Gabriel Doveton died in May 1824; he was M. P. for Lancaster (not Northampton); his residence was Little Everdon (not Everton) Manor House, Northamptonshire, which he purchased (but did not build) in 1809, when it had degenerated into a common farm-house, and was converted into a genteel mansion.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Caston, near Watton, Norfolk, July 1.*

MERTON, anciently called Mere-tune, is situated in Norfolk, on the turnpike-road from Watton to Thetford, two miles South of the former, and eight miles North of the latter place, and about twenty-two miles South-west from Norwich. It is in the hundred of Wayland, and deanery of Breccles, bounded on the North by Watton and Threxton, on the East by Watton and Thompson, on the South by Thompson, and on the West by Tottington and Threxton.

Merton most probably took its name from the Saxon words *Mepe* and *ton*, or the town by the mere or lake. There is a small sheet of water on the South side of the Church, but I cannot take upon me to determine that this was the original *mere*. Several of the parishes in the neighbourhood are ornamented by these lakes, *vis.* Hingham, Scoulton, Saham [or Sæham], Tottington, Wretham, and Stow.

From Domesday it appears that during the Confessor's reign Meretuna belonged to Ailid, who then held it at 3 carucates and 1 virgate; there were then 17 villans, 3 bordars and 6 servants, but at the survey only 6 villans, 1 bordar and no servant. There was wood enough to maintain 240 hogs; 36 acres of meadow, of which 3 carucates were in demesne, but in the Confessor's time 4 were in demesne. Four men to plough the land, afterwards 2, but at the survey none. Five cart horses, and 118 heads of cattle; at the survey only 4 of the former, and 22 of the latter. 24 hogs, and 150 sheep, afterwards only 90 sheep. There were then 29 tenants or socmen, who held 2 carucates of land among them, and did their annual suit and service to the manor for the lands they held of it. One socman held 20 acres of land belonging to the manor, which laid in Grestuna, or Griston. The whole manor was worth 5*l.*, afterwards rose to 6*l.*, and in the Conqueror's time was worth 8*l.* a year. The whole parish was 2 miles long, and a mile broad, and was taxed at 15*d.* to the geld.

At the Conquest it fell to the Conqueror, who gave it to Ralph Baynard, one of his principal Normans, who came over with him.

Sir Robert Baynard, *knt.* a great
GENT. MAG. July, 1825.

favourer of the monks of Lewes in Sussex, confirmed to them 60 acres of his demesnes in this town, and divers tenants, with the advowson of the Church, and the tithes of the corn of his manor.

In the time of Hen. III. Sir Fulk Baynard held in Merton one fee, of which John de Gurney held one quarter of him. In 1225 the king granted him a license to have a market at Merton; and in 1274 he had assize of bread and ale, waif, trebuchet, and free warren, and paid 28*s.* rent for this and Hadeston manor, every 24 weeks, to the guard of Baynard castle.

Fulk Baynard, grandson of the above, in 1327 held 8 fees and an half of Rob. Fitz-Walter, in Hadeston, Marton, Bunwell, Carleton, Tibenham, Tompson, Threkeston and Therston, and left three daughters his co-heiresses, Isabell, Enme, and Maud.

Sir Thomas de Grey, *knt.* (son of Sir Thomas de Grey, *knt.* of Cornerth, in Suffolk) married Isabell the eldest daughter, and had Merton, Bunwell, &c. for her share. He came and settled at Merton, in the antient seat of the Baynards, whose arms he always bore quartered with his own (or Cornerth's), in her right.

The family of De Greys is of great antiquity, and has supplied, from a very early period, both Church and State with many illustrious characters.

Anchitel De Grey, a Norman, surnamed from the place of his residence, came over with the Conqueror, and had large possessions of that prince's gift*. His son, Richard de Grai, was a benefactor to Eynesham Abbey, Oxfordshire, and was succeeded by John de Grey his son and heir, whose 2d brother, John de Grey, was Bishop of Norwich, and his 3d brother, Henry de Grey, was in great favour with Richard I., John, and Hen. III., from whom he received many valuable grants and privileges. John de Grey, his uncle, was also a great favourite of king John, who, in the first year of his reign, made him Archdeacon of Gloucester†, and the very next year, 1220, Sept. 24, Bishop of Norwich, and afterwards, Chief Justice of England, in all which posts he behaved so well,

* The Peerage gives a higher account of this family.

† Ex. MS. vol. ix. in Offic. Augment.
that

that he was elected Archbishop of Canterbury, but was refused by the Pope. In 1211 he was made Lord Justice of Ireland, where he staid two years; he died as he returned in his embassy from the Pope, at Picton, Oct. 18, 1214*, and was buried in his cathedral at Norwich.

The abovementioned Henry left four sons; viz. 1. Richard, whose principal seat was at Codnovre, in Derbyshire. His descendants were parliamentary Barons†. 2. John, was Justice of Chester, and Progenitor to the noble families of Grey, of Wilton, Ruthyn, Groby, Marquis Dorset, and Viscount Lisle‡. 4. Robert de Grey, of Rotherfield, co. Oxon.§. 3. William de Grey, first of Landford, Notts. then of Sandiacre in Derbyshire, and afterwards of Cavendish in Suffolk. He left two sons, John and Henry.

Sir Thomas de Grey, of Cornerth, Suffolk, knt. son and heir of John de Grey, esq. of Cavendish, married, before 1306, Alice, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard de Cornherd or Cornerth, knt. Their son and heir Sir Thomas succeeded, and by marriage with Isabel eldest daughter and co-heiress of Fulk Baynard, brought Merton into the family. He left a son, who died a minor, and two daughters, Margaret, afterwards married to Sir Thomas Shardelowe, and Joan, to Thomas Pynchbeke. This manor was then divided into three parts; Thomas Grey, clerk, their uncle, had one third part, which 1388 he settled on Pynchbeke and his wife, and so they had two thirds, and Sir Thomas Shardelowe and his wife the other third, the whole being entailed for want of issue of the nieces on Thomas de Grey their uncle, and his heirs. In 1402 Thomas Grey, clerk, held this manor, and the whole estate of the Greys in Norfolk, and died possessed of it before 1401,

for in that year Fulk de Grey, esq. son of Fulk de Grey and Margaret his wife, and nephew and heir to Thomas de Grey, clerk, had livery of his estate in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire; he married Eleanor Bernardeson, and was succeeded by William de Grey, of Merton, esq. from whom it hath passed by a series of honourable alliances to the Right Hon. George de Grey, Baron Walsingham, and Privy Councillor, who is the present Lord of the Manor, and patron of the Rectory, of whose illustrious family see more hereafter among the monumental inscriptions in the Church.

MERTON HALL, (See Plate I.) is a brick edifice, and appears to have been built about the year 1610, on the site of the ancient residence of the Baynards. It faces the North, and has in front a curious gateway, with a clock. The chimney-piece in one of the bed-rooms bears date 1613. Three of the rooms are hung with tapestry in tolerable preservation. A curious oak chest is preserved in the gallery with the initials H. R. surmounted by a crown. It is supposed to have belonged to king Henry the Eighth, who [in 1510] made a pilgrimage to our Lady of Walsingham||, barefooted, and carried a rich necklace as a present.

Part of the front of the Hall was modernized about sixty years ago, by Mrs. De Grey, who (as the story goes) during her husband's absence from home, wished to make some improvement and astonish him on his return; and as the house looked rather dull and antique, modern windows were substituted for the original fine bow windows of the Elizabethan age. Lucky indeed was it that Mr. De Grey's return prevented any further modernization.

There are a few family portraits remaining in the Hall; viz. 1. Thomas

* His death is placed by Godwin and Weaver (but erroneously) Nov. 1.

† Their lives and noble actions are recorded by Dugdale; see Baronage, i. 709.

‡ See Dugd. Bar. i. 712.

§ Id. 723.

|| Walsingham Priory is situated in the Hundred of North Greenhoe. At the dissolution, the annual revenues of the monastery were valued, according to Speed; at 446*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* exclusive of the offerings, which in the Valor Ecclesiasticus are returned at 260*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* in 1534. Considerable wealth was derived by the priory at Walsingham, from the oblations made by the numerous pilgrims to the famous image of the Virgin. Such was its celebrity, that many of the Kings and Queens of England, and an innumerable multitude of their subjects of all ranks, besides foreigners from every nation in Christendom, crowded to lay their offerings, and make their vows at its feet. This famous image, in 1538, was removed to Chelsea by order of Lord Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and there publicly burnt. Sir H. Spelman says, that king Henry, upon his death-bed, was so touched with remorse for having banished our Lady at Walsingham, that he bequeathed his soul to her.

De Grey *, son of William de Grey, esq. by Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress of Thomas Bedingsfield, esq. of Darsham, in Suffolk. 2. Mrs. De Grey, wife of the above Thomas, and daughter of William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg, in Norfolk. 3. Thomas De Grey† (son of the above), full length, in a military dress. 4. Mrs. De Grey, wife of the last mentioned Thomas De Grey, and daughter of — Fisher, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's. 5. Mr. Fisher, father; 6. Mrs. Fisher, mother; 7. Miss Fisher; 8. Miss Fisher, sisters of the last named Mrs. De Grey. 9. Unknown.

The grounds surrounding the Hall are richly wooded. The park contains a great quantity of capital timber. Many of the oaks are the growth of centuries; one a little to the South-

west of the house measure 23 ft. 4 in. in circumference, six feet from the ground; and another to the South-east, not far from the road, is 18 ft. 8 in. in circumference, six feet from the ground. A very handsome lime tree, now growing freely, a short distance North from the Hall, measures from the extremity of the branches on one side, across to the extremity of the branches on the other side, 74 ft.; and there are branches which would extend 40 ft. from the body of the tree, but they turn up and grow perpendicularly on the outside of the other branches‡.

The present noble owner has made considerable and tasteful improvements by plantations and different alterations.

The parish of Merton contains (exclusive of the roads) 1349 acres, 2 roods,

* He was baptized at Merton, Aug. 13, 1680, chosen M. P. for Thetford 1705, and again 1708, and was afterwards Member for the County of Norfolk: He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg, by whom he had six children: 1. Elizabeth, baptized in the parish of St. Anne, in London, Nov. 1707. 2. William, born and baptized at Merton, Sept. 4, 1710, buried at Merton, Feb. 15, 1718. 3. Catherine, baptized at Merton, April 26, 1713. 4. Thomas, baptized at Merton, Sept. 29, 1717. 5. William, born July 7th, and baptized at Merton, Aug. 14, 1719. 6. Charlotte, buried at Merton, Aug. 8, 1727.

† He was educated at Christ College, Cambridge, and was afterwards in the Secretary of State's Office. When the Norfolk militia was embodied, he served as Captain in the western battalion; and in the year 1759, when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion, marched down to Portsmouth with that corps, of which he afterwards became Lieut.-Colonel. He was elected, without opposition, M. P. for the county of Norfolk, 1764, in room of Lord Viscount Townshend; and in the year 1768, he was elected again, after a sharp contest, the numbers on the Poll being as follows:—Poll taken at Norwich, March 23, 1768, Sir Edward Astley, bart. 2977—Thos. De Grey, esq. 2754—Sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. 2680—Wenman Coke, esq. 2610. He was held in universal estimation during his life, for his charity and goodness of heart; and his memory is now revered by all the neighbourhood. He died without lawful issue, and was buried, at his request, in the Churchyard, under the East window of the chancel, June 28, 1781, but “not a stone tells where he lies.” He was succeeded in his estates by his younger brother William de Grey, who was born at Merton, July 7, and baptized Aug. 14, 1719. He was brought up to the Law, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; practised afterwards with great eminence at the bar, was appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel, Jan. 30, 1758, was made Solicitor General, Dec. 16, 1764, Attorney General, Aug. 6, 1766, M. P. 1761, 1768, and 1770. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Jan. 26, 1771. His bad state of health obliged him to resign his office, and his Majesty was graciously pleased to reward his great services by creating him Baron Walsingham, of Walsingham, in the county of Norfolk, by letters patent bearing date Oct. 17, 1780. He was married in the Chapel belonging to Somerset House, Nov. 12, 1743, to Mary, daughter of William Cowper, esq. of Hartingfordbury Park, near Hertford, and first cousin to William Cowper the Poet. His Lordship died May 9, and was buried at Merton, May 17, 1781, leaving issue three children, William who died; Charlotte, who married Joseph Windham, esq.; and Thomas, born July 14, 1748, made Groom of the Bedchamber, June 1771, one of the Lords of Trade June 1777; in Feb. 1778 he was Under Secretary to Lord G. Germain, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State for the American department; he was afterwards a Lord of Trade and Plantations, joint Post-master General, and many years Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords. He married Georgiana-Elizabeth, daughter of Right Hon. William Irby, first Lord Boston, April 28, 1772, and was buried at Merton, Jan. 30, 1818, leaving issue 1. Georgiana; 2. Charlotte; 3. George, the present noble proprietor of Merton Hall; 4. Thomas, Archdeacon of Surrey; and 5. Augusta.

‡ This was kindly communicated to me by the late Mr. S. Tabram, of Merton.

of

of which 750 acres are arable, 382 pasture, meadow, and heath; 68 plantations and woods, 131 common, including the green, 18 acres, 2 roods, homesteads, including cottages and gardens.

In 1821 there were 18 houses; *viz.* Merton Hall, 1 private house, four farm houses, 12 cottages, containing 22 tenements. The number of inhabitants, in the same year, amounted to 162; *viz.* 78 males, and 84 females. Mary Codling, widow, aged 79, was the oldest person in the parish.

From an Overseer's account-book, beginning "April the 6th day, 1675," it appears that only one person then received parochial relief, "John Rudnall, 8*d.* a weeke for 50 weekes," and that the whole poor rates and parish expences amounted to 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* I continued my search through the book, and adding together the parochial expences for 33 years, from 1675 to 1707, both inclusive, I found them amount to 287*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The Poor Rates of one year, 1822, were 281*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* (having encreased 74*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* in 22 years, from 1800).

There is a School in the parish for the poor children, supported entirely by the De Grey family.

The Church of Merton (*see Plate I.*) which is dedicated to St. Peter, stands in the park, a short distance on the right from the turnpike road leading from Watton to Thetford. It was given by Jeffrey Baniard (Baynard), and confirmed by Roger Baniard his son, and Fulk Baniard his grandson, to the monks of St. Pancras at Lewes, in Sussex; *viz.* the church and parson of Merton with his land, and also the tithes of the demesne lands of the hall, and 80 acres of his gift. The rectory, temp. Edw. I. was valued at 13 marks, the prior of Lewes's portion at 10

marks, p*eter* p*ence* 19*d.* The temporals of the prior of Lewes were taxed at 41*s.* 3*d.* *. It stands in the king's books by the name of Marton, alias Merton, and is valued at 6*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 40*l.* 5*s.* is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and so is capable of augmentation. It is subject to the Archdeacon of Norwich.

The Church, which is a very pleasing object from every side, consists of a chancel, South aisle, nave, North and South porch, and tower. The chancel and South porch are tiled, the other parts are all leaded. The tower is round (a thing not uncommon in this county†), and has a small wooden spire surmounted by a vane. There are three bells; thus inscribed:

1. ANNO DOMINI 1564. I. B.
2. IOHN. DRAPER. MADE. ME. 1629.
3. IOHN. DARBIE. MADE. ME. 1664.

JAMES DE GRAY. EQVES.

The lower part of the tower is lighted by a small round-headed window, to the West, divided into two lights by a stone mullion; the upper part has one round-headed window to each of the cardinal points. The date of the tower may, I think, be safely fixed in the 12th century.

The nave is lofty, and is separated from the tower by a plain circular arch, and from the aisle by four sharp pointed arches upon three octagonal pillars. The entrance through the porch, on the North, is by a pointed arch. It is lighted on the North by two long, narrow, lancet-shaped windows, decorated both on the inside and outside with slender shafts, and divided by one plain mullion, finished at the top with a quatrefoil. On the South are three clerestory windows, each one divided into two lights by one mullion, forming a trefoil at the top. They contain,

* William, son of John Bacon of Griston, gave to William, Prior of Lewes, his right in a messuage and 46 acres of land, 2*s.* 6*d.* rent in Merton, all which revenues continued in that monastery till its dissolution, and then came to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and were afterwards sold to the De Greys.

† In 1374 there was a composition made between the Prior and Rector, by which the latter was for ever to have all their portion of tithes in Merton, with a toft called Lewes-yard (of course from the priory of Lewes, in Sussex), and 50 acres called Lewes-lond, or land.

† Mr. Ledwich [see *Gent. Mag.* for Oct. 1813, p. 317 note §] ascribes the round towers of Norfolk and Suffolk Churches to Irish Missionaries. And why?—merely from the prevalence of those round towers in Ireland, which have occasioned so much disquisition with antiquaries! It appears to me more probable, that the architects in Norfolk and Suffolk (where the Churches are almost all built of small flints), preferred the round to the square form, to save the expence of free-stone, which would have been wanted in the latter case for the corners of the building.

as is usual in country churches, fragments of stained glass. Near the first pillar to the west stands the font, which consists of an octagonal bason and shaft, raised on a base of two steps, all of stone. The bason is lined with lead, and perforated at the bottom. The eight faces are ornamented with plain shields. The corners of the lower part of the bason have angels, with expanded wings, bearing shields. The covering, which is of wood, is lofty, reaching nearly to the top of the arch: it was formerly gilt and richly ornamented with tabernacle work, but is now going to decay.

The seats on the north side of the nave are open, and appear antient. On the south side are four inclosed pews, built in 1813, and appropriated to the four farms into which the parish is divided. The hall pew, which is of carved oak, and lined, stands at the south-east end. Opposite to it, on the north side, are fixed the reading-desk and pulpit, both of oak; the latter is octagonal.

In the middle of the nave there is a stone, which formerly had this inscription:

*Orate pro a'i'a Christianae Buckenham * nuper uxoris Georgii Buckenham filiae Will: de Grey Armigeri, que obiit xii^o die Junii A^o d'ni MCCCxxxii. et pro a'i'a Agnetis Heth quonda' filiae Francisci Heth Armigeri, que diem clausit extremum, viz: xiiii Maii MCCCxxxiii.*

At the east end of the above lies a stone which had formerly five shields, viz. the 1st has De Grey's arms †; 2nd, now gone, had De Grey, quar-

tering Baynard; the 3rd bears De Grey's; the 4th, Manning, quarterly Az. and Gu. over all a cross patonce between three trefoils slipped Or; the 5th has De Grey impaling Manning. The inscription, which has been reaved off, was as follows:

Orate pro a'i'ab's Will i de Grey Armigeri & Christianae uxoris ejus, filiae Joh'is Mannynge nuper de Ellingham Magna gener: & pro a'i'ab's omnium benefactoru' suoru', & pro a'i'ab's pro quib's tenentur. Qui quide' Will'us obiit in festo S'ci Martini Ep'i. an^o d'ni MCCCxxxii. dicta Christiana obiit in festo S'ci Petri ad vincula...

Another stone, partly covered by the hall pew, had five shields and an inscription on brass, all gone. It was in memory of Mary, wife of William de Grey, son and heir of William de Grey, and sister to Edmund Bedingfield, esq. who died April 5, 1480. The arms were Grey impaling Baynard; Grey quartering Baynard impaling Bedingfield, quartering Tudenham.

The next stone, a little to the north, has also lost its brass and inscription.

Against the north wall, under the first window from the chancel, there is a monument for William de Grey, esq. and his two wives. The brasses are all remaining, except those which bore the inscriptions. His effigy in armour, with the arms of De Grey, is in a kneeling posture, having his helm lying by him, a scrawl issuing from his mouth, and De Grey's arms quartering Baynard over his head; behind him are his five sons in loose gowns ‡, with a disrobed scrawl over their heads:

* See Bl. Ask I. 287.

† In consequence of the paternal arms of De Grey being borne by so many families, Sir Thomas de Grey, about 1300, totally omitted them, and assumed those of Cornherd, which he and his descendants for several generations bore as their paternal arms, viz. Az. a fess between two chevrons Or; which arms the Cornherd or Cornerth family took in imitation of the Bainards, their superior lords, of whom they held great part of their estate, whose arms are the same exactly as Cornerd's, only the field and chevrons differ in colour. ‡ In all MSS. Visitations, &c. per Hawley Claren. temp. E. VI.; per Harvey Claren. temp. Eliz.; per Bishe Claren. 1664; the De Greys have used the arms of Cornerd, and in Bishe's Visitation the quarterings are thus entered: 1. Grey alias Cornerd, Az. a fess between two chevrons Or; 2. Baynard, Arg. a fess between two chevrons Az.; 3. Barnston or Bernardeston, Az. a fess dancetté Erm. between six crosslets Arg.; 4. Manning, quartering Az. and Gu. over all a cross patonce between three trefoils slipped Or. Crest: on a torse of his colours a dragon's head erased Or.

‡ 1. Edmund, see monument in chancel against the north wall.—2. William, see monument in south aisle, south wall.—3. Fulk, was buried in 1560 in the south aisle of Carbrooke Church near Watton, in the grave of Elizabeth Drury his wife, who was buried Nov. 8, 1555. Their gravestone, stripped of all its brasses, still remains. In Blomefield's time one shield remained, having the arms of Grey impaling Baynard.—4.—5. Daughters: 1. "Gabriell Grey, the daughter of Mr. William Grey, was baptized the xxv of September 1551."—Parish Register of Thompson, Norfolk.

opposite to him is Mary Bedingfield, his first wife, kneeling, with her three daughters behind her; over her head also has been a scrawl, and the arms of De Grey quartering Baynard impaling Bedingfield, Ermine, an eagle displayed Gu. quartering Tudenham, lozenge, Arg. and Gu. Behind them is Grace Teye, his 2nd wife, and their two daughters with dishevelled hair; over her has been a scrawl; the arms of De Grey quartering Baynard, impaling Teye of Essex, a fess, in chief three martlets, in base a chevron,

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *London, July 14.*

THE following narrative is collected from the same authority as that in page 311 of your Magazine for May, which your Correspondent W. L. C. calls "The Fabius-like caution and firmness exhibited by a London citizen during that dreadful visitation." This may possibly possess some portion of interest to readers of a similar taste with him, and, as well as my prior communication, is one among the many traits of former times collected during my limited researches into the antiquities of this great city; as such it is perfectly at your disposal.

Yours, &c. W. HAMILTON REID.

Account of a Family preserved on Ship-board in the Thames during the Great Plague in 1665.

TWO brothers and a sister, the children of one pious mother, a widow, lived together in one house in the city; the sister, the youngest of the family, was about nineteen, one of the brothers near forty, and the other about twenty-six years of age. The sister, as well as the mother, was pious and well instructed; the brothers men of business, in which they were much taken up and engaged, but still sober and orderly people. Having been merchants and resided abroad, on their return to England, as partners, they had large concerns on their hands, kept two or three servants and book-keepers daily in the counting-house, and doing business as well at the water side as at the Royal Exchange. As the eldest of these brothers was a widower, and the youngest a bachelor, the young lady their sister was their housekeeper, and in a familiar way they called her their governess. The old lady, with some of the younger

children, lived a little way out of town, where her recollections of a visitation similar to what she again expected, often gave her much uneasiness on account of her sons in the city. This occasioned her visits to be much more frequent than before; and her repeated admonitions to prepare for the event expected, by repentance and a change of life, at length were thought officious, and in a great measure imputed to imbecility. But, as before observed, the old lady had lived in London in the time of the great plague, as it was then called, 29 years before, viz. in 1624, when there died of all distempers above 54,000 people, exclusive of those in the out-parishes. One of the last conferences these young men had with their mother upon this subject was in February 1665, and then but one person had died of the plague since December; so that the eldest brother once or twice jested with her and his sister on the subject, and, as the latter thought, a little prophanelly. It was not above a fortnight after this discourse when the city had another alarm, and one of her brothers was the person that brought the news, viz. that the plague had broke out again in St. Giles's parish, and that a whole family was dead of it. The young lady was in her chamber, when her brother coming up to her door, "Oh, sister," said he, "*we are all undone!*" "Undone," said she, "*what's the matter?*" He could not speak for some time, but at last continued—"We are all undone, sister! my mother and you were both in the right, the PLAGUE IS BEGUN!" He then proceeded to give her an account that two men had been buried in St. Giles's in the Fields; that it was true there were but two persons put in the *weekly bill*, but he was assured that two or three houses were infected; that five people were dead in one, and seven in another; that the burials in St. Giles's parish, usually 16 or 18 a week, had increased to 30. Though scarcely a day passed without some reasoning on the common calamity, many persons, and particularly one in this family, endeavoured to persuade themselves that the disorder had died away; but about the 3rd or 4th of May, the youngest brother, having been out in the morning, came into the counting-house, when, having sent a servant out of the way and shut the door, the elder immediately

mediately asked him if he had heard any bad news—any thing more of the plague: “Any thing more of it? why ’tis come into the city: here’s one dead in the next street to us almost, ’tis but in Bearbinder-lane. Indeed, my Lord Mayor sent two surgeons to search the body, and they have both given it in that he died of the Plague: he was a Frenchman.”

This discourse having ended, the elder brother went out, and found all the other had said was true; the plague had infected five or six families in St. Giles’s, near Long Acre, and had spread down Drury-lane into St. Clement’s parish, and the other way into St. Andrew’s, Holborn. Still it appeared that many persons, especially shop-keepers, concealed the distemper as much as they could to prevent their customers from leaving them. The dead they pretended died of the spotted fever, or any thing else they could get the searchers to report for them.

This family, like the other that resided near Wood-street, Cripplegate, after some deliberation, proposed getting a stock of bread and beer into the house, and to trust to their mother in the country, who sent them fresh provisions every week; but when it was considered that no messenger or servant would dare to bring them provisions much longer, this scheme was given up as being then too late. At this time it appears the ordinary carriers had ceased going; besides, there was no passing the roads; the towns were all guarded, the passages stopped; and though they had got certificates of health from the Lord Mayor, the city began now to be so infected that no one would receive them—no inn would lodge them on the way. They had for some time left off burying the dead in the usual form and manner, especially in the out-parts; but the dreadful cry of “Bring out your dead,” between twelve and three in the morning, was not heard in the city till the first week in August. In that week more than 4000 persons in the parishes near the city walls, about Bishopsgate and Cripplegate, had died.

This family, having debated three or four days respecting their means of providing for themselves, were happily relieved by the arrival of the captain of a ship that belonged to one of the brothers, which had been fitted out for a voyage to Genoa and Messina. Having

something to communicate, he began to tell one of the owners that he wondered he had not removed his family all this while, &c. The captain was some time before he would undertake to explain his proposal; but being pressed to come to the point, he replied, “Why, then, Sir, the short of the story is this—Have I not a ship here in the river? and is she not your own, excepting a sixteenh which I have by your friendship? Here we have victuals for her for four months for twenty-two men, and have put her up on the Exchange for Genoa, Naples, and Messina. We have taken in no goods on your account but some hogsheads of sugar and about 50 fodder of lead for ballast; nor, as things are now, will any body ship off any thing; besides, ’tis to no purpose to go to sea; for no nation in Europe will give us product, or let us so much as come to an anchor in any of their ports.” In a word, the captain’s proposal being adopted, the ship fell down from Rotherhithe to Deptford, and beds and bedding-linen of all sorts, with all kinds of kitchen furniture, and other family necessities, were packed up in cases, boxes, and bales, as if for the use of passengers. All the plate and valuables of the family were fetched away by the ship’s long-boat, and another they borrowed, for three days together, their own servants assisting to put it on-board. The captain was equally industrious, and in a few days they were as completely fitted out and provisioned as if a voyage to sea had really been intended.

Their dwelling-house in the city, in the parish of St. Margaret Pattens, they left fastened up with no one in it, the care of it being consigned to the ordinary watch by night, and two poor men who took their turns in keeping the outer door by day, took in letters, and attended to such business as might casually occur. The letters were ordered to be sent to a house at Greenwich; thence they were brought to the ship’s side, having been sprinkled with vinegar, and then scorched at the fire.

The ship continued at anchor a little above Deptford about a fortnight; but finding by that time the dreadful increase of the plague that came on eastward from the other end of the town, by the north side of the city, into Aldgate, Whitechapel, and Stepney, and raged especially in Wapping

ping and Ratcliffe, and even down to Blackwall, also that some persons had died of it in Rotherhithe and Deptford, they expected they should be, as it were, surrounded; so the captain, at their request, weighed and fell down the river to Bugby's Hole, a secure place for ships to ride in.

The vessel they were in carried 16 guns, and could carry 24; so that they lived at large, and had room enough. The merchants and family had the great cabin and steerage to themselves, with some others built for his maid-servants and children in the gun-room. The captain had the round-house and the little room before it, which they called the cuddie, for his family, and the quarter deck was their parade, over which an awning was thrown; and being closely covered at the top and sides, it appeared like a great hall. Here they rode with much satisfaction all the rest of the month of August, when the last weekly bill amounted to the frightful number of 7496, exclusive of those who died in Deptford and Greenwich.

While they thus lay in Bugby's Hole, the captain and the merchant's brother ventured down to Woolwich, or to the upper end of the town; but did not go on shore; neither were the people willing at first that they should, not knowing whence they came, or how they fared on-board. They were the more wary, as they knew that in the parishes of Bromley, Blackwall, Poplar, Limehouse, Bow, Old Ford, Bethnal Green, Mile End, &c. there died 1026 that very week.

However, the visit to Woolwich answered the purpose intended. They learned that the town was not yet infected, excepting two houses at a little distance towards Greenwich, where three or four had died; that the market was yet pretty well supplied with provisions: so they got a poor woman of that place to purchase them fresh butter, eggs, and a good deal of garden stuff. Apples in particular were a great relief to them, having been so long confined to salt meats, very different from their former way of living. They also purchased such fresh meats as pork and veal. But by the next market day the plague had got so far into the town that the country people came but very thinly to market. This source being thus interrupted, the captain made a little voyage in his boat to

Barking Creek; but here he was informed by the fishing smacks at the mouth of it that the plague had got in there also. The truth they did not stay to ascertain, but came back.

The merchant after this growing impatient, they weighed and went down to Greenhithe, where they heard that the plague was at Gravesend, Chatham, and Rochester, but happily this news proved premature; yet as the merchant could not bear to be anywhere with the ship, if the plague was beyond him, he made the captain fall down again to Gravesend, and passing the town he came to an anchor below a place since called "The New Tavern," being as far as the custom-house officers would let him pass without clearing.

In fine, they agreed at last to come up the river again, not to Greenhithe where they lay before, but to the upper part of what they call Long Reach. Here they had good and safe riding, though not without some blustering weather. Here lay six other vessels, two above them, and four below; and though they did not go on-board each other, yet they soon became acquainted, and conversed upon the state of public affairs. They soon found these were outward-bound ships, but embargoed, as it were, by the general calamity; that the captains had all their families on-board, with others, and had fallen down there for safety from the plague; and that hitherto there had not been the least illness among them. They had not been there above three days, when the headmost ship made a signal to the rest, which they found was to know if they would join in a weekly fast, which the six ships had observed ever since they rode there, to beg of the Almighty to preserve them from the pestilence; and further stated, that they should be glad if these would join them in it. This being agreed to, an officer in a boat informed the single ship that they began at eight the next morning, and resolved not to eat or drink till six in the evening. Accordingly, they kept a most religious day of fasting and humiliation; the captain and his family remained in the round-house, &c. and none of them were employed otherwise than in reading and acts of devotion during that day.

Three days after this, Sept. 6, 1665, they received the *Weekly Bill of Mortality*, stating that from the 29th of August

HEMINGTON, LEICESTERSHIRE.S.E.



August till the 5th of September, the number of the dead was 8252, and of the plague and spotted fever 7145. The next resolution partly agreed to by the captains, owners, and people on-board, was to put to sea, and sail, if need were, to Ireland, where they might be furnished with provisions, and ride in safety. The principal merchant assured them that he would stand by them and assist them, if they would agree to stand by one another; and that as they were seven sail, all of good force, the people wherever they came might be compelled to furnish them with provisions for their money; or they might go on shore and dwell at large, as they found convenient, till this terrible judgment should be overpast. After all, the women being afraid of the sea at that time of the year, and though much time was lost in debate, the proposal was never fully agreed upon.

Three dismal weeks had now been worn out in these consultations and unsteady resolutions, the poor ladies being afraid to stay, and afraid to go away. At length, on the 29th of September, Michaelmas day, they were surprised early in the morning to hear the headmost ship fire five guns. Looking out, they found she had spread her ancient and pendants, and all looked with a face of joy. They then began to call to one another with their speaking-trumpets, when they discovered a boat coming off to give them an account of things; in fact the number of burials was decreased near 2000. Guns were now fired, and the people in the ships drank to each other. Boats now began to pass and repass as usual to and from London; but none of these would they suffer to come on-board, nor any of their own people to go on shore; and in this cautious manner they lived out the whole of November, at which time the burials in London amounted to no more than 428, most of the parishes being entirely clear of the plague. Accordingly they weighed from Long Reach, and came to an anchor near Limehouse. This was followed by mutual visits and congratulations.

While they continued here the merchant's family sent some of their servants to town, to open and air the house, make fires in the rooms, air and warm the beds, and dry the linen. Nevertheless, the hangings were taken down and all burnt, except the tapestry; as

baking, or washing them in vinegar and drying them afterwards, was not deemed sufficiently safe.

Thus, after four months absence, all things being prepared within doors, they returned to their habitation sound and in health; their measures for preparation and preservation being such as may be justly recommended as an example to others.

Mr. URBAN,

July 6.

THE small village of Hemington is seated in the parish of Lockington, in the angle of the county of Leicester South of the Trent, near to Donington Castle, and ten miles North-east from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The population of the "parish" of Hemington in 1801, was, Males 171, Females 166, total 337; consisting of 73 families, inhabiting 71 houses. In 1811 the "township" of Hemington contained Males 197, Females 187, total 384; families 89, inhabiting 78 houses; and in 1821, Males 222, Females 199, total 421; families 91, inhabiting 81 houses.

The families of de Quency, Crop-hull, Beaumont, Verdon, Langton, and Devereux, held at various times property here, as did the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis at Leicester. The family of Harpur subsequently became possessed of the manor.

Near the Church are the remains of an old mansion, with a very thick wall about it.

Of the Church, a venerable fragment, little remains. (*See Plate II.*) The whole of the nave is demolished; three beautiful arches only remaining to shew what it once was. The pillars which support them are plain and low; from which the arches spring to a considerable height. The tower is tolerably preserved, and has over it a small spire. The chancel still remains. The two windows on the South side of it are divided into two compartments; their mullions a trefoil, and over that a quatrefoil. The roof is lofty, and the East window was rather large. The desecration of the Church appears to have taken place some centuries ago. Mr. Wyrley, who visited it about 1590, says, "it is a fair Church, but the glass all ruined, and the Church not in use to the end it was builded. We suffer *propter neglectum Domus Dei.*" The whole is now a picturesque ruin.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 15.
YOUR Correspondent J. A. (part i. p. 309) having communicated some valuable information relative to Earl Coningsby's Topographical Collections, allow me to offer the following description of the Paintings, Portraits, &c. at Hampton Court in Herefordshire, the ancient seat of the Coningsby family, being the result of a visit there a few years back*.

Henry, Baron Abergavenny, great grandfather to Earl Coningsby (ob. 1642), in the attitude of rising from his seat.

Lady Mary Sackville, daughter of the Earl of Dorset (ob. 1608), wife to Henry, Lord Abergavenny. Three quarters size.

The late Earl Coningsby, great-grandfather of the present Earl of Essex (ob. 1729), and his two daughters, Margaret (ob.) and Frances (ob. 1781), whole lengths, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller in the year 1722. The Earl is depicted in a sitting posture, resting his right arm on the Holy Bible, grasping in his hand a roll, on which is inscribed, 'Magna Charta... 9th of Henry the Third. This is my birthright purchased with the blood of my ancestor,' bearing a strong testimony to the violence of his opinions. On the tablet against which the Earl leans, is represented the arms, quarterly of 12, with the supporters, and motto '*Tacta Libertas.*' Underneath is the following: 'This first Coat† was in this manner borne by John Lord Coningsby Baron of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, who was slain in the Baron's Warrs in the Reign of King John‡, the which Town and Castle of Coningsby being then confiscated, is now in the possession of the Lord Shef-

field, and this is approved by the Herald upon perusal of the evidence of Humphrey Coningsby of Nend-Sollers, who is lineally descended from the said John.' The Tower of London is in the distance, to which the Earl was committed for some offence he gave in Parliament. Vertue's large engraving is from this painting.

Sir Thomas Coningsby, Founder of the Red Coat Hospital in the City of Hereford (ob. 1625), great-grandfather to Earl Coningsby; with his favourite dwarf Crickett, and Dog; whole length.

The same Sir Thomas, at the age of 21, in 1572.

Phillipa, wife of Sir Thomas, a Fitzwilliam by her father, and a Sidney by her mother's side, 1578.

Another portrait of Sir Thomas, and an excellent piece of moral and religious advice addressed to his son Fitzwilliam Coningsby, when the latter was chosen a member of the House of Commons (lately written fair, framed, and glazed). Dated '20th Dec. 1620.'

An undoubted original on wood, of Henry the Fourth, who built Hampton Court, which is said to have been completed with the spoils from Agincourt. This portrait has been often described and engraved. A very accurate copy of it on pannel was made some years ago by Mr. Harris, printer, Leominster.

The Duchess of Cleveland (ob. 709), by Sir Peter Lely.

A View of Coningsby Castle in Lincolnshire, forfeited to the Crown in King John's reign; having been in the family 300 years, which Castle and Barony had descended to them from the Saxons, '*as by auncient recorde dothe appeare.*'§

* The dates are for the most part supplied from a pedigree of the family, compiled from the Records in the College of Arms, bearing date 12th April, 1823.

† Quarterly, 1 and 4 Argent, two lions passant Gules; 2 and 3 Gules, three conies sejant Argent; Coningsby. John Baron Coningsby bore his arms thus, giving some other coat a superiority or preference to his own identical bearing. The first quartering answers to the name of Lygon, a powerful family in Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The supposition that it may be the Lygon coat, is partly corroborated by a fragment in No. 2141 of the Harleian MSS. where these arms are rudely sketched on the back of a Lygon pedigree, not containing any descent of Coningsby. All the pedigrees of the family that are extant commence only with this John, Baron Coningsby; it therefore remains in doubt how this coat accrued to him.

‡ There is certainly an error in this statement; for John Baron Coningsby (superst. an. 1200) was slain at the battle of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, in 1266 (50 Hen. III.)

§ Coningsby, or, as in Domesday, Cuningsbei, from whence this family derived their name, is a considerable village on the banks of the river Bane, about eight miles from Horncastle. The manor, which was once possessed by the Marmions of Wintringham (to whom the Coningsbys were in some degree of affinity), has for many years belonged to the Heathcote family, and is now the property of Sir Gilbert Heathcote of Normanton, co. Rutland, bart.

Five large old paintings of Hampton Court.

The Battle of Aghrim in Ireland, fought when Earl Coningsby was Lord Justice of Ireland.

An original portrait of Henry VII.

Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. and wife of Henry VII.

Henry IV. of France.

Queen Elizabeth.

Lady Jane Grey.

Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Preceptor to Mary Queen of Scots, and father to Phillipa wife of Sir Thos. Coningsby (ob. 1599).

Anne (da. of Sir William, and sister to Sir Henry Sidney, knt.), wife to Sir William Fitzwilliam, represented with her right hand on a scull, covered with an inscription in very small characters, probably some moral reflections; her left caressing a favourite cat. A scull, said to be the original of the painted one, is preserved and exhibited, and also what is called the helmet of Henry the Fourth, founder of the seat, but from the style of its ornaments, evidently of the later period of James I. The helmet is of polished steel, inlaid with gold ornaments.

Barbara, daughter of Ferdinando Gorges, of Eye, co. Hereford, esq. first wife of Lord Coningsby, from whom he was divorced. (Of the Gorges, there are some very curious particulars in Lord Coningsby's Case of the Five Hundreds, &c.; folio.)

Sir Thomas Southwell, bart. (ob. 1720) who married Meliora, eldest daughter of Earl Coningsby by his first wife; half length.

Meliora, Lady Southwell (ob. 1735-6); half-length.

A small coloured figure of Thomas Coningsby, esq. son of Earl C. by his first wife, modelled in his lifetime by his own order, and preserved in a case. This Thomas is reported to have been deficient in his intellects. His Lordship had six children by his first Lady.

Lady Frances Jones, daughter and co-heiress of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, and second wife to Earl Coningsby (ob. 1714-15); whole length.

The same lady, by Kneller, at the age of 21.

Richard Earl of Cork, great-grandfather to both Lord and Lady Coningsby. (ob. 1643).

The Viscountess Ranelagh, daughter of Richard Earl of Cork, and grand-

mother to Lady Coningsby (ob. 1691).

Earl Coningsby in his park, with Greyhounds, and view of his mansion in the distance. Kneller.

Sir Charles Porter, joint Commissioner with Earl Coningsby in Ireland, during 1690, and the two following years. Copy from Kneller.

Sir William Robinson, knt. Deputy to Earl Coningsby when Vice Treasurer of Ireland. By Kneller.

Mr. Lowndes, Secretary of the Treasury.

Thomas Williams, *a pleasant Fool*, belonging to his Lordship, who died an. 1687.

Elizabeth Norbury, cousin-german to Earl Coningsby.

Mrs. Harford, cousin; by her father.

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K. B. (ob. 1759); half length.

Frances Countess of Essex, mother to the present Earl, daughter of Sir Charles H. Williams and Lady Frances Coningsby (ob. 1759); half length.

In a passage window are three coats of arms of the Coningsby's in stained glass, dated 1614, 1613, 1614, marked T. R.

In the Library is shewn a bloody handkerchief, which Collins in his Peerage thus notices:

"Thomas Coningsby, esq. (afterwards created Earl) being at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, was so near his Majesty King William the Third, that when the bullet rising aslant on the King's right shoulder took out a piece of his coat, and tore the skin and flesh, Mr. Coningsby immediately had the presence of mind to clap his handkerchief on the place."

Visitors are likewise shewn a handsome fowling-piece, which Earl Coningsby caused to be made from the blades of swords taken from the Rebels at the same battle; on the barrel of which the following is inscribed:

In seventeen hundred and twenty one
I in the Tower became a Gun;
Earl Coningsby, a prisoner there,
Bespoke and took me to his care,
And fit I am for Loyal Lords,
Made of the blades of rebels' swords;
Fit for the noble Earl whose crime
Was speaking Truth in South-sea time.
Traitors, beware, when I'm enlarged,
When he or I shall be discharg'd—
For this my first and true report
Pray use me well at Hampton Court.

A description of the seat I think unnecessary,

unnecessary, as it has already been frequently described; but was induced to send you the above lines in consequence of their having been erroneously copied in some Topographical Works.

The singular speech, so profuse in oaths and ungentlemanlike expressions, mentioned by your correspondent J. A. is preserved in Cole's MSS. (Brit. Mus. vol. xli.); and another curious affair respecting a Coningsby, preserved in a letter in vol. xxi. of the same collection.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

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In addition to the List here concluded, we annex an account of some paintings which may have escaped our Constant Reader's observations, but were preserved in the curious mansion of Hampton Court, as appears from a list taken by Mr. F. Harris of Leominster, about twenty-five years ago, with which we have been favoured by our correspondent J. A. As the Hampton Court estate in Herefordshire has passed by purchase from the present Earl of Essex (George Capel Coningsby) to Richard Arkwright, esq. great changes may have taken place in the disposal of the pictures, and the notice of the following paintings is therefore given, as they were originally placed there, not as they may be now.

Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. Vandyke.

The Earl of Essex. Lawrence.

The Countess of Essex. Lawrence.

Major Basset, father of the present Countess of Essex.

The Countess of Kildare, eldest daughter to the Earl of Ranelagh, and sister to the Lady Coningsby.

Edward IV.

William III. 1700; three quarter length. Kneller.

William III.; whole length. Kneller.

Queen Mary, wife of William III. Kneller.

Fitzwilliam Coningsby, grandfather to Earl Coningsby.

Cecilia Neville, daughter to Henry Lord Abergavenny, by Lady Mary Sackville, wife to Fitzwilliam Coningsby; whole length.

Lady Lisburne, second wife of Lord Lisburne, brother to Earl Coningsby's mother; three quarter length. Kneller.

Sir Arthur Loftus, grandfather to Earl Coningsby by his mother's side; three quarter length.

Earl Coningsby, 1709; whole length. Kneller.

Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, cousin-german to Earl Coningsby, by his mother; three quarter length.

Anne Sidney, Lady Fitzwilliam.

Lady Margaret Cecil, daughter to the Earl of Salisbury, second wife to Earl Ranelagh (said to have been the handsomest woman in England, of her time); whole length.

Elizabeth Countess of Ranelagh, daughter to Lord Willoughby, and mother to Lady Coningsby.

Richard Earl of Ranelagh, father to the second wife of Earl Coningsby.

Lady Margaret Cecil; half length.

Lady Coningsby, and Lady Catherine Jones, twin daughters of Richard Earl of Ranelagh by his first wife; whole length; with a black boy kneeling and presenting a basket of flowers.

Lady Margaret Coningsby, eldest daughter of Earl Coningsby, 1750; half length. Ramsay.

Lady Frances Coningsby, youngest daughter of Earl Coningsby.

Lady Coningsby, first wife of Earl Coningsby.

Duke of Marlborough, ætat. 60; three quarters length. Kneller.

General Gwinkle, Earl of Athlone, commanding in Ireland when Earl Coningsby was there; three quarter length.

Two daughters of Earl Coningsby, by his first wife.

Lady Elizabeth Felton, wife of Sir Thomas Felton, daughter to the Earl of Suffolk. Kneller.

James II.

Richard Talbot, Lord Tyrconnel.

An Old Man, æt. 87, 1704.

Henry IV. on horseback; a very large picture.

Old Paintings of Wolf and Poultry—Peacock and Fowls—Fruit and Flowers—Bear Hunting—Wolf Hunting—Old unknown Family Portraits, originals—and several copies in crayons, &c.

— — —
As we consider accurate accounts of old family Pictures, connected with noble houses, interesting matter for our pages of record, we should be glad to receive a list of the curious pictures for many years preserved in the ancient seat of the Scudamores, at Home Lacy, Herefordshire, now in the possession of very distant branches of the family.

Since

Since the death of the late Charles Duke of Norfolk, who married into the Scudamore's house, without issue, the paintings, as we have been informed, are dispersed. EDIT.

MRS URBAN, Bury, July 8.

MR. P. Sydney has, I think, suggested the right answer to my query (pt. i. p. 482), respecting the coat of arms in a window of Bardwell Church, Suffolk, and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that the cross Tau was not borne by all the branches of the Drury family.

The figure in question is not that of Sir William de Berdewell, nor has any part of it been repaired except the head, which was lost, and has been replaced by a modern one. It represents a man kneeling, his hands joined in the attitude of prayer; he is habited in a guipon adorned with the armorial bearings as stated before, and richly diapered; his arms are covered by sleeves of chain mail with black cuffs studded with yellow, and plate gauntlets upon his hands. The original form of the helmet was conical, as appeared by its profile remaining in the antient lead-work of the window. A short sword or dagger, with a curiously-formed hilt, is suspended before him from a broad ornamented belt passing round his hips. The other parts of the armour are similar to that hereafter described, but without any gilding; his white spurs are buckled on in the modern fashion. A triangular shield of the arms before described is placed over his head. This shield is painted upon a single piece of glass, and therefore no confusion of colours can have arisen from the ignorance or carelessness of workmen. In the opposite light of the window is the figure of a lady kneeling, dressed in a short kind of jacket, with a train of dark purple, and a very richly-ornamented white and yellow under-garment; her head-dress consists of a coif or veil of white with a yellow border. Above her head is a helmet supported by a ragged staff mantled Or and Ermine, and bearing for a crest a mullet of six points Or. These two figures are set in a very rich ground-work of yellow and blue.

The effigy of Sir William de Berdewell still remains in another window in a very tolerable state of preservation, but some small parts having been lost, are now supplied from the mutilated

remains of other figures of the same kind, with which the windows of this church were once richly ornamented. He is represented kneeling upon a stool; his head bare, and surrounded by a chaplet of small circular ornaments; he wears a long beard and mustachoes; his guipon is ornamented with circles inclosing cinquefoils coloured yellow, and its skirt is deeply indented in the form of leaves. His limbs are completely cased in plate armour, except at the bend of the elbows and knees, the heel, and lower part of the foot, which parts are defended by mail only; the elbow and knee-caps are of very simple construction, fluted and gilt; his spurs, which are yellow, have the shank beat at an abrupt curve, and inserted into two staples or rings fixed to each heel; his left hand is elevated and open, whilst his right supports a spear. A small triangular shield hangs from his neck by a narrow strap, bearing, Gules, a goat salient Arg. armed and unguled Or. A very long and broad sword depends from a highly-ornamented girdle; and his helmet, the greater part of which is now lost, appears at his side. Above this figure is a shield of the arms of Berdewell as before, surmounted by the helmet and crest, viz. on a wreath a goat's head couped Ar. armed Or; opposite to which, in the other light of the window, is a similar shield, helmet and crest of Pakenham, quartering, Or and Gules, in the first an eagle displayed *Argent*, [it should be *Vert*, another instance of the omission of that colour.] Sir William married Isabel de Pakenham, whose effigy probably completed the paintings in the window I am now describing, but of which no trace remains.

All the figures here described were originally ornamented by small pieces of glass, of various colours and forms, cemented to the surface of the plain glass; but the cement used has not been able to preserve them to the present time. Upon a careful examination of the two defective shields, it is very evident they were never so ornamented; and the only supposition that remains is, that the artist who executed these pictures was incapable of producing a green.

A coloured print of Sir William's figure was published in 1805, by William Fowler, of Winterton, Lincolnshire.

The arms still remaining in their original state in the crockets of the window are as follow :

1. Brotherton; 2. Azure, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets Or; 3. Brotherton, quartering Mowbray; 4. Hastings, quartering de Valence; 5. Lozengy Arg. and Gules, probably the coat of Tuddenham.

For the pedigree of the family of Berdewell see Blomefield's Norfolk, under West Herling.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Mr. URBAN,

July 10.

AS I have amused myself for upwards of thirty years in spending time and money at Book Auctions, it cannot be doubtful to your reflecting readers whether I may not have enjoyed many a delightful opportunity "to see and to be seen," to run up and to run down an article of rare or of common occurrence, and to experience in all its glory the pride, pomp, and circumstance of occasional resolute competition. Aye, Sir, "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." Of course I cannot but have noticed for the last twelve years the Buonapartean rapidity of progress made by Mr. Thorpe, now of Bedford-street, Covent Garden, whose bibliomaniacal prowess is recorded in terms of deserved eulogy in your excellent publication for May, pp. 423, 424. With your shrewd correspondent NEPOS I willingly join in bearing witness to Mr. T.'s ardour of research, patience of pursuit, skill of examination, and liberality of purchase. By these arts men live and thrive, batten and fatten, on the *spolia opima* of recondite literature. In the year of our Lord 1814, Mr. T. was slim and slender; in the year 1825, behold *the hero of Waterloo sales* sleek, stout, and solid; or, in classical language, Hor. Sat. II. 7. l. 86. "Fortis, et in seipso totus teres atque rotundus;"

i. e. sans phrase, in our plain vernacular idiom, *round and sound*.

The hard-earned renown ensures the general success of Mr. T. The feather which adorns supports his flight; and bold indeed must be the champion who shall contend with this veteran Archaiopolist, when he throws down the gauntlet in act to buy or barter. Hence comes it that every admired article of literary virtù, every loose fish of black

letter notoriety, every sweet and scarce phenomenon—in short, that at any time appears in the mighty waters of our public auctions, in the preserves and lakes of private repositories, in the ponds and wells of bookish individuals, or in the Billingsgate market of our grand trade-sales—all, all, Mr. Urban, float under the notice of Mr. T.'s cognitive eye, and the feel of his masterly hand, and sooner or later get struck by his harpoons, inclosed in his nets, and towed off in triumph by his boats.

Ecce signum! Sir, as Falstaff says. The moment I had read over the choice lucubration in your book, page 424, signed AN UNFLEDGED BIBLIOMANIAC, I snatched up my wig, hat, gloves, and cane, and purse, and started away for Bedford-street. "As sure as a gun," I mentally ejaculated, "Mr. T. knows all about these female curiosities." And I was right, Sir. In Mr. T.'s Catalogue for 1820, No. 7919, lay sly and snug one of the resplendent charmers, yecept "*La Nef des Folles selon les cinq Sens de Nature, composés selon l'Evangille de Monseigneur Saint Mathieu des cinq vierges qui ne prindent point d'uylle avecques eulx pour mettre en leurs lampus.*" Alas! and alack-a-day! friend Sylvanus, the title was there, sure enough; but the prize was sold for something under ten pounds principal money! Still, oh! brave!

"——— Primo ablato, non deficit alter Aureus."

"——— The Nef was sack'd and gone: Still brilliant on the shelf Jodocus Badius shone!"

Yes, my dear Urban, yes! In this very right hand, wherewith I now address you, did I hold, and fondle, and tickle, and sport with that beautiful little golden fish of matchless fame, styled "*Jodoci Badii Ascensii Stultiferae Naviculæ, seu Scaphæ Fatuarum Mulierum, circa sensus quinque exteriores fraude navigantium.*" At length, impatient to possess the lovely paragon of "daintie device," I looked up wistfully into Mr. T.'s smiling physiognomy, and with gentle mien and accent bland asked the good man a certain requisite question, preliminary to rapturous purchase and undisputed possession. The work contains twenty-four leaves, somewhat broader, and handsomer than the soft Sibylline effusions in which Dr. Eady's merits are

are recorded. I was absolutely amazed, astounded, thunderstruck, when he sang or said—I scarcely recollect which—"five guineas!" Not forgetting the aphorism of Demosthenes, that gold and repentance may be bought too dear, I sighed and looked, tied my purse-strings, pocketed my cash, and left Lais and Corinth in a huff.

BIBLIOTHECÆ al-THORPIANÆ
MIRATOR.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

THE curious epistle, which I here present to you for insertion in your respectable Miscellany, was actually and seriously written to a friend in town, by the master of an Academy about eight miles from London. As a notable specimen of pedagogic liberality, I think it worth preserving; though I forbear to mention the writer's name. I likewise, for a very obvious reason, forbear to sign my own, which, however, as well as my hand-writing, is sufficiently known to you.

"Mr. **** presents his compliments to Mr. ****. He should consider it as a great favour, if he could *help him* to a person *perfectly conversant* in the Greek language, who could come to **** for three hours either upon the Thursday or Saturday afternoon, to teach a young Gentleman to read *Demosthenes, Thucydides, and Herodotus*, so as he may obtain, not only a *perfect knowledge* of those Authors, but also a *critical knowledge* of that language. Mr. **** will have no objection to the giving a person, *well qualified*, *six shillings* each time, his dinner, and tea, provided he can come *exactly* at two o'clock, and give three clear hours for study after."

Here, Mr. Urban, is liberality with a witness! The "*well-qualified*" scholar, possessing "*a perfect knowledge*" of the principal Greek authors, and "*a critical knowledge*" of their language, is to be generously remunerated with about four pence half-penny a mile of a tiresome walk; coaching being wholly out of the question, and the additional "*three clear hours*" of study being given into the bargain—gratuitously given—unless we admit the dinner and tea to be an equivalent! From such liberality good Lord deliver us! Yours, &c. A. B.

P. S. Lest conjecture should apply these remarks to a wrong person, I think it proper to observe, that the letter was written several years since;

and I do not know whether the writer be now alive. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *West Square, July 6.*

IN "Pepys's Memoirs" lately published, I have noticed an anecdote of Charles the Second's queen, who is stated to have used, to the king, the coarse vulgar phrase, "*You lie.*"

Now, to any Englishman who has not resided many years in France, and been in habits of constant and familiar intercourse with the natives, such an expression would very probably appear an unpardonable instance of vulgarity and rudeness: whereas a person practically acquainted with the phraseology of familiar French conversation, will readily acquit her Majesty of the disgraceful imputation, as he can hardly be ignorant, that, in such conversation, the phrase, "*Vous mentez*" (accompanied with the appropriate tone and look) is occasionally used, to signify neither more nor less than, simply, "*You are joking:*" and I have myself (during a residence of several years in France) often heard it used in that sense.—The queen, therefore, (who is represented as understanding very little English) may well be excused for her unlucky literal translation of "*Vous mentez,*" where no offence was intended, and none was taken.

I would not, however, be understood to assert, that "*Vous mentez*" is not, *in general*, equally offensive as the English phrase. I only mean that it is *sometimes* inoffensive in *particular cases*.

Yours, &c. J. CAREY.

FLY LEAVES. No. XXVII.

[From a Correspondent.]

HERE is literally an article which should have a place among your "Fly Leaves;" for it is actually a portion of some interesting manuscript which a ruthless bookbinder has converted to that purpose, or rather used to line the inside of the covers of "Howel's Instructions for Forreine Travell, 1642."

The late Mr. Gilchrist, in his Memoir of Bishop Corbet prefixed to his Poems, has guessed, from the omission of the name of his beloved wife Alicia in the prelate's will, that he outlived her, but had no other means of ascertaining the fact. This fragment puts it out of doubt.

Dignis-

*Dignissimo Domino Dri Corbet,
Ædis Christi Decano.*

Calendissimæ Patronæ,

*Scripti Epitaphium, meo fortasse ipsius
calamo, tuo certè oculo indignum; ideoque
longà indignissimum eâ quâ optimæ uxori
consecrasti memoriâ. Habes itaque non
quod merito quidem debeo, sed quod mo-
destè possum, ne laus magna etiamsi vera,
jactantiæ similis evaderet. Tuum erit acci-
pere, ignoscere, corrigere, uti meum erat
tentare. Si quid accuratius mihi subeat
annuam, illud etiam ad te mittam; si quid
per me expungi minui vel augeri velis, illud
simul ac rediero, quod brevi erit, seduld
enitar.*

*In Dominam Aliciam Corbet
Epitaphia.*

Nolo scribere, Pictor est Poeta.

**** animi scribit cognata in corpore forma.*

** * * * **

Lilia si tumulto crescant, tibi lilia cedent

Quantum viventi mortis in ore color.

Nil æque niveum nisi virtus, sed tua virtus

Qua nec jam sentit castius urna gelu.

Ni labem mors argueret, sine labe fuisse

Illâ tibi labe unica posse mori.

Alias.

Horruit Aliciæ mens pura et nescia labis

Peccato similes corpore ferre notas,

Seque fuga eripuit; ridet nunc gloria morbus,

Stellis pro maculis membra referta micant.

Alias.

Altum marmoreo quiesce lecto;

Mors tantum ulterior gradus quietis,

Quam dum vixeris antea inchoasti.

Vicisti vigil innocentiorum

Somnos et proba dormiens sepulchra.

Sic pacem ætheream præoccupasti,

Ut dicas, EGO PERGO, NON QUIESCO.

Bishop Corbet married about 1625 to Alicia, only daughter of his fellow collegian Dr. Leonard Hutton. The offspring of this marriage were, a daughter named Alice, and a son born the 10th November 1627. As Dr. Corbet was elected Bishop of Oxford in July 1629, and we find him only addressed as Dean of Christchurch in the letter prefixed to these tributes to the memory of his wife, her death must have happened previous to that election.

S. W. SINGER.

MR. URBAN,

July 15.

THE following animated Appeal has recently been addressed to the Publick, from the British and Foreign School Society, on the subject of Education in Greece.

† The shears of the book-binder have carried away a word and a line here.

“ Among the most interesting events to which the attention of the Christian and the Philanthropist has been of late directed, those which have recently occurred in Greece hold a distinguished place. That country, once the most renowned in the annals of civilization, the fountain-head of literature, and arts, and science, after having been completely overwhelmed by invading barbarians, and after ages of severe suffering, has again arisen from its degradation, full of hope and promise. That people, whose ancestors received the maxims of our holy religion from the lips of its earliest Apostles, after being oppressed for centuries, has again been admitted to the free exercise of their Christian faith, and to the free and unmolested worship of the God of their fathers.

But whether the present situation of Greece be contrasted with its former intellectual glory or its religious privileges, the degradation which a long-enduring despotism has introduced must awaken the strongest desire in every benevolent heart to counteract and remove its baneful influence. To secure and to perpetuate the blessings of freedom, ignorance and superstition must be superseded by knowledge, judiciously applied, and by that education which can eradicate the causes and the consequences of a devastating misrule.

To England, then,—to England, great in her means of benevolence, and mighty in her philanthropic influence, this interesting country turns, and implores assistance to carry forward the good work of improvement. It is our duty to answer the appeal: and it cannot but be a matter of high satisfaction to reflect, that we may thus be enabled to pay to the children of Greece some portion of the debt we owe to their illustrious progenitors.

That, in order to act with effect upon the human mind, education must combine itself with the truths and with the sanctions of the Gospel, can hardly be doubted by those who have watched the growth and the aberration of the moral feeling; and, in this persuasion, it is deemed of the highest importance that a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures should be an object of the most prominent attention.

To form the heart, and to regulate the life—to fit men for the discharge of their personal and their relative duties—to create a spirit of private and

of

of public virtue;—in a word, to raise the human character to its highest standard, religious instruction will be found the most efficient, or, in truth, the only instrument: and if the state of barbarism, into which a great mass of the Greek population has been plunged, be contrasted with the extraordinary aptitude which has been uniformly exhibited by those to whom the blessings of education have been communicated, the highest possible encouragement will be found for our exertions—the most satisfactory security for our ultimate, our great success.

“Though, among the highest classes of Greece, the preliminary forms of instruction have been generally and widely extended,—and of late years men have appeared to purify the language, and to revive the literature of their country,—yet the want of any general system of education, arising first from the intolerable severity of Turkish oppression, and, secondly, from the terrors and anxieties of a desolating war, has left the mass of the people in a state of lamentable ignorance. The present moment appears peculiarly favourable for attempting to establish among them plans of extensive good. Several philanthropic Societies have sprung up at Nauplia, Athens, and Missolonghi; and possessing some peculiar facilities for carrying our plans into complete operation, we only look to the sympathy and encouragement of the British public to enable us to confer the highest and the most lasting benefit on the people of Greece.

“Already the British and Foreign School Society has directed its attention to the claims of Greece. Two Cypriot youths, redeemed from slavery, were sent to England in 1823, and at the expence of private benevolence have been educated at the Central School in the Borough Road, and trained as Masters: the elder left for Morea a few months since, in company with a gentleman, who, from motives of sincere benevolence, is gone to that country to devote himself to the cause of education:—the establishment of a School on the British System, at the seat of Government, would be the first object of their attention.

“The Society has since taken on its Establishment, to train as Masters, two other Greeks, whom a series of provi-

vidential circumstances has led to this country; and has more recently admitted as Scholars, seven lads brought over by Captain Blaquiere, together with a young man, their companion, whom they contemplate training as a Schoolmaster. Of these lads only a part are likely to be prepared for Teachers; the others are destined for various employments; but their education in England, if rightly directed, may have an important influence on their countrymen; not only in cementing the future friendly alliance of the two countries, but in advancing the moral improvement of Greece. The School Society have also printed in the modern Greek, both in the book and sheet form, the Scripture Lessons used in their Central Schools.

“In taking a more comprehensive view of the means to be adopted in promoting the establishment of Schools in Greece, the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society have seen that, however strongly connected with the object for which they were associated, it was utterly impossible for them, with their present limited resources, to meet the expences needful to be incurred in the promotion of these plans. The instruction of Masters and Mistresses in this country; their passage to and from England; the printing of elementary spelling, reading, and arithmetic lessons for the schools; and various articles of school-furniture, will call for funds of considerable amount. And in a country where little or no provision for reading in the vernacular tongue is already made, it will be necessary immediately to follow up these efforts by a series of instructive and improving reading in a cheap form, adapted to the capacities of children.

“Through their Treasurer, the Committee have already opened a communication with the Members of the Greek Government; and from this source, as well as from personal intercourse with the Greek Deputies now in London, they feel assured of the most cordial co-operation.

“In an effort, thus made, to advance the cause of Christianity, by promoting a religious education founded on the principles of Holy Scripture, in a country where the Christian religion has so long been oppressed, the Committee trust that they shall be supported

by

by the friends of religion and truth; and they cannot believe that this appeal will be made in vain.

“Whether we look backward in admiration of the past—or around us to contemplate the vast field which is open to our present exertions—or before us to anticipate the regeneration of a country, whose mountains and plains, whose forests and rivers, whose towns and villages are associated with the most interesting and the most sacred recollections,—we feel persuaded that we shall be assisted to carry forward the good work we have proposed. In that confidence we would again urge the claim upon the public benevolence; and we trust that under the Divine blessing we shall be permitted to see in the moral improvement of Greece the noblest return for generous assistance,—the best and the highest recompense for all our exertions.”



Mr. URBAN, *Islington, July 12.*

FOR some years I have read with pleasure your articles upon antiquarian subjects. Time has not cooled attachment to my favourite pursuit, and as your pages are generally perused by all lovers of topography, I venture to throw out a hint that may catch the attention of gentlemen capable of acting upon it for the benefit of others and their own gratification.

I have lately returned from visiting one of the most delightful provinces for fertility and beautiful scenery,—the county of Hereford,—a county endeared to me by family ties and early recollections; and on inquiring there if the “Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford, by John Duncumb, M.A.” were likely to be completed, I was told that the death of the late Duke of Norfolk, by whose patronage the work was published, had altogether put a stop to its continuation. Why this should be the case is not so apparent, as the reverend author is still living, and there are certainly many gentlemen of the county who would gladly support such an undertaking. The first volume appeared so long ago as 1804, and part of the second in 1812; since that period nothing has been done towards the printing of another portion—a circumstance to be regretted by those who, like myself, have purchased the

book in its unfinished state. The late Duke of Norfolk had an interesting seat near Hereford, by marriage with the heiress of the ancient house of the Scudamores, and often made it his summer residence. At Holme Lacey Pope wrote his celebrated eulogy on the character of John Kyrle, “The Man of Ross.” Since the decease of the Duchess, who was insane, and died in her family mansion, Holme Lacey has been occupied for a few months in the year by General Burr, one of the claimants in possession of the large estates of that branch of the Scudamores, and descended from the last Viscount of the name.

As I passed through the city of Hereford, after a long absence from it, I was much pleased with the great improvements made there within these few years, particularly the new Courts of Justice, with their chaste Doric portico, designed by Smirke; the handsome and commodious covered Market-place (the market having been formerly held in the open streets); the removal of a row of old shops in the centre of the city occupied by butchers (not quite completed); and the general improved appearance of the streets and houses; the County Gaol, its management, classification of prisoners, and working system, revived with effect after some years of discontinuance, speak forcibly of the excellent arrangements of the magistracy, and are very creditable to their superintendence. The great alterations in the Cathedral; the removal of the unsightly dingy coat of paint from the stalls in the choir, and restoring the fine old oak to its natural colour by cleaning and varnishing; with the beautifully painted glass window (by Backler), over the communion table (recently put up), equally delighted me. Mr. Britton, I can venture to predict, will find this not the least interesting portion of his useful labours on our Cathedral Antiquities. Several new monuments have been erected, one to the memory of an old friend, well known to many of your Oxford readers:

M. S. HENRICI FORD, I.C.D. Aulæ S. Mariæ Magdalenæ Principalis, necnon linguæ Arabicæ apud Oxonienses Prælectoris; et hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Canonici Residentiarii: cui literis laud mediocriter imbuto præcipuæ laudi contigit, quò Eòas
linguas

linguas feliciter excoluerit. Vir moribus simplex præstans ingenii; multis ille quidem flebilis; nulli quam conjugi et natis flebilior. Occidit Oxoniæ Julii xxvi anno Domini MDCCCXIII. ætatis LXI.

In my Hereford tour I purchased a little book, "A Walk through the City, by J. P. Wright," 12mo. 1819; in p. 45, (in a note,) is this remark, which I transfer to your pages:—"for this and some other valuable particulars we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. T. Allen, jun. of this city; the collections of this gentleman of traditions, relics, books, and manuscripts relating to the history and topography of this county have perhaps never been equalled; and the public will learn with pleasure that, with all these advantages before him, he is now engaged in the composition of a history of his native county." The gentleman alluded to, as I understood, has left Hereford some time ago to reside in London, and nothing further than the announcement of the projected work has appeared; but a literary friend (whose library has many a tempting black-letter gem and lib. rariss.) has just shewn me a curious and laborious publication, and one of no inconsiderable rarity, illustrating Herefordshire, which proves how well qualified the author is for the task he has undertaken. As your pages preserve many valuable notices of scarce books, and from its being the first attempt, on an extended scale, of the kind, hitherto printed, for any county in England, I am induced to give you an account of the volume. It is an octavo volume of 132 pages, printed on very thick writing paper. Only 25 copies were printed, and none, as my friend was informed, were disposed of but by gift. The title reads thus, "Bibliotheca Herefordiensis; or a Descriptive Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, Maps, Prints, &c. &c. relating to the County of Hereford: Compiled by John Allen, jun. Hereford: Printed by J. Allen, High Town, 1821." After a short notice that the titles of the principal books and pamphlets are correct transcripts, where access to the original work could be obtained, p. vi.-xii. contain "Introductory Remarks," in which all the known MS. collections towards a history of the County are recorded. This is a more perfect and better arranged analysis

than that in "Gough's Topography;" but it is remarkable that no account is given of the compiler's *own* collection, though they are often referred to in the subsequent pages. The stores in the Harleian MSS. are classed according to their contents by the numbers of the printed catalogue, but the Herefordshire papers in Cole's MSS. in the Museum, are not mentioned, though both numerous and curious. The labours of the Record Committee are properly appreciated; for more valuable books of authority to the antiquary and historian than those published by order of Parliament under this Commission, have never appeared in any country; and the public money cannot be applied to more useful purposes than the preservation, by printing, of such authentic documents of *real* history. The Catalogue of Books, &c. begins with p. 1, and is arranged under the following heads, which serves as an index to the work: "General History of the County, 1; Agriculture, Cider, &c. of the County, 3; Miscellanies relating to the County, 9; History of the City, 15; Miscellanies relating to the City, 17; Additions to Hereford Miscellanies, 37; History of Leominster, 38; Leominster Miscellanies, 39; Ross, Archenfield, Wye, &c. 46; Ledbury Miscellanies, 53; Miscellanies and History relating to the various parts of Herefordshire, 54; Herefordshire Biography, 61; Clerical Miscellanies and Herefordshire Sermons, 65; Maps and Plans, 73; Prints illustrative of the Antiquities, Scenery, &c. of Herefordshire, and references to Books containing information relating to the County, 77; engraved Portraits of Persons connected with the County of Hereford, Natives, Residents, &c. 93; Acts of Parliament relating to various parts of the County of Hereford, 99; Addenda, &c. 113, to 118; Index."

This mass of references carefully brought together, will greatly facilitate the progress of a future writer on this county; a knowledge of what has already been done being a material point gained, in fact almost half the battle won; and it is to be hoped that other counties may find persons equally zealous in investigation on a similar plan, with the same leisure and opportunity of research possessed by the indefatigable collector for Herefordshire.

shire. Long residence, and acquaintance with county affairs, and a real liking for such pursuits, must concur in an individual, before such a laborious task would be undertaken or completed. Nearly half a century ago I remembered this gentleman's father (now retired from business,) the principal bookseller in the county, and the information thus obtained of all local publications, has evidently not been thrown away on the compiler of the "*Bibliotheca Herefordiensis*." That the projected history alluded to in the "*Walk through Hereford*," is still in progress for the press, and that the remaining parts of the Rev. Mr. Duncomb's Collections (long a desideratum,) will eventually be published, is much desired by your correspondent, and doubtless by others.

Yours, &c. S. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingston, near Bridge Town, Barbados, May 2.*

SUBJOINED are extracts which will show the profligate conduct of Lauder after he quitted England, and also determine the exact time of his decease. That he continued his evil ways I have every reason to believe until then; though the report of his having a natural son by a negro woman, upon enquiry, I find is unfounded.

I have had an opportunity of seeing your last Supplement, and I am now writing entirely from memory, in order to correct some errors which have crept in.

Sir P. Meadows is wrong in ascribing one of the portraits of his ancestors to Richard Graves, who wrote concerning Egypt; the learned author of the "*Pyramidographia*," "*Account of the Grand Seraglio*," &c. having flourished in the reign of Charles II. and whose works were collected and published by Dr. Birch. This was long before the period the gentleman to whom Sir P. Meadows refers flourished; and besides, the name is spelt with an *e*, Greaves, who died in 1731, aged 51.

As to the communication relative to the Rev. John Balguy and Dr. Thos. Balguy, the latter was, if I recollect right, not the author of the "*Divine Benevolence asserted*," but the Rev. John Balguy; it is contained in a volume of Tracts on similar subjects,

(which, by those who have read them, I understand, are highly valuable.) This volume of Tracts and two volumes of Sermons, were all that he published during his life; his son, after his death, published an "*Essay on Redemption*," written by his father.

Dr. Thos. Balguy published only two volumes of Sermons, which his nephew, Dr. Drake, Vicar of Rochdale, after his death re-printed, and prefixed a short Memoir of his uncle.

I had the pleasure of spending a week in the summer of 1813 under the hospitable roof of the late Dr. Drake; and when there, he shewed me a series of letters from Warburton to Balguy, which I should think would fill a moderate sized octavo; they gave strong proofs of Warburton's powerful mind, and of his warm friendship for Hurd and Balguy. Hurd and Balguy were intimate friends at college, and Hurd introduced Balguy to Warburton. Balguy was of too meek and retiring a mind to seek preferment; he refused a Bishopric, though not exactly in the way mentioned in your Supplement. I will relate it as near as I can in the words of his nephew.

"My uncle's eyes were weak, and he had besides a squabble with one Nott, an officer in the Cathedral, about the repairs of it. One night he was awakened by his servant bringing him a note; looking at the bottom of it, and seeing, as he thought, the word *Nott*, he hastily bade the servant go away; and he would answer it in the morning. The servant shortly returned and informed him that the messenger was sure he had not read the letter. Upon more attentively looking, he saw it was signed *North*, and contained an offer of the Bishopric of Gloucester, then vacant by the death of Warburton. He still sent away the messenger, saying he would send an answer in the morning, which answer was declining the offer."

"The Bishopric of Gloucester," said my uncle to me in relating the story, "had cost me one night's rest. I was determined it should not cost me another;" and upon my looking a little out of heart, he said, "Come, come, my lad, I considered that, and there was nothing good I could give you."

Halifax succeeded Warburton as Bishop of Gloucester, and was afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, which may

may have occasioned your correspondent's mistake.

Dr. Drake was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was afterwards Fellow, tutor to Earl Mount Edgecumbe, with whom, I believe, he went on the Continent, was the first domestic chaplain of Archbishop Moore, afterwards Vicar of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and finally Vicar of Rochdale, in Lancashire, where he died Sept. 12, 1819.* He married one of the ancient and respectable family of Yate, in Gloucestershire. His only son died about 1815; and one of his daughters married a Mr. Niblett, who some years ago was High Sheriff of the county of Gloucester. The library of Dr. T. Balguy came into the possession of Dr. Drake, and it was a most choice one, filled with the best quarto variorum classics, and the best divinity. Mrs. Drake survived the Doctor, and, I believe, is still living. It certainly would be a loss, should the letters of Warburton perish; they complete and explain those from Warburton to Hurd.

Yours, &c.

I. E.

Extracts from the Records of the Free School in Bridge Town, Barbados, relative to William Lauder.

Extract of a minute made at a meeting of the Gentlemen Trustees for managing the affairs of the Free School, Aug. 3, 1754. Present, the Hon. Jonathan Bleuman, Attorney-General, Benj. Carlton, esq. Ch. Warden, and the Hon. John Harrison, Treasurer.

“Then the Trustees took into consideration the appointment of a Master of the Grammar School, and Mr. William Lauder being well recommended to them, was appointed to that office, to have the usual appointment belonging to such Master; he is also to have the benefit of renting out the house in Marl Hill, near the said School, unless he choose to reside in it himself, which is to be at his election. Then the said Mr. Lauder being called up, and he signifying that he should rather chuse to rent out the house at Marl Hill, at least for the present, provided the apartments in the School-house were fitted up immediately for him; and the Trustees being willing to give him all the encouragement in their power, did resolve, and it was accordingly ordered, that the said apartments should be fitted up with all convenient speed.”

* See an account of him in vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 378.

At a meeting of the Trustees for the Free School, on the 7th Dec. 1762. Present, the Hon. John Lyte, Speaker of the Assembly, the Hon. Jonathan Bleuman, Attorney-Gen. and Henry Hasell, Church Warden.

“Then the Trustees took into mature consideration the case of Mr. Lauder, the Latin Master. Upon inquiry it appeared, to their great surprise and concern, that he had been appointed to that office for above eight years, and never taught a single scholar on the foundation, notwithstanding that on his appointment four were ordered for his care out of the twenty-five, which is the whole number; and he might have chosen any four he thought most fit for the purpose. On said Lauder's being called in and charged with this shameful behaviour, he had little more to say than that he never refused to teach the boys, but none were offered him. This was the more astonishing because, although the said Lauder had frequently applied to some of the Trustees for repairs to be made to his apartment, and of the house belonging to the donation, (which for his encouragement he was allowed to rent out,) and which was always done according to his desire, yet he never once signified to any of the gentlemen, or gave the least intimation of what he now offered in his justification, nor had any of them the least reason to doubt but that, however exceptionable his character was in other respects, he did not fail to answer the intention of his appointment, and to discharge his duty to the boys it was supposed had from time to time been under his care. The said Lauder being therefore asked whether he thought it was intended he should be in that station, and receive greater advantages than any of his predecessors, without doing any thing at all for it? he answered, he would teach double the number for the future. And then being ordered to withdraw, the Trustees came to a resolution that the said Lauder should be immediately discharged; and he was and is discharged accordingly.”

Extract from the Register of the parish of Saint Michael, Bridge Town, Barbados.

“Aug. 30, 1771.—Burials.—William Lauder.”

MR. URBAN, July 22.
THE Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine having been for many years one of the most authentic and respectable Records of the biographical anecdotes of deceased persons, whose characters, whether in public or private life, have been distinguished by any occurrences

occurrences worthy of being commemorated for talents or virtue, I am induced to communicate the following particulars respecting a beloved relative of mine, at the time of whose decease, in 1766, the arrangement of such communications was not equal to that which is now so classical a repository of departed worth.

“To honour those who gave us birth
Is Heaven’s divine command :”

That honour, or rather, I would say, that filial regard and veneration, which was never in any instance more strictly deserved or more deeply impressed, I have repeatedly paid at different times on the pages of your esteemed Publication; and in the course of a very long and frequent correspondence therein from youth to age, have been favoured with the insertion of some tributes of affection and respect to the merits of several departed and surviving relatives and friends; and also many occasional papers on various subjects, both literary and local, with descriptive pieces of scenery, which give so high a colouring to the progressive passages of life, and to “those painted clouds that beautify our days*,” until I am become, through advancing years and infirmities, nearly unable to produce any thing new, and even find it difficult to transcribe from the manuscripts I have in my possession, those correct and authentic documents which supply the biographical particulars of my present subject, and will probably close my correspondence with the Editors; and, through their favour, ultimately gratify my utmost ambition in point of any claims or pretensions I can have to the estimation or acceptance of the publick; having not only lived “one month—
one little month on Urban’s page,” beyond the prediction of some satirical and defamatory lines pointed at my “Rural Sabbath,” which was written under the Northiam Oak in 1810, and published in 1811, but many successive months and years, to gratify, I trust, a better feeling than vanity; viz. to commemorate the virtues of the friends I love and esteem, and to silence the calumnious censures of those who were disposed to traduce me.

To proceed to the subject of my intended memoir.

The life of a private Clergyman, though not holding any Church dig-

nities, may be of more beneficial influence than one of a higher rank; and the Minister of a Parish, who strictly and conscientiously performs his duty, though he may not come under the modern description of Evangelical, or be possessed of that enthusiasm which the Sectaries admire, may be of more real importance in his station than a Minister of State: the sacred duties of his profession being of a nature far superior to any temporal concerns, yet inseparably connected therewith.

The Rev. William Bunce, LL.B. Rector of St. Peter’s, and Vicar of St. Clement’s, Sandwich, was the younger son of the Rev. John Bunce, A.M. formerly Vicar of Brenzet in Kent, and afterwards Rector of Chingford and Pitsey in Essex, who left in MS. an approved translation from the Greek (since published) of St. Chrysostom’s Six Books on the Priesthood†, which are esteemed amongst the best pieces of antiquity, and whose death was thus noticed in a Canterbury paper of the 6th of July, 1741:

“On Saturday last, died in this City, the Rev. John Bunce, sen.; he had for many years resided on a Vicarage in Romney Marsh, and being taken notice of by the present Archdeacon, Dr. Samuel Lisle, for his modest deportment and pious life, was by him recommended a few years since to more agreeable preferments in Essex, without seeking or even knowing of the same.”

He brought up both his sons to the Church, and sent them, duly qualified by his own tuition, to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where they took their respective degrees in civil law. The elder was presented by the above-mentioned Archdeacon Lisle to the Vicarage of St. Stephen’s near Canterbury; and the younger, the subject of this memoir, by the same patron, to the Vicarage of St. Clement’s, Sandwich, in 1742; and on the presentation of the Crown, to the Rectory of St. Peter’s in 1744. On those two small benefices, for in point of value they were then very inferior to what they are now, he passed his useful and exemplary life in the active and arduous

† Rollin, in his “Belles Letters,” vol. ii. p. 301, produces the *earnest dissuasion* of the mother of St. Chrysostom respecting his intention to leave her, as an example of the most affecting natural eloquence. Her tender remonstrance prevailed. It is prefixed to the translation of the Books.

* Pope.

employment of his parochial duties, and a deportment equally amiable in all his relative and social connexions. In his person he was slight and well-proportioned; his address and manners were those of a gentleman in the first class of society; never abject, but always respectful to his superiors; of a cheerful temper and pleasant conversation with his equals; and to his inferiors, particularly those in depressed circumstances, benevolent and charitable to the full extent of his power in principle and practice.

Having done particular credit to himself and his College at the University, he was by special favour allowed to take his degree sooner than he could otherwise have obtained it, and admitted by dispensation to Deacon's Orders at the age of twenty-one, and to full orders by a similar favor; but it was not on these academical advantages, nor on any superior talents, that his best pretensions to distinction were founded; they were uniformly and constantly evinced by the whole tenour of his life. With regard to his discourses from the pulpit, he never aspired to be a popular preacher, though in his younger days he was generally followed, his voice being strong and clear, and his delivery graceful; but his style of composition admitted no rhetorical embellishments, for which he candidly confessed his inability, and judiciously made choice of the plain and practical language of "Melmoth's great Importance of a Religious Life," for his model; in which there is not a sentence, nor perhaps a word, that is not perfectly intelligible to any common capacity.

"In earnest and impressive style
The truth divine he taught;
No other aim the Preacher had,
No other praise he sought.

"But faith and works in union held,
From the pure sacred text,
And ne'er by frantic zeal disjoin'd,
Or senseless terms perplexed."

The only public occasion on which he was appointed to preach, was at a General Meeting of the Cinque Ports, held at New Romney on the 24th of July 1750. The sermon in MS. is in my possession: it was highly approved, and, as customary when delivered before any public assembly, requested to be printed; but this he was too diffident to consent to. The whole account of that General Meeting, called

a Brotherhood and Guestling, which continued several days, and has been since assembled but twice, at the distant periods of twenty and forty years, was published in the Canterbury paper of the 28th July 1750, in which Mr. B.'s sermon was honorably mentioned.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1801 is a correct engraving of his residence, the old parsonage-house of St. Peter's; and in the poetical department of the same Number are some elegiac lines inscribed to his memory by his only surviving son, who, at the advanced age of seventy-three, has recently commemorated the fifty-ninth anniversary of his father's decease, and now communicates the above particulars of his life, the termination of which, on the 12th of June 1766, at the age of fifty-two, was attended with some peculiar circumstances that throw a lustre on his last moments, similar to that of a fine sunset at the close of a summer day. On the evening preceding his departure, with the happiest composure he took a very affectionate leave of his afflicted family, and separately gave his children his last paternal blessing; after which he was attended by his particular friend the Rev. John Conant (brother to the late Sir Nathaniel), who succeeded him in the Rectory; and he also admitted, at their own request, some few of his parishioners, to whom, in the feeble accents of his expiring breath, he gave a final exhortation* and solemn benediction, as the last act of their faithful Minister, and desired them to join in the commendatory prayer at the point of departure, which they fervently did, and beheld in him the blissful tranquillity in which a truly Christian Pastor can die.

Yours, &c.

W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Highgate, near Birmingham, June 24.*

YOU are not only learned yourself, but the occasion of learning to others; and your Correspondents may be compared to an agreeable, social party, assembled to receive and bestow

* There being a full congregation at his funeral, the final exhortation and blessing above mentioned are transferred in the Elegy to the solemn period of interment, when the departed spirit is supposed to address them while they were assembled on that occasion at the grave. (Vol. LXXI. pt. ii. p. 837.)

inform-

information, in the most courteous manner.

My present appearance in this friendly circle is to solicit aid towards a work which I am now preparing for the press, under the title of “The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale.” Original Letters written by, or addressed to that distinguished Antiquary, or any other documents, or information, connected with his literary or personal history, will be very acceptable, and ensure my grateful acknowledgments.

The Life will be given in Dugdale’s own words, from the Ashmolean MS.

with copious Notes. Interleaved Pocket Almanacks supply his Diary from 1643 to 1686, with the exception of only three years; and of Letters I have already collected more than one hundred and seventy, including those of Dodsworth, Somner, Spelman, Twysden, Junius, Archer, Wood, and a long train of antiquarian worthies.

And now, after an intimacy of thirty years, I remain, most excellent Sylvanus, not merely “Yours, &c.” but, to use the expressions of Lightfoot to Dugdale, “the unfained honourer of your worth, and one ready to serve you;”

WILLIAM HAMPER.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—WILTSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Gloucestershire: East, Hampshire and Berkshire: South, Hants. and Dorset.: West, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Dorsetshire.

Greatest length, 54; *greatest breadth*, 34; *square* 1372.

Province. Canterbury. *Dioceses*. Salisbury; Kingswood, a peculiar to Gloucester; and one parish to Winchester. *Circuit*, Western.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Cangi, a tribe of the Belgæ; Hædui.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima.

Stations, Cunetio, Folly Farm near Marlborough; Mutuantonis, Easton Grey; Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum; Verlucio, near Wans-town.

Saxon Octarchy, Wessex.

Antiquities. *British Earthworks*, Southley-wood, near Heytesbury, (vulgarly called Robin Hood’s Bower, &c.); Bokerly ditch; Elder Valley; Grymsditch; Hamshill ditches; Old ditch (resembling Bokerly); Wansdike; Sutton Common (resembling an amphitheatre in miniature). *Druidical or British Remains*, Avebury (a series of circles, with two extensive avenues of upright stones); Brome near Swindon, a row of upright stones; Stonehenge. *Cromlechs* at Clatford-bottom, Littleton-Drew; Rockley, Mountain field heath of. *Encampments**, Amesbury, called Vespasian’s Camp; Badbury (supposed by Whitaker to be the “Mons Badonicus” of the ancients); Bagdon; Barbury; Battlesbury; Beacon Hill; Bilbury Rings or Wily Camp; Blunsden Hill near Highworth; Bratton (successively occupied by the British, Romans, Saxons, and Danes); Broad chalk, called Bury Orchard; Bury wood near Slaughtenford; Casterly near Uphaven; Castle Rings; Chesbury near Great Bedwin; Chidbury near Everley; Chiselbury; Chlorus’s camp; Church Ditches; Clay Hill; Clearbury Ring (constructed by Cerdic or his son Cynric); Cotley Hill (used as an exploratory post); Haydon; Hay’s Castle; Knook (British, but afterwards used by the Romans as Castra Stativa); Liddington; Martinsall near Marlborough; Newton Toney; Oldborough castle; Old castle near Mere; Old Sarum; Pen-pits; Roddenbury; Rolston; Roundway Hill near Devizes; Scratchbury Hill; Sherston; Spilsbury called Castle Ditches; Warminster; West down or Hanging Langford; West Kington; Whichbury; Whiten-hill; White-sheet Hill (occupied by Britons and Saxons); Wickball; Winkelbury; Woodyates Inn; Yarnbury (originally British, but subsequently strengthened by Romans and Saxons). *Abbeys* of Bradford (founded by St. Aldhelm ante 705); Kingswood (built in 1139 by William de Berkeley); Malmesbury (founded about 630 by Meyl-dulph, a Scot); Stanleigh (established in 1151 at Lokeswell, removed to

† The difficulty of discriminating Roman from British, &c. being so great, I have classed them under the general head of Encampments.

Stanleigh by Maud the Empress); Wilton (founded in 773 by Wulstan Earl of Wiltshire, converted into a Nunnery). *Priories* of Avebury (founded 1100 by William de Tankerville); Bradenstoke (founded 1142 by Walter de Eureux); Bradfield; Brioptune; Bromham (founded by Baldwin de Ripers); Charlton, Great (founded in 1187 by Reginald de Pavely); Chissisbury; Clarendon (founded by Henry II.); Clatford (founded temp. Wm. I. by Sir Roger Mortimer); Corsham, (founded temp. Wm. I.) another (founded temp. Hen. II.); Ivychurch (founded temp. Hen. II.); Kingswood (founded in 1139); Longleat (founded by Sir John Vernun or Vernon, temp. Edward I.); Maiden Bradley (founded in 1190 by Hubert Bishop of Salisbury, formerly a hospital for leprous women, founded temp. Stephen); Marlborough (founded ante John); Monkton Deverill (founded ante 1086); Monkton Farley (founded about 1125); Okeburn (founded 1149 by Maud de Wallingford); Poulton (founded about 1337 by Thos. de St. Maur or Seymour); Ramsbury (founded in 905); Stratton (founded temp. Wm. I. or II.); Tisselbury (founded ante 720); Uphaven (founded temp. Hen. I.) *Nunneries* of Amesbury (founded by Elfrida, widow of King Edgar, refounded 980); Kington (founded ante 1156*); Laycock (founded in 1232); Malmesbury 2 (one founded ante 603); Wilton (founded in 800 by Elburga, sister to King Egbert, refounded in 871). *Churches* of Amesbury (ancient and curious); Ansty (the oldest church in the diocese); Avebury (part of its architecture old); Bishop Canning's (the interior Anglo-Norman); Boyton (but little alteration in its architecture since 1301); Calne (handsome tower at the North-east end); Castle Combe; Chippenham (some part very ancient); Chitterne St. Mary; Codford St. Mary; Crudwell; Devizes St. John (most interesting to the Architectural Antiquary); St. Mary (chancel part early Norman); Draycot; Eddington; Fisherton de la Mere; Great Bedwin (partly Norman); Great Durnford; Heytesbury; Holt; Kington St. Michael (supposed erected temp. Henry III. but apparently earlier); Laycock; Little Bedwin; Malmesbury, St. Paul (some remains visible); Marlborough, St. Mary; Melksham; Mere (one of the best in South Wiltshire with regard to its architectural appearance); Monkton Deverill; Oaksey (Anglo Norman remains); Ramsbury (considered the mother Church to Salisbury); Sherston; Steeple Ashton (handsome); Tisbury; Westbury; West Knoyle (situate, *more antiquo*, adjoining to the Manor-house). *Chapels* of Fugglestone (now used as lodgings for the poor); Little Horningsham; Salisbury, near Harnham Bridge, to receive alms of the passengers for repairs; Tytherington (founded by Empress Maud, a mean building resembling a barn); West Lavington (entirely demolished). *Stone Pulpit*. Codford, St. Peter, now enclosed in the wall, the first step only visible. *Fonts*. Ashlev; Avebury; Boyton (on a large circular column, once surrounded by four smaller ones); Bremhill; Chitterne All Saints and St. Mary (both ancient and plain); Great Durnford (Saxon); Kingston Deverill; Horningsham (old, but mutilated); Longbridge Deverill; Malmesbury, St. Mary Westport; Preshute (very large and curious); Stanton St. Quintin; Stockton. *Castles* of Calne; Castle Combe; Devizes (built by Roger Bishop of Salisbury, temp. Henry I.) no remains; Downton; Farley (built by Robert de Curcelles, temp. Wm. I.); Laycock (ascribed to the British King, Dunwallo Mulmutius); Longford (modern); Ludgershall (ascribed to the British King Lud, hence *Lud-gar's Hall*); Malmesbury (built by the heroic Roger Bp. of Salisbury); Marlborough; Mere (built by Richard Earl of Cornwall in 1253); Old Sarum; Stourton (built by Sir John de Stourton, temp. Henry V. or VI. near the site now occupied by the magnificent mansion of Sir R. C. Hoare, bart.); Trowbridge (erected temp. Stephen); Wardour. *Mansions*. Chitterne (bearing a monastic appearance, used as a farm house); Mere Park (very ancient, originally moated); Stanton St. Quintin; Studley (formerly of the Hungerfords); Woodlands at Mere (now a farm-house); Zeals Manor House.

* Tanner. Aubrey says by Empress Maud.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Avon, Upper and Lower; Bourne; Brue; Colne; Deverill; Kennet; Marlan; Nodder; Stour; THAMES; Were; Wily.

Inland Navigation. Kennet and Avon Canal; Thames and Severn Canal; Wilts and Berks Canal, with several branches.

Lakes. Bowood; Charlton Common (the largest in the county); Shirewater; Earl Stoke Park, of considerable dimensions; Stourhead; Wilton Park.

Eminences and Views. Beacon Hill, near Amesbury, 690 feet high; Bidcombe Hill, from which the sugar-loaf mountain, near Abergavenny, is seen; Bowood, the cascade truly picturesque; Box, a small village of great beauty; Bradford, very picturesque; Broxmore, highly picturesque; Cheril Hill; Clay Hill, surrounded by ditch and rampart; East Knoyle, rich and beautiful prospects towards Dorsetshire; Hermitage Hill, Codford; New Park, charming and extensive view; Savernake Forest, peculiarly fine scenery; Silbury Hill, the largest barrow perhaps in Europe; Standlynch House, from the high grounds, the prospect one of the finest and most varied in the county; Earl Stoke Park, pleasure grounds, and fine prospects from the hills; Swindon Park; Stourhead Topwood Hill; Stourton Church-yard, beautiful prospect over a well-wooded and undulated scene thickly covered with laurel; Westbury Down, 775 feet high.

Natural Curiosities. Bowood, many petrifying springs; Chippenham chalybeate springs; Heywood mineral spring; Holt mineral spring; Malmesbury, Daniel's well, where Holy Daniel watched by night; Holy Well, in which St. Aldhelm bathed in all weathers; Melksham chalybeate and saline aperient springs; Middle Hill Spa; Stourhead, Paradise Well, from six fountains here the Stour rises; Weston Birt floods, called Shireburn.

Public Edifices. Bradford Bridge of nine arches, very ancient; another of four arches; Charity School opened in 1712. Calne Free School, founded by J. Bentley, esq. by will dated 1660; Market House and Town Hall; Chippenham Bridge of 21 arches; Charity School. Corsham Hospital; Market House, erected in 1784 by late P. Cobb Methuen, esq. Cricklade Free School, founded by R. Jenner, esq. of London, who died 1651. Devizes Free Grammar School; House of Industry; Market Cross erected by Lord Sidmouth; New Gaol; Town Hall. Downton Borough Cross; Free School, founded by Giles Eyre, esq. Farley Hospital, erected 1678 by Sir Stephen Fox, with a Charity School. Froxfield Almshouse, founded by the widow of 4th Duke of Somerset (see vol. LXXI. p. 306). Heytesbury Hospital, founded by Robert Lord Hungerford and Margaret his widow, about 1472. MALMESBURY Cross, erected temp. Henry VII.; Free School; Town Hall, formerly St. John's Hospital. MARLBOROUGH Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. in 1651; Free School, founded in 1712; Market House; Prison. SALISBURY; Bleckyndon's Hospital, founded in 1683; Bricket's Hospital, founded in 1519; City School, founded by Queen Elizabeth; Close School, founded by Bishop Poore; College of Matrons, erected by Bishop Ward; Council House, erected 1794 by Earl Radnor; County Gaol; Crane Bridge, of stone; Eyre's Hospital, erected 1617; Fisherton Bridge, of Stone; Free Grammar School; Froud's Hospital, erected in 1750; Godolphin's Charity School; Harnham Bridge, first built 1244; Infirmary, erected 1767; Poultry Cross; Saint Nicholas Hospital; Sunday School; Taylor's Hospital, founded in 1698; Trinity Hospital, founded 17 Ric. II. by John Ellis. Trowbridge School. Tytherton, Calloways School for Moravian Children. Warminster Assembly Room; Free Grammar School; Market-house. Westbury Town Hall. West Lavington Free School and Almshouse, founded by Wm. Dantsey in 1542; Wilton Free School; Town Hall.

Seats. Wilton House, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant.

Alderbury House, G. Fort, esq.

Amesbury House, Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart.

Ashcombe, William Wyndham, esq.
—— Lord Arundel.

Ashley Manor House, T. B. G. Estcourt, esq. M. P.

Ashton Keynes, R. Nicholas, esq.

Bapton House, John Davis, sen. esq.

Batford, R. E. D. Shaftoe, esq.

Benton, ——— Stoaly, esq.

Berry Cottage, Bishopstrow, ——— Temple, esq.

Biddesden House, J. Everett, esq.

Blacklands, late John Merrewether, esq.

Boreham House, Rev. ——— Griffith.

- Bowden Park, Mrs. Dickenson.
 Bowood, Marquis of Lansdowne.
 Box Hall, W. Northey, esq.
 Boyton, A. B. Lambert, esq.
 Bradley House, Duke of Somerset.
 Brickworth House, Lord Lisle.
 ——— J. M. Eyre, esq.
 Britford, P. Jervoise. esq. M. P.
 Broxmore House, R. Bristow, esq.
 Bulford, Dowager Lady Pollen.
 Burderop, Thomas Calley, esq.
 Castle Combe, W. Scrope, esq.
 Castle House, Calne, Mrs. Bondry.
 Charlecot House, Samuel Olla, esq.
 Charleton Park, Earl of Suffolk.
 Chilton Lodge, John Pearse, esq. M. P.
 ——— House, Fulwar Craven, esq.
 Chissenbury Priory, Edmund Staggs, esq.
 Church Chatley Lodge, T. Meade, esq.
 Chute Lodge, near Ludgershall, W. Fowle, esq.
 Clarendon Lodge, F. H. Bathurst, esq.
 Clarendon Park, Sir Felton Harvey, bart.
 Clift Hall, Hon. D. P. Bouverie.
 Clouds House, East Knoyle, Jas. Still, esq.
 Cole Park, Peter Harvey Lovell, esq.
 Compton House, Mrs. Heneage.
 Compton Chamberlayne, J. H. Penruddock, esq.
 Conholt Park, Sir W. Meadows, bart.
 Connock Manor House, Ernele Warriner, esq.
 Corsham House, Paul C. Methuen, esq.
 Cowfold Park, Peter H. Lovell, esq.
 Cowsfield House, Sir Arthur Paget, K. B.
 Crow wood, J. R. Seymour, esq.
 Dantsey, Miss Anne Bissett.
 Dinton House, Wm. Wyndham, esq.
 Doddington Park, Sir Christopher B. Codrington, bart.
 Donhead Hall, J. G. Kneller, esq.
 Down Ampney, Earl of St. Germans.
 Draycote, W. P. L. Wellesley, esq.
 Durnford House, Amesbury, Miss Harris.
 Earlstoke Park, Geo. W. Taylor, esq. M. P.
 Eastcourt, Joseph Pitt, esq. M. P.
 Eastwell, J. H. Grubbe, esq.
 Everleigh House, Sir J. D. Astley, bart. M. P.
 Farley House, Lieut.-col. Houlron.
 Fern House, Thos. Grove, esq.
 Fonthill Abbey, John Farquhar, esq.
 Fisherton House, John Davis, jun. esq.
 Fyfield House, Mrs. Penruddocke.
 Hannington House, R. Montgomery, esq.
 Hardenhuish, Geo. Hawkins, esq.
 Harnish, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq.
 Hartham, General Kerr.
 ——— Park, Michael Joy, esq.
 Hessek, Sir J. E. Styles, bart.
 Heytesbury House, Sir Wm. P. A. A'Court, bart.
 Heywood House, Westbury, A. Ludlow, esq.
 Hurdcot House, Alexander Powell, esq.
 Ivy Church House, H. Henxman, esq.
 Ivy House, Chippenham, M. Humphries, esq.
 Kemble House, Robert Gordon, esq. M. P.
 Knoyle, Peter Still, esq.
 Lackham House, James Montagu, esq.
 Lacock Abbey, John Grossett, esq.
 Lake House, Amesbury, Rev. Edw. Duke.
 Landford House, T. Bolton, esq.
 ——— Lodge, S. Greathead, esq.
 Laverstock, Sir J. Burrough.
 Liddiard or Lydiard Park, Visct. Bolingbroke.
 Littlecote Park, Major-Gen. E. L. Popham.
 Little Durnford House, E. Henxman, esq.
 Lockeridge House, Duke of Marlborough.
 Longford Castle, Earl of Radnor.
 Longleat, Marquis of Bath.
 Lucknam, ——— Sawyer, esq.
 Melchett Park, John Osborne, esq.
 Melksham, Rev. W. B. Wrey.
 Monks, Mrs. Dickinson.
 Monkton, T. Edridge, esq.
 ——— Farley House, John Long, esq.
 Neston Park, J. Fuller, esq.
 Nether Avon, M. Hicks Beach, esq.
 New Hall near Salisbury, J. T. Batt, esq.
 New House near Whaddon, Mrs. Eyre.
 New Park, Devizes, T. B. G. Estcourt, esq. M. P.
 Norman Court, Charles Baring Wall, esq.
 Notton, John Awdry, esq.
 Oaksey House, Mrs. Salisbury.
 Oare, John Goodman, esq.
 Odstock, Sir Thos. Webb, bart.
 Old Warren Cottage, Wanley Sawbridge, esq.
 Pinckney House, Estcourt Creswell, esq.
 Poulton House, T. Baskerville Mynors, esq.
 Puck Shipton, Joseph Gilbert, esq.
 Purton House, ——— Wilson, esq.
 Pyt House, John Benett, esq. M. P.
 Rainscombe, Rev. Dr. Rogers.
 Ramsbury, Sir Francis Burdett, bart. M. P.
 Roche Court, F. T. Egerton, esq.
 Rockley, Sir John Smyth, bart.
 Rowd Ashton Park, R. G. Long, esq.
 Rowdforde, Wadham Locke, esq.
 Rushall, Sir Edward Poore, bart.
 Rushmore Lodge, Lord Rivers.
 Salisbury College, Wadham Wyndham, esq. M. P.
 ——— Palace, Bishop of Salisbury.
 Salthorpe Lodge, Mrs. B. Pye Bennet.
 Sandridge Park, Lord Audley.
 Savernake Lodge, Lord Bruce.
 Sedghille, Mrs. Helyar.
 Seend, Ambrose Awdry, esq.
 ——— Robson esq.
 ——— Lodge, Mrs. Schomberg.
 Shaw Hill House, S. Heathcote, esq.
 Shaw House, Sir H. Burrard Neale, bart.
 Sherfield House, J. J. Lockhart, esq.
 Shockerwick, J. Wiltshire, esq.
 South Broom House, W. Salmon, esq.
 Spy Park, Calne, Rev. Dr. Starkie.
 Standlynch House, see Trafalgar Park.
 Stanton Fitzwarren, Rev. Dr. Ashfordby Trenchard.
 Stourhead, Sir R. C. Hoare, bart.
 Stocton House, R. Biggs, esq.
 Stowell Lodge, Sir George Montagu, bart. G. C. B.
 Studley Hill, J. B. Angell, esq.

Studley House, Edward Hortock Mortimer, esq.
 Swindon House, Ambrose Goddard, esq.
 Teffont House, J. T. Mayne, esq.
 Tidworth House, T. A. Smith, esq.
 Tilshead Lodge, — Lowther, esq.
 Toekenham House, John J. Buxton, esq.
 Tottenham Park, Marquis of Aylesbury.
 Trafalgar Park, Earl Nelson.
 Tytherley House, Rev. — Thistlethwayte.
 Wans House, Charles L. Phipps, esq.
 Wardour Castle, Lord Arundel.
 Warley House, Colonel Skrine.
 Warneford Place, Sevenhampton, F. Warneford, esq.
 Westbury, Sir M. M. Lopes, bart.
 West Coulston House, — Lucy, esq.
 Whaddon, W. Bowen, esq.
 Whetham, Rev. — Money.
 Wick-house, Trowbridge, T. Bythesear, esq.
 Wilbury House, Sir A. Warre Malet, bart.
 Wileot House, Miss Wroughton.
 Witch, Brayhouse, P. Templeman, esq.
 Woolley, — Howard, esq.
 Wroughton, Mrs. Codrington.
 Zeals Manor House, Mrs. Grove.

Peerage. Calne and Calstane Viscountcy to Petty, Marquis Lansdowne. Charleton Barony to Howard Earl of Suffolk. Clarendon Earldom to Villiers. Crudwell Barony to Campbell Countess Grey. Foxley Barony to Fox Lord Holland. Grinstead Barony to Cole Earl of Enniskillen. Hindon Barony to Villiers Earl of Clarendon. Longford Barony to Bouverie Earl of Radnor. Lydiard Tregoze Barony to St. John Viscount Bolingbroke. Malmsbury Earldom and Barony to Harris. Marlborough Dukedom and Earldom to Churchill. Salisbury Marquisate and Earldom to Cecil. Stourton Barony to Stourton. Tottenham Barony to Brudenel Earl of Aylesbury. Wardour Castle Barony to Arundel. Warminster Barony to Thynne Marquis of Bath. Willoughby de Broke Barony to Verney. Wiltshire Earldom to Marquis of Winchester.

Members of Parliament for the County 2; Calne 2; Chippenham 2; Cricklade 2; Devizes 2; Downton 2; Great Bedwin 2; Heytesbury 2; Hindon 2; Ludgershall 2; Marlboro' 2; Malmsbury 2; Old Sarum 2; Salisbury 2; Westbury 2; Wilton 2; Wootton Bassett 2; total 34.

Produce. Chalk; free-stone. Orcheston grass, wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, turnips, potatoes. Sheep, pigs, &c.

Manufactures. Butter, cheese. Cutlery and steel goods. Parchment, leather, glue. Flannels, carpets, broad-cloths, kerseymeres, linen dowlas and bed-ticks, cotton, gloves, serges.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 29. *Liberties* 5. *Whole Parishes* 304. *Parts of Parishes* 13. *Market Towns* 25. *Inhabitants*, Males 108,213; Females 113,944; total 222,157. *Families* employed in agriculture, 24,972; in trade 16,982; in neither 5,730; total 47,684.—*Baptisms*. Males 29,841; Females 29,004; total 58,845.—*Marriages* 15,654.—*Burials*. Males 16,263; Females, 17,726; total 33,989.

Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitants.

Houses.	Inhab.	Houses.	Inhab.	Houses.	Inhab.
Great Bradford	2,100 10,231	Ramsbury	- 451 2,335	Bromham	- 308 1,357
Trowbridge	1,909 9,545	Tisbury	- - 220 2,122	Longbridge	} 269 1,349
NEW SARUM	1,684 8,763	Wilton	- - 405 2,058	Deverill	
Westbury,	} 1,411 7,846	MALMESBURY	399 1,976	Pewsey	- - 251 1,337
(including the Bo-		GREAT BEDWIN	349 1,928	Box	- - 244 1,336
rough)		Purton	- - 347 1,766	HEYTESBURY	253 1,329
Melksham	1,166 5,776	WOOTTON	} 379 1,701	Urchfont	- 276 1,294
Warminster	1,163 5,612	BASSET		Horningsham	263 1,267
CALNE	- - 902 4,612	Laycock	- - 335 1,682	Fisherton Anger	216 1,258
DEVIZES	- - 812 4,208	Steeple Ashton	333 1,632	Brinkworth	- 195 1,216
CHIPPENHAM	600 3,506	Corsley	- - 332 1,609	Burbage	- - 237 1,195
DOWNTON	- 572 3,114	Potterne	- 336 1,609	White Parish	210 1,169
MARLBOROUGH	488 3,038	Swindon	- - 282 1,580	Ashton Keynes	249 1,151
Highworth	- 528 3,005	Cricklade	- 329 1,527	Sherston Magna	250 1,146
Corsham	- 524 2,727	East Lavington	299 1,438	Aldbury	- 188 1,125
Bishop's Can-	} 569 2,722	Bremhill	- - 286 1,443	West Lavington	252 1,123
ning's		Kingswood	- 250 1,391	Edington	- 215 1,099
North Bradley	478 2,615	Aldbourn	- 286 1,385	Chisledon	- 207 1,077
Mere	- - 392 2,422	Wroughton	- 255 1,381	Westport, St.	} 162 1,023
		Donhead St. Mary	247 1,361	Mary	

(To be continued.)

S. T.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The History and Antiquities of the Tower of London, with Memoirs of Royal and Distinguished Persons, deduced from Records, State Papers, and Manuscripts, and from other original and authentic Sources.* By John Bayley, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, &c. In Two Parts. Part II. 4to. pp. 671. Append. cxxviii.

ENGLAND in our early periods had a form of Government, but not a Constitution. The Sovereign was in point of fact despotic, provided he was popular, or had the Nobles in subjection. The Commons were persons merely assembled to sanction unpleasing necessities, or cruel measures. No evidence more illustrative of this state of things exists, than the subject of the first part of the present volume, viz. the history of the State Prisoners confined in the Tower of London, a banqueting house of the Devil, where he was gluttonously feasted with misery. However, in so saying, we ought not to particularize this spot with pre-eminent infamy, the said prince of darkness having various haunts, where he has ever been and now is kindly treated in other parts of that enormous forest of houses, the Metropolis of Great Britain.

In our preceding review of Mr. Bayley's Work, we had occasion to notice with warm approbation his judicious manner of treating the subjects which came before him. We have, therefore, opened the book with great impatience, and have diligently investigated those lives which concerned very obscure and difficult parts of the history of England. So plausible does this appear in our popular Historians, that general readers conceive that there is nothing but a plain story to relate. They are contented with superficial narrative. Not so literary men and philosophers. They see no accession of knowledge in a mere succession of events, no more than in the accustomed revolution of the earth round the Sun; but if they know the principles by which it is actuated, they are able to calculate eclipses, and make discoveries useful to society.

The prisoners in the Tower of London consisted of traitors, real or pre-

tended, martyrs, heroes, and other victims of faction or cruelty. Trial in those days was merely a form; and how gross were the proceedings, may be estimated from the following fact, recorded by Mr. Bailey. Dabbling in human blood made human butchers, and to keep possession of power, or to obtain it, they had no other mode of action but depriving their enemies of life. The fact to which we allude is this.

When Clarence was brought to the Bar of the House of Lords in 1478, Edward [the King] *pleaded in person against his unhappy brother*, and to such an advocate none dared to answer but the prisoner. (p. 336.) This monstrous violation of common decency, and the holiness of natural affection, was only equalled by the extraordinary charges brought against him, of which one was, that he had called the King a conjuror, who wrought by necromancy. All this appears odd to many; but Antiquaries know that the Clergy were in the habits of getting rid of enemies by charges of sorcery; that the Barons seriously believed King Edward II. to have been attached to Piers Gaveston, through witchcraft practised by the latter; and that the age was taught to consider it the greatest of criminalities.

It is, however, impossible for us to discuss the histories of all the murdered people who, if their ghosts in vindictive resentment haunted the Tower and Tower-hill, would depopulate the whole place in less than five minutes, without the slightest possibility of any human power effecting further habitancy. We shall, therefore, take such parts of Mr. Bayley's valuable Work as tend to throw light upon dubious parts of history, and enable us to do the Author justice.

The first point we shall take is the *Death of Henry VI.* Mr. Bayley thinks with some historians, that he was not assassinated by the Duke of Gloucester, but died naturally of grief. The original arguments are too lengthy to be copied. We shall therefore abstract them.

“It is certain (says Mr. Bayley) that Henry was of a most weakly constitution, and had long suffered under an ill state of health; and, therefore, when we reflect on his melancholy change of fortune; the entire ruin of his house; the slaughter of his friends at Barnet and at Tewkesbury; the murder of his only child, and the captivity of his queen; can any thing appear to us more natural than that the baneful effects of grief should by course of nature have terminated his unhappy life?” P. 329.

The arguments by which Mr. Bayley supports this opinion are, 1. The propensity of common fame to attribute foul means, in regard to State offenders who die under imprisonment. (p. 329.) 2. That it is improbable to suppose a brother of the King, only a youth of eighteen, to have been employed by the latter as an assassin, or that brother to have committed the murder on his own account, when Clarence, with every prospect of a family from his recent marriage, barred him (Richard) from any prospect of the Crown. 3. That the Duke of Gloucester was not in London at the time of Henry's decease. (pp. 330—334.)

The second point is *the drowning of Clarence in a butt of malmsey*. Mr. Bayley says,

“The Duke was privately put to death in the Tower, but the precise manner of his end has never been satisfactorily discovered; though it was the vulgar report that he was drowned in a butt of malmsey,—a tale which in all probability owed its origin to the Duke's great partiality for that liquor. The historian of Croyland Abbey [a contemporary], who gives a circumstantial and very feeling account of all the measures pursued against him, only speaks of his execution having been private, without a word respecting the malmsey.” p. 337.

Mr. Bayley observes, that during the reign of Henry VII. it was the fashion to blacken the house of York, and that Sir Thos. More imputes this and other crimes to the Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.), without even a shadow of reason. (pp. 327, 338.)

There can be no doubt but that Henry VII. was full as great a murderer as Richard III. Warwick, son of Clarence, the last male of entire blood of the Royal line of Plantagenet, without a crime, and without a fault but his high birth, was slaughtered in cold blood, from political motives. It is stated that Ferdinand, King of Spain, had refused his daughter in

marriage with Prince Arthur, on the ground of Warwick's title to the Crown.

The third point is *the identity of Perkin Warbeck and Richard Duke of York*, brother of Edward V. and said to have been murdered together with him by Richard III. in the Tower. It is certain that the story of Perkin Warbeck, told by Fabian, Polydore Vergil, Hall, Grafton, and Lord Bacon, bear every aspect of a concerted tale. We regret that the length of Mr. Bayley's excellent reasoning on the subject obliges us again to abstract the account, pp. 347—352.

In the first place, it is certain that there was a strong impression on the minds of the people, that one at least of Edward the Fourth's sons was still alive (p. 347); that Perkin Warbeck was acknowledged by all to bear the likeness of the Duke of York,—possessing courteous and princely manners,—a perfect acquaintance with the language,—so thorough a knowledge of every circumstance and particular respecting the person of the young prince, his family, and the affairs of the English nation, that “no man,” as admitted by Lord Bacon, “either by company or conversation, was ever able to detect him;” and, in fact, identified with his person by the testimony of Sir Rob. Clifford and other credible witnesses.”

It is further to be observed, 1st. that Tirrel, the supposed murderer of the young princes, stood high in Henry's favour, probably on account of the pretended confession. 2d. That the story of Perkin's imposture was, by the confession of Lord Bacon, a story derived from the Court. 3d. That Archduke Philip refused to give Perkin up, because he did not believe that he was an impostor. 4. That the pretended discoveries concerning Perkin's parentage were unknown in Flanders, and if they had been known, would have been familiar to the Duke. 5th. That the whole story is full of inconsistencies and absurdities. 6th. That the earlier chronicles, and the account of Lord Bacon, are at variance with Perkin's pretended confession.

After these premonitions, we shall introduce Mr. Bayley's excellent account in his own words; commencing with the Duchess of Burgundy's presumed share in the plot.

“How the Duchess could have selected this

this young man for his likeness to her nephew the Duke of York; how she could have described to him the persons of his brother, his sisters, and others nearest him in his childhood; how she could have given him minute details of the affairs of England, and how she could have instructed him in what passed, while he was in the sanctuary at Westminster, and more especially of the transactions in the Tower, would be difficult to imagine; for this Princess, who is represented as bitter against Henry, was married out of England in 1467, before either of Edward the Fourth's children was born; and as she never returned, she could never have seen the Duke of York, his brother, or either of the Princesses, nor could she have had such knowledge of the extraordinary chain of events that had since occurred in England, as would have made her a capable instructress of a Flemish youth in the wily and difficult course he would have to tread. But without dwelling longer on these circumstances, however material to the question,—without asking when or where this 'young mercurial' was first picked up,—and without resting on the moral impossibility of making a perfect polished Prince, in whom all things met as could be wished, in so short a time out of a mere wandering Flemish Jew; let us proceed to the still more important features of the story." P. 350.

Mr. Bayley then points out the disagreement of the first story and the confession, and the means which the King had of undeceiving the world, as to the importance of Warbeck, by producing the testimony of Lady Brampton, the pretended agent of the Duchess, in the transmission of Perkin from Flanders to Portugal, and thence to Ireland.

Mr. Bayley then proceeds:

"When we see falsehood and inconsistency so blended together, is it easy to determine which of the accounts we may give the most discredit to,—that which ascribes the alleged imposture entirely to the Duchess of Burgundy, or the other, which would have us believe a story of the Irish taking up a foreign youth, who came accidentally to their country, and not only qualifying him to assume the name and character of a Prince, whom he could have never seen, but teaching him to indulge in the extravagant notion of supplanting a powerful and vigilant Monarch, and of usurping the throne of a nation, to which he must have been an absolute stranger? Must we not reject the former, as contradictory and inconsistent in itself, and must we not treat the latter as one of the most preposterous fictions, with which the credulity of man was ever tried."

"How extraordinary the King's conduct! In the first place, he attributes to the Duchess of Burgundy every thing connected with Warbeck's appearance; and then, failing to prove the reports he had spread of her having trained up an impostor, he thinks it wise to drop that story altogether; because to every considerate person it must appear that her support of him was only from the conviction that he was her nephew. Indeed it is impossible to account either for her conduct, or for that of the King of Scotland, unless they were satisfied that this person was in truth the Duke of York. The one may have borne the most implacable hatred towards Henry, as a descendant of the house of Lancaster, and the other might have been glad of any opportunity to annoy and weaken a rival nation; but would either have gone so far? Henry had married Edward the Fourth's daughter; and, therefore, whatever might have been Margaret's antipathy to him, is it to be believed that she would have brought forward an impostor, and laboured by every artifice to transfer the diadem from her own niece, the heiress of the house of York, to the brow of that low-bred wanderer, that Perkin Warbeck has been described? At war with Henry, policy might have induced the King of Scotland to support his rival, whether true or false; but what motive could he have had for sacrificing to him a Princess of his own blood, unless he had been satisfied that he was the heir to the throne of England? These circumstances are corroborated by the conduct of Sir William Stanley, Lord Fitzwalter, and others of Edward the Fourth's friends, who embarked in his cause, and who would hardly have risked their lives and fortunes on the crazy bottom of a Flemish counterfeit: they are likewise supported by Henry's rigid treatment of the Queen dowager*, whose conduct manifested a conviction also of her son's existence; and if Henry himself were not impressed with the same idea, how are we to account for his actions, and for his extraordinary saying on the death of the Earl of Lincoln."

After the death of the Earl, a principal person of the House of York, the King said that he was sorry for the Earl's death, because *through him he might have known the bottom of his danger*. p. 352.

"Our observations, however, do not end here. Is it not extraordinary that, after Perkin fell into the King's hands, no means were ever resorted to, to satisfy the world of the imposition which had been practised upon it? After he had been received and

* She was detected, as supposed, in some secret correspondence, at the time of Lambert Simnel's appearance. p. 351.

supported by the Courts of France, Burgundy, and Scotland; after his alliance had been sought by a marriage with a Princess of the latter nation; when Peers, Knights of the Garter, Privy Counsellors, and dignitaries of the Church had espoused his cause; and after the Lord Fitzwalter and other great men had laid down their lives in the conviction of his truth, ought not the King to have shown how all had been deceived? If a counterfeit, Henry might then have convicted him out of his own mouth; or he might have produced him before Tirrel and Dighton, the supposed murderers; and surely, though no one else in the whole court and kingdom of England could so cross-examine this Flemish youth, as to detect him in a single falsehood, *their* appearance must have confounded him. There were enough too in Henry's court, who must well have remembered the person of the Duke of York: the famous Dr. Oliver King, then Bishop of Exeter, who was Edward's as well as Henry's secretary, was still alive, as were other prelates and barons of the realm, besides servants of Edward's household, who must often have seen both the princes, and whose evidence, if taken, would instantly have decided his character. Why, moreover, was he never produced before the Queen dowager, the Queen herself, and the other sisters of the Duke of York? Why were they never asked, Is this your son? Is this your brother? Their declarations would have admitted of no doubt. Their denial of his person would have undeceived the world, and have silenced for ever the voice of scepticism. But no: the King withheld or avoided this obvious mode of detection! He was never confronted with them; and must we not thence infer that Henry was afraid to put their natural emotions to such a trial? For, if he were the Duke of York, no lapse of time could have effaced him from their memory, nor could the injunctions of a tyrant have restrained the impulse of a mother's or a sister's feelings.

“When we review all the circumstances of this extraordinary case; the entire want of evidence that the princes were put to death; the inconsistency of the King's conduct; his avoiding every species of inquiry by which he might have proved him an impostor, if he were so, and the many shifts he had recourse to, to blind the world on the subject; when we estimate the character of the historians of those times, and remember that the only sources of our information are the testimony of writers swayed by prejudices, or subservient to the Lancastrian interest, and the statements put forth by the King himself,—when we consider too all the traits in Warbeck's character,—his personal likeness to King Edward the Fourth,—his princely manners, and his acknowledged perfection in the English

language; when we call to mind that his origin and history were never traced,—that he never failed in his part, and that neither his words nor actions were ever said to bear the semblance of imposition;—in fact, when we fairly and deliberately weigh all the strong and leading points of his story, we must be rooted indeed to the common impressions entertained on this subject, if we hastily conclude that he was an impostor. At all events, we have shewn that he could not have been such a person as he was represented: and the more deeply any candid inquirer will search into the history and times of Richard the Third, the less credit he will attach to that common herd of writers, whose venality or prejudices have led them from the paths of uprightness and truth, and made them indiscriminately load his memory with all the foulest crimes that distinguish the dark and troubled æra in which he lived.” pp. 350, 352.

A disquisition on this subject is attached to Henry's History of England. We think that the case of Perkin Warbeck being the Duke of York, is made out up to strong presumption. But what became of Edw. V.? Nobody says that he was Lambert Simnel.

(*To be continued.*)

2. *Tales of the Crusaders.* By the Author of *Waverley*, &c. 4 vols. Robinson & Co.

INEXHAUSTIBLE in his resources, we have here another annual offering from a writer, whose title to our praise owes nothing to the mystery with which he seeks to envelope his name. Who shall attempt the ‘*wasteful and ridiculous excess*’ of lauding him whom the King delighteth to honour? whose fame reacheth from one end of the civilized world to the other! and whose works are destined to that immortality which appertains to the language in which they are embodied? Let us to our office, and leave the delights of eulogy to the thousands and ten of thousands, into whose hands the volumes have fallen.

After a facetious introduction, *more suo*, in which some of the favourite characters of preceding works are the interlocutors, and from which we glean that the author purposes a History of the Life of Buonaparte, we enter upon the first Tale of the Crusaders, entitled “The Betrothed,” a tale of the twelfth Century, during the reign of Henry II. and at a period when the violent and frequent conflicts between the Welsh and their Norman

Norman invaders had yielded to a season of doubtful tranquillity. In this suspicious friendship Raymond, Berenger, and Gwenwyn of Powysland were new banded; they had parted with little satisfaction each of the other's hospitality, and it was apparent that a slight breath was only wanting to rekindle the embers of discord in both the chiefs. That awakening influence was soon supplied. The fair daughter of the Norman had left an impression on the heart of the Welchman, which terminated in an offer of marriage. His suit is somewhat uncourteously rejected; and, after the fashion of the times, the insult is forthwith to be avenged. Gwenwyn assembles an army, and proceeds to the attack of Berenger in his Castle of Garde Doloureuse. This Chief was neither unsuspicious nor unprepared. He conducts a sally; in compliance with some previous pledge, that he would meet his enemy in the plain, and not defend himself in his fortress; he is overpowered by numbers, and he and two-thirds of his followers are killed; the remainder take refuge in the Garde Doloureuse, which now undergoes a regular siege, but is defended by a feeble garrison. In this fortress is the high-souled daughter of Raymond Berenger; and her heroism, whether in sorrow or in danger, is very finely portrayed. The defence of the Castle is assigned to Wilkin Flammock, a shrewd Fleming, half soldier, half weaver, imperturbable of temper, with much diplomatic cunning, but of great integrity. The siege proceeds, and discontent gathers.

"The presence of Eveline did much to rouse the garrison from this state of discouragement; she glided from post to post, from tower to tower of the old grey fortress as a gleam of light passes over a clouded landscape, and touching its various points in succession, calls them out into beauty and effect. Sorrow and fear sometimes make sufferers eloquent. She addresses the various nations who composed her little garrison, each in appropriate language; to the English she spoke as children of the soil; to the Flemings as men who had become denizens by the rights of hospitality; to the Normans as descendants of that victorious race whose sword had made them the nobles and sovereigns of every land where its edge had been tried. To all she recommended confidence in God and our lady of the Garde Doloureuse; and she ventured to assure all

of the strong and victorious bands that were already in march for their relief.

"Will the gallant champions of the Cross (she said) think of leaving their native land, while the wail of women and of orphans is in their ears; it were to convert their pious purpose into mortal sin, and to derogate from the high fame they have so well won;—yes, fight, but valiantly, and perhaps before the very sun that is now slowly rising shall sink in the sea, you shall see it shining on the ranks of Shrewsbury and Chester. When did the Welchmen wait to hear the clangour of their trumpets, or the rustling of their silken banners?—Fight bravely,—fight freely but a while!—our castle is strong, our munition ample; your hearts are good, your arms are powerful: God is nigh to us, and our friends are not far distant;—fight then in the name of all that is good and holy,—fight for yourselves, for your wives, for your children, and for your property,—and, oh! fight for an orphan maiden who hath no other defenders but what a sense of her sorrows and the remembrance of her father may raise up among you!"

An active assault is made on the castle, and as vigorous a defence succeeded; but the expected succour arrived; the Welch are routed with great slaughter, and Gwenwyn is killed. This good service is rendered by Hugo de Lacy, Constable of Chester, who being under a vow not to come under a roof until he embark for the Holy Land, commissions his nephew Damian de Lacy to report the tidings of his victory. He is favourably received, and his youthful beauty and manly bearing are not lost upon Eveline.—The body of Berenger is recovered, and interred with all due solemnities; after which the Constable, about to depart, solicits an interview with the lady in a temporary pavilion. The Constable of Chester is described as possessing no personal attractions, and of an age too advanced for lady's love; but he had previously distinguished himself at a tournament, and had laid the prize at the feet of Eveline. He was a brave warrior, but a clumsy lover.

We had forgotten to notice that in the extremity of the siege, the daughter of Berenger had, in her prayers to the Virgin, vowed that whatever favoured knight our lady of the Garde Doloureuse might employ for her rescue, should obtain from her in gratitude whatever boon she might honourably

hourably grant, were it that of her virgin hand at the holy altar. Attended now by the daughter of the Fleming, Rose Flainmock, her bower woman, a shrewd clever girl, after dismissing her other attendants, she has audience of the Constable; the remembrance of her vow pressing somewhat heavily on her heart. The interview (which, would our limits permit, we would willingly extract) terminates in a proposal of marriage by the Constable, grounded on the wish of his late friend, her father, Raymond Berenger. The lady requests permission to consult her aunt, abbess of the Benedictine nunnery at Gloucester, a request which is granted; and, under the escort of the Constable, with a train of her own attendants, they proceed on the intended visit. On her journey she visits an old relative, the lady of Baldringham. Here an adventure of powerful interest, and of supernatural horror occurs in the chamber of the Redfinger. It is in this chamber that the descendants of the house of Baldringham are accustomed to sleep for a night, and a revelation of their future life is made to them. Eveline would fain have excused herself from this ordeal; but the taunts of the old lady induced her compliance.

“The hour of parting at length approached, at half an hour before midnight, a period ascertained by the consumption of the huge waxen torch; the ball, which was secured to it, fell clanging into the brazen basin placed beneath, and announced to all the hour of rest. The old gluman paused in his song instantaneously, and in the middle of a stanza, and the household were all upon foot at the signal, some retiring to their apartments, others lighting torches or bearing lamps to conduct the visitors to their places of repose. Among the last was a bevy of bower women, to whom the duty was assigned of conveying the lady Eveline to her chamber for the night. Her aunt took a solemn leave of her, crossed her forehead, kissed it, and whispered in her ear—‘Be courageous, and be fortunate.’”

Some smart verbal skirmishing then ensues between Rose and the old dame, but the former is absolutely forbidden to accompany her mistress; it is again renewed, but without success, until Eveline enters the apartment alone.—Rose prepares for watching in the anti-room adjoining, and having previously secured the watchfulness of a Norman sentinel, to whom she calls from the

window, she falls asleep; from this she is awakened by a loud scream from the chamber of Eveline. She calls loudly for help, the sentinel scales the walls, and deposits the lifeless form of the Norman maiden into the hands of the faithful Rose; the whole adventure is very powerfully wrought up. The lady recovers, and quits somewhat abruptly the inhospitable mansion of her relative, and pursues with depressed spirits her journey to Gloucester. During their ride the Lady Eveline relates to the anxious Rose the mysteries of the night.

“I had recited the prescribed devotions for the murderer and his victim, and sitting down on the couch which was assigned me, had laid aside such of my clothes as might impede my rest. I had surmounted in short the first shock which I experienced on committing myself to this mysterious chamber, and I hoped to pass the night in slumber as sound as my thoughts were innocent. I cannot judge how long I had slept when my bosom was oppressed by an unusual weight, which seemed at once to stifle my voice, stop the beating of my heart, and prevent me from drawing my breath; and when I looked up to discover the cause of this horrible suffocation, the form of the murdered British matron stood over my couch, taller than life, shadowy, and with a countenance where traits of dignity and beauty were mingled with a fierce expression of vengeful exultation. She held over me the hand which bore the bloody marks of her husband’s cruelty, and seemed as if she signed the cross, devoting me to destruction, while with an unearthly tone she uttered these words,

‘Widowed wife, and married maid,
Betroth’d, betrayer, and betray’d.

The phantom stooped over me as she spoke, and lowered her gory fingers as if to touch my face, when terror giving me the power, of which it had deprived me, I screamed aloud.”

The lady Eveline remained four months with her aunt the abbess, and grows more and more reconciled to the Constable’s proposal. The Constable endeavours to obtain a remission of his vow of a journey to the Holy Land. The day of the *fianciailles*, or espousals, drew near. The betrothing is concluded, when Damian de Lacy, whose long illness we are to attribute to his love for the bride, appears, and falling from weakness and exhaustion, the bandages that covered his arm after bleeding are displaced, and some portion

portion of his blood touches the glove of the Constable, which is unknowingly communicated to the bride—this is attributed by her to some coincidence with the apparition at Baldringham.

In the midst of the festivities of the espousal, the Constable of Chester receives a double summons. The first announces the dangerous condition of his nephew Damian; the other is a citation before the Archbishop Baldwin. This prelate had succeeded the unfortunate Becket; and the advancement of the Crusade was the chief business of his life. Little chance then had the Constable of advancing his suit for the postponement of his vow from such a quarter. The interview between them is a scene worth extracting; but we are reminded of much yet to come.

“Sir Constable,” says the Prelate, “I tell you, you are no longer your own master; you are, by the blessed badge you have voluntarily assumed, the soldier of God himself; nor can you fly from your standard without such infamy as even coistrels or grooms are unwilling to incur.”

The spirit of De Lacy quails beneath the reproof of the Churchman; for even his nephew's illness is attributed to his defection from his purpose; he therefore no longer delays his departure to the Holy Land. Eveline at her own request retires to her Castle of Garde Doloureuse, and, strange as it may seem, the Constable consigns to *Damian* the protection of his rights, even of his affianced bride. In the most wearisome monotony, the life of the recluse glided away. *Damian* was ever with his guards round and about her; but he communicated with her only through the medium of his page. Eveline's mind mutinied against the restrictions laid upon their intercourse. She falls into a snare that is laid for her, to witness the feats of a hawking party, and is immured in a subterraneous passage; here she is condemned to listen to the conflict above her head, until venturing to the aperture now secured with a ponderous stone, her supplications for release are answered by the moans of the wounded *Damian*, who, in pursuit of her assailants, has received a dreadful wound. With his fainting breath he sounds the signal of recal. The lady is rescued from her situation, and

the wounded De Lacy is conveyed to the Castle. Here the situation of the youthful guardian of Eveline is most critical, and hazardous even to his fame. An insurrection against the nobles had been joined by some of his soldiers, who, weary of the inactive life before the Garde Doloureuse, had deserted, and given a colour to the representations, that *Damian* himself favoured the insurrection. He had been induced to relieve a blockaded noble, but his troop was engaged in the deliverance of Eveline, and he was now wounded in his bed when his services were most required. These facts are extorted from his Page by Eveline herself, and again the spirit of her House is awakened, and the soul of the heroine beats high; she upbraids the followers of De Lacy with cowardice and treason, and proposes to put herself at their head, but their exertions come too late, and ultimately, dispirited by the absence of their leader, they break up and disperse, leaving the reputation of *Damian* wounded as his body. The fortunes of Eveline are soon implicated in his fate. A royal army is sent to occupy her castle, and is refused admission; the person of *Damian* is demanded, but the demand is refused, and the fatal denunciation, with all the pains and penalties of high treason, is uttered at her gate. In the mean time the Constable of Chester returns in disguise from the Holy Land, and he soon learns the supposed dishonour of his kinsman, and the faithlessness of his betrothed bride, and it is communicated to him with a thousand aggravations. But Henry himself marches to the attack of the Castle of Garde Doloureuse, which, being in a state of insubordination, is presently surrendered, and its inhabitants are made prisoners. The instigator of all this mischief has been Randal de Lacy, an elder nephew of the Constable. It is he who has poisoned the ear of the King with the tales of treason, and has sworn to the death of his uncle that he may inherit his estates. To counteract his schemes, the Constable hastens to the Castle to declare himself. Before he arrives, Randal is assassinated by Vidal, a disguised minstrel, who accompanied the elder Lacy to the Holy Land, and who mistakes his victim for the Constable himself, against whom he had sworn eternal hatred, for the destruction of his prince

Gwenwyn of Powys Land. A scene of explanation ensues. Damian is restored to the favour of his sovereign; the Constable renounces his claim to the betrothed, and Eveline is made happy by an union with her younger lover Damian.

Of some such materials, diversified by the introduction of various actors, all connected with the final adjustment of the story, is the Tale of 'The Betrothed,' bearing in its general development a strong resemblance to many preceding sketches by the same masterly hand. We had marked many scenes for extract; but they multiplied too fast upon us, and we are the less concerned at this, for before what we have written shall meet the eye of our readers, it is more than probable our notice will be useless, and our praise vain. We may be just permitted to observe, that among the more striking passages, in addition to those we have incidentally noticed, we may mention the assassination of Reginald de Lacy; the subsequent interview between the King and Vidal, and the whole concluding chapter. The scenes with Rose Flamock have a peculiar charm, and that affectionate girl will, we predict, be a general favourite; but we must proceed to other matter.

"The Talisman" belongs to the "Age of Chivalry," and abounds with scenes of great beauty; perhaps it may be considered a more perfect production than the former; but we think it less interesting. It is a brilliant picture, however, of that romantic period, when the Holy Cross, and the liege Lady, occupied exclusively the minds of Princes and Nobles. The historical portrait of the Lion-hearted is very accurately painted. Richard in his headlong energies; rash, violent, and tyrannical in his milder mood; generous, courteous, and confiding. Nor is the picture of the Moslem Monarch Saladin less vividly depicted; but we are again reminded that ere our observations can reach our readers, these volumes will be six weeks old—a period when their minds will be as much occupied by the pleasing anticipations of the future Romance, as in the delightful recollections of the past. To him whose marvellous fancy has again contributed an intellectual repast, that may serve for yet unborn generations, our praise and our thanks are due. We know

no higher compliment than when we say that we see no symptom of exhaustion. He draws not from a reservoir of stagnant purveyance, but from a salient living spring, which, like his own diamond fountain, wells forth in sparkling and exhaustless profusion.



3. *Origines; or, Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities.* By the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Drummond. 2 vols. 8vo.

THIS is a book of very elaborate construction, and high erudition, but relating to periods, of which much *must be assumed*. The result of all such assumptions is the conviction that every new position requires a dissertation, and that there do not exist sufficient materials for the composition of them.

Sir William Drummond first introduces us to a list of certain Antediluvian Kings, the whole history of which he says is nothing else than an Astronomical Allegory (i. p. 36). The account of the Antediluvian world, as given by Berosus, he considers to be allegorical (p. 42). The Ararat where the Ark rested he states to be the mountains of Kirdustan (B. i. ch. 8). He adds, that the tower and city of Babel, mentioned in the 11th chapter of Genesis, were situated at a considerable distance from the site of the subsequent capital of Chaldea (B. i. c. xii.) viz. at the city of *Cæne*, the *Kavai* of Xenophon (i. p. 129); and that Nineveh, properly so called, was not placed opposite to Mosul, but that it occupied the space between the Tigris and the Zabatus, or Lycus, for an extent of several miles, immediately above the confluence of those rivers (pp. 192, 193). The rest of the Volume consists of the origin of the Assyrian and other empires.

The second Volume relates to Egypt, and contains the same curious research as the preceding. Sir William does not believe the Delta or Lower Egypt to be an alluvial creation of the Nile, but a country recovered from the sea. Cham he thinks after the Deluge took up his residence in Egypt; that his descendants adopted all the errors of Isabaism, which was the Antediluvian Religion; that Isis in the boat alluded to the Ark and the Deluge; that

that the Zodiacal catasterisms were actually divided before the Deluge, and that the same thing is true with respect to most of the other constellations (ii. 120), but that the descendants of Noah invented new astral symbols commemorative of the universal deluge (p. 121), and that the worship of animals in Egypt was derived from the Zodiacal signs (B. iv. ch. v.) In the sixth chapter Sir William, in our judgment, *proves* that the Newtonian Philosophy, attraction, repulsion, centripetal and centrifugal forces, the Solar System, &c. was no more than an old doctrine of the Pythagoreans, (see p. 241). In p. 243, he further shows, that if the Ancients had not the Telescope, they had a capital substitute. He thinks that the ancient gems could not have been cut in such perfection without the aid of magnifying glasses. But the knowledge of the powers of the Microscope* supposes the knowledge of the powers of the Telescope (p. 249). Sir William then proceeds to the knowledge of the Egyptians in chemistry and metallurgy in the early periods of their history, and then leads us to the Hieroglyphicks. Here he gives us some strictures on the system of M. Champollion, to which are annexed curious tables (p. 342), showing the formation of the letters of the alphabet from hieroglyphical characters.

We have thus given a sketch of the work. Much honour it confers upon the Author, who is very learned and profound. We, however, annex no faith whatever to the modern explanations of ancient Mythology. We are of the opinion of Dr. Johnson, concerning superstitions, that what reason did not invent, reason cannot explain. By referring to the South Sea Islands, and other nations almost in a state of Nature, we find nothing but idolatry and nonsense. As Knowledge and the Arts increase, superstition is improved by them, and is cultivated and dressed up in more rational and tasteful forms, and so is progressive, till the knowledge is acquired, that Deity cannot possibly be represented in a material form. That Bryant's system has the slightest foundation in reality, we do not believe,

because no trace of it appears in savage nations, where of course can only be found the earliest superstition known; and that superstition consists of nothing but fabulous trash, as childish as tales of the Nursery, and no more connected with Biblical History, than Jack the Giant Killer with Homer. The Helio-arkite superstition, Sabæism, &c. imply a state of knowledge far subsequent to the barbarism of savage life, yet no reasonable man will say that idolatry and religious error never existed till knowledge had attained a certain growth, or that the Oriental and other nations were Astronomers and Historians *before* they were Idolaters and Mythologists. Yet such is the postulate which Bryant and his disciples, or imitators, assume. The reader will see some very valuable extracts from these erudite volumes, in our Review of Fosbroke's "*Encyclopedia of Antiquities*." (See part i. p. 539.)

4. Otter's *Life of Dr. Clarke*.

IT has been observed, that the superior strictness of Examination for Degrees in the two Universities has not had the intended effect of producing more able men, even not so many as when proficiency in reading the great Moralists, Historians, and Political Philosophers, was, in one University at least, the object impressed by the Tutors. It is not to be doubted that the Classics form elevation of sentiment, and correct taste, and the Mathematics accurate reasoners, but no men will become great by being forced into studies which they do not like; and a compulsion to attend four years to an unpleasing pursuit, in order to pass the Examination Turnpikes, is deemed a severe sacrifice by many a Pupil, who, had he been left to the choice of his studies, might have made a splendid figure. In fact, because idle men must not be suffered to waste their time, and therefore are very properly put into a mill, the others, to their misfortune, must be yoked in likewise. The surest way to make eminent men is to let them have their choice of studies to a certain extent, with the understanding, that they *must* become complete masters of their respective subjects. The result of forced studies is that of forced asparagus, the acquisition

* Globes full of water are supposed to have been the ancient substitute for the Microscope.—REV.

sition of just as much green knowledge as *will* furnish half a mouthful for the examiner, the rest being only stalk. We are not going to quarrel with University Discipline, or the obvious propriety of making all birds sing that ought to sing; but only to recommend a discretionary power in the heads and tutors of colleges, with regard to young men known to possess habits of application, and powers of mind, even if they should direct them to pursuits not strictly academical.

Dr. Clarke was a remarkable instance of the beneficial result attending this wise exercise of discretionary power in the head of his college, Dr. Beadon, the late Bishop of Bath and Wells. Clarke came from school a poor Classic, and for Mathematics he had no taste whatever. It is observed by the Abbè du Bos, that to become great in one thing, a man must have an invincible propensity to that one thing, while very possibly he may be a blockhead in all others. Dr. Clarke seems in like manner to have had an overpowering penchant for History and Antiquities, Medals, Sculpture, Architecture, the elegant Arts, and certain branches of Natural History. The result of allowing him to pursue these studies has proved a great public good in a literary view. It has produced very interesting and very learned books of Travels, not only important to the Scholar and the Gentleman, but conferring no inconsiderable benefit on society by foreign excursions, auxiliary to the learning and the arts of the nation. To him limitation to the Classics and Mathematics would have been a savage mode of punishment, and but for liberality of sentiment, he would have been made a mere drudge.

Edw. Daniel Clarke was the son of the Rev. Edw. Clarke, son of "mild Wm. Clarke and Anne his wife." He was born June 5, 1769, and when a child, was not only amusing, but exhibited a talent for playful conversation and narrative, and a decided predilection for those objects of science in which he afterwards delighted. The rudiments of his education were acquired at Uckfield, under a Rev. Mr. Gerson, and from thence he was removed to Tunbridge, where the famous Vicesimus Knox was Ludimagister in chief. His attention was, however, more directed to other objects than

the Classics. In 1786, when he was only sixteen, Dr. Beadon gave him the situation of Chapel Clerk at Jesus. During his Undergraduateship he produced nothing worthy his subsequent fame. In fact, he was only warehousing his stock. Sometimes it seems he took a morning ride upon Pegasus to flirt with the Muses; for, like other young men, he indulged in English Poetry. About the year 1790 he became B.A. and by Dr. Beadon's recommendation was appointed Tutor to the Hon. Henry Tuston. With him he made the Tour of Great Britain, and afterwards went to France. In 1792 his fellow-collegian Lord Berwick invited him to become his companion in a Tour to Italy; and within an interrupted space of two years, he performed almost as much as the twelve labours of Hercules. He made large and valuable additions to his historical knowledge, ancient and modern. He acquired French and Italian sufficient for fluent conversation—he made such frequent references to the Classics for illustration of the scenery and antiquities of Italy, that he made greater advances in Greek and Latin, than during the whole period of his education. He studied the Arts, more particularly painting; he formed a Cabinet of Marbles and Minerals—made a large Collection of Vases and Medals; and *with his own hands* constructed models of the most remarkable temples and natural curiosities in Italy, "one particularly, of Vesuvius, upon a great scale, of the materials of the mountain, with such accuracy of outline, and justness of proportions, that Sir Wm. Hamilton pronounced it to be the best ever produced of the kind, either by foreigner or native." It is now at Lord Berwick's seat at Attingham. In 1794 he became tutor to Sir Thos. Mostyn, in which year he took his degree of M.A.; and in 1796 being then at Lord Berwick's, successfully figured away in an election squib—compositions which often have a high literary character in humour and advocacy. Between 1796 and 1797 he let off at Brighton a periodical work, "*Le Rêveur, or the Walking Visions of an Absent Man*," but it burnt out very soon. About the same time he made a Tour to Scotland with the Hon. Berkeley Paget. At this period he had been elected Fellow of his College, and in 1798 prepared to take up his

his residence there. Mr. Cripps, of Sussex, then placed himself at Jesus under Dr. Clarke's tuition, and in 1799 the tutor and pupil set out on those Continental tours, which have since so gratified the publick. In 1802 he returned to England. In 1804 was presented by the University with the degree of LL.D. In 1805 took Holy Orders, and was instituted to the Vicarage belonging to Jesus College—in 1806 was married to Angelica, fifth daughter of Sir William Rush; in 1808 was established in the Professorship of Mineralogy; in 1817 was elected Sub-Librarian of the University; and on Saturday, the 9th of March, 1822, fell a victim to acute disease, leaving seven children, five sons and two daughters, the eldest not fifteen years old at the time of his decease.

The light in which we view Dr. Clarke, is that of being the most interesting and tasteful traveller ever known. Faults may be found in his too sanguine adoption of hypothesis, far too sanguine for a philosopher; but it was a spirit which enabled him to make curious discoveries, and connect numerous broken links of history. In finding ancient manners and customs in modern practices, he had the eye of a lynx; and he treated his subjects not only like a profound scholar, but like a man of taste. Thus he avoided the usual heaviness of dissertation-builders, who pile brick upon brick, and stone upon stone, with no more regard to plan and embellishment than if they were erecting a prison wall. Of him it may be said that he has made of his Travels not only a palace of superb literary architecture in pure and fine style, but he has also furnished and fitted it up in the very best taste. With an appearance as light as the florid Gothic, it contains the most solid masonry; and the elegant and rich tabernacle work, which looks like chit chat or anecdote, conveys deep instruction. In our judgment, therefore, Dr. Clarke is the best exemplar known for Travel writers. Dr. Moore has been justly admired, but his remarks are limited to life and manners, which he sketches with the hand of a master. Others are very able in particular points, but they are too heavy or too technical. Dr. Clarke suffers no details, no lumpish masses, to disfigure his work,—he moulds them into some interesting

form or other, but never monstrous or grotesque; and his millinery is equal to his modelling. Whether his subject be young or old, it is always attired in graceful drapery.

It is the province only of extensive erudition to discover important scientific facts in matters which would escape the notice of uninformed travellers. Yet these neglected matters may furnish the best, often the only sound, elucidations of the ancient poets and historians. Nothing apparently of the most trivial kind escapes Dr. Clarke. In the Fez of the Mediterranean sailors he sees the cap of Ulysses, and he exhibits the pedigree of the pantomime and the dance. The fact is, that Dr. Clarke had studied the Ancients in a form the most interesting. He did not study them for the purpose of knowing only their languages in perfection. He wished to acquire the fullest possible information of their arts, manners, and habits. Now any necessity of studying the Classics for verbal purposes only, is purely owing to a very simple desideratum. There ought to be both in Greek and Latin a standard Thesaurus or glossary, similar to that of Du Cange. It should take every word, and show its various meanings in different authors, in the same manner as is done by Johnson, Todd, and other Lexicographers. Abbreviated editions might be published; and the student who wishes only to obtain facility of construing at sight, would find that he gains much time by such editions. But the fact is, that all this drudgery ought to be taken at school; and if youths were not entered at the University till nineteen, it might be done to every necessary extent. In that curious book, the Confessions of an Opium Eater, we find that the scholar soon became more learned than his master, by translating newspapers into Greek; and though we think that it is utterly impossible to divest English Greek of the idiom of our native language, yet we believe that if we learned Greek by translating English into it, as we do with Latin in the Eton books, Lexicon work might become rarely necessary. We have taken the example of Dr. Clarke, because, though we think that no branch of science is to be lightly estimated, the knowledge of words only effects no intellectual improvement. A Polyglot man (one merely such) becomes

becomes not a good historian, a powerful logician, an eloquent advocate, or a tasteful connoisseur; nor throws one widow's mite into the treasury of public wisdom. Roads are very useful, but no man possessed of common sense will say that *Books of Roads* are better than the roads themselves. Decipherers there ought to be; but it is evident that one perfect Dictionary is of itself sufficient. If an Antiquary meets with barbarous Latinity, he goes to Du Cange and Charpentier, and in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, the word is explained. He never thinks of wasting half his life in studying the grammar and dictionary of barbarous Latinity.

Now it is most essential to the formation of those patriotic habits which every gentleman ought to have, that he should be a man of taste; that he should have a general knowledge of architecture, sculpture, painting, and scenery, in order to exercise that controul over fashion, which is essential to the glory, the arts, the commerce, and the wealth of the country. In short, the more amateurs there are, the more pains will artists take of course, because nothing but excellence can be approved, and competition will be more excited. Now the studies which Dr. Clarke pursued, viz. the works of Winckelman, Visconti, and the other *Musea*, in short, all the works bearing upon the arts of elegant design, though they may not be the studies which professional men ought to regard in any other view than mere relaxations, yet are peculiarly adapted to noblemen and gentlemen. Such studies dispose them to patronize the arts with judgment, and to delight in improvement. If their minds are to be turned to mere dictionary acquisitions, the country sustains proportional injury.

We cannot dilate further upon this topic, and in what we *have* said we hope not to be misunderstood. It is our solemn opinion that the work of Greek and Latin may be easily completed by the age of nineteen, and that professional or elegant studies, according to the genius or worldly situations of the students, may be most properly pursued between the periods of supra-boyship and manhood. We think that Dr. Clarke's Travels are admirable specimens of the beautiful effect of learning and taste acting together; and

that the characters formed upon such a model are far superior, and more useful to society, than pedantic echoes, who waste their lives in mere learning by heart, in mere repetition of sounds.

As a traveller, we think that Dr. Clarke, by his judicious line of study, became *facile princeps*. Of his Dissertations and other compositions we cannot speak so highly. We could mention instances where he formed his conclusions before he had got up his premises. But whatever may be his misapplication of learning *occasionally*, and we say *only occasionally*, he always brings to the enquiry so much learning, that the reader is sure to gain much.

We might also dwell upon his strictures concerning Russia, as exposures upon which, if true, it does a man no honour to dwell; but we do not like the criticism which consists in sifting authors, and exposing the chaff and smut of their grain, as if we were cheapening it for purchase.

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5. *Recollections of Foreign Travel, on Life, Literature, and Self-Knowledge*. By Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. 2 vols. post 8vo. Vol. I. pp. 303. II. 325.

THERE are many passages of great beauty, many of high reason, many of fine sentiment, many of excellent taste, in the work before us, but tainted with a morbid feeling, from worldly injustice. Now the world will ever be what circumstances make it. With the division of labour wealth grows in higher estimation. When, as in the heroic ages, all wants were supplied by an ample domain, and domestic manufacture and the trades were carried on by slaves, then philosophers, men of talents, and superior warriors entered the field with the eclat of society; but let us suppose the greater part of the population in a state of indigence, and *not* capable of acquiring maintenance, as retainers of the great, the case is then altered. Men will always annex the highest value to that which they most want, and indigence naturally over-estimates wealth. Let us suppose Sir Isaac Newton and Croesus to settle in the same country town at the same time. Sir Isaac may say, that by his wonderful discoveries he has so aided navigation, that he has added beyond calculation to the means of wealth, and the safety of the world.

Very

Very true; but what says a man of little or no mind, a mere mechanic? I first cut pens, and invented ink, and made paper, and I have done just as much good;—Sir Isaac complains, Is this man to be compared to ME? certainly not, no more than a clever pioneer is to be compared to Hannibal. Why, then, we (Sir Isaac and Cræsus) are both settled in the same town, and we will strive for influence at the next contested election for representatives in Parliament. The canvass ensues. My dear Sir Isaac (says a voter), no man respects you more than I do,—I even admire you; but Cræsus has obtained a church living for my son, a place in a public office for my nephew, &c. &c. and to come to figures, wealth supplies my absolute pressing necessities, and genius only my luxuries; and such I own is the degraded corruption of my habits, that a newspaper is a greater luxury than the finest efforts of mind which were ever written. I know what I ought to feel; but if you think with gods, you must live with gods, to have your remuneration, and have the same easy modes of subsistence, perpetual youth, no possibility of disease or fatigue, no necessity for sleep or food; then we can afford to make Kensington Gardens of Parnassus, say soft things to those pretty spinsters the Muses, and take ambrosia with them instead of coffee. As things are, however, we had rather draw corks than inferences.

Men of plain sense, therefore, set down with this humble but wise resolution,—to get as much money and as much virtue as they can into their families; and buy books and give dinners to authors, just as they like the things or the men.

But we must come to the work before us. The main feature is an excellent mass of materials for a dissertation upon poetry, more especially that of Lord Byron. We allow that he wrote very many exquisite things, but we think that he was rather a magician than a deity; that he rather created the awe arising from wonder, than the sublime, according to nature. Lord Byron was a capital stage manager and a first-rate actor; but to say that his powers approximate those of Milton, is to put Roscius on a par with Hercules. Milton appears to us the fine Farnesian figure, full of the

GENT. MAG. July, 1825.

majesty of strength; Byron, a dæmon of the storm, enthroned upon a blazing volcano, and hurling beneath him lightnings and earthquakes.

We are friends with Sir Egerton to a classical taste, and we think with him that every deviation from classical models will sink into obscurity as soon as the novelty is past. (I. 151.)

“The nearer we come to nature, the more perfect is the poetry, but then it must be high, dignified and beautiful nature. It must be spiritual blended with material nature, and both put by the powers of imagination into palpable form. When poetry of this sterling kind appears, then all the tricks by which technical poetry strikes are blown into air, as if, after a fine-dressed beauty made up in the pink of the fashion should have attracted every eye of an assembly by the elegance of her person and appearance, the *Venus de Medicis*, endowed with life, should rise up in the middle of the circle: would one eye still be found to admire the goddess of millinery charms?” I. 195, 197.

We must, however, leave millinery poetry, and other remarks on the subject in excellent taste, for want of room, and refer our readers to the book, which abounds with elegant grotto-work. We cannot, however, forbear adding the two following extracts concerning Literature.

“The cultivation of Literature is almost the only mode by which a man can combine a life of retirement with a life of usefulness to others,—because his retirement is active in fruits dedicated to the enjoyment of the world; and wherever these fruits are genuine and sound, I believe that their effects, though generally allowed to be important, are vastly more extensive and deep than is supposed. The mind can only work perfectly on the toils of others by means of written registers of them, which it can digest in the closet in silence, and without interruption, where the reason is in full force, where the imagination is unrestrained, and the emotions can be freely indulged, unchecked by the eye of ridicule or curiosity. Nor is it a less advantage that these are communicable to those who cannot command other society, nor otherwise enjoy the thoughts and sentiments of their fellow-beings.” I. 94.

The next extract is beautiful:

“It may be observed that it is a strange thing to concern myself at all about the trifles of Literature, while interests and evils so much more intimate and pressing are attacking me on every side. These very

eyils

evils are what make the relief of Literature more urgent and medicinal. I could no more have borne an hundredth part of the woes and dangers that have oppressed and gathered upon me for thirty years, without the inspiring aid of Literature, than a feather can bear a heavy stone. Literature to me has been like the buoyant wave, that lifts upon its bosom the terrific vessel of war, though loaded with a weight above numeration, and filled with all the instruments of slaughterous death and ruin! The gigantic combination of moving destruction cuts through the foaming billow, dying its brilliant colours with stench, and defiling its purity with human morbidness; but the frightful furrow it has made soon closes again; it lashes itself into its former freshness, and it throws again its white untainted spray to heaven, as if the demon of evil had never crossed it." P. 149.

One word in conclusion. The book will do Sir Egerton high credit as a man of mind, and we are satisfied that the neglect of which he complains must be owing to hasty publication; men who seek high respect should issue only standard works. If a man writes prosing essays, or commonplace sermons, which neither increase knowledge nor confer pleasure, his fate will be like that of an innkeeper, who should charge the price of a grand dinner for stale sandwiches and bad beer. The finest Greek statues employed the sculptors for many years; and no man is qualified to write hastily who is not previously a complete master of his subject by professional skill and knowledge.

6. *Popery and the Popish Question, being an Exposition of the Political and Doctrinal Opinions of Messrs. O'Connell, Keogh, Dromgole, Gandolphy, &c. By the Rev. George Croly, A. M. F.R.L.S.* 8vo. pp. 147.

IT seems to be the ill-fated office of the advocates for religious innovations to be aiming at the destruction of common sense for the support of their respective tenets. Harsh as is the term, the whole of the Catholic Question, except in the view of conciliating Ireland, is absolutely *nonsense*. They demand the re-admission of the Pope *politically* in England, which is just as much *nonsense* as requesting his Majesty to take a partner in the throne; and they also call this extraordinary position an indefeasible right.

When Folly is thus strutting in peacock's feathers, it *ought* to be exposed. Upon the same indefeasible right, Carle might say Paine (*vulgo vocatus* Tom Paine) is *my* Pope, and your Majesty will be pleased to recognize *his* representative's right also,—the Quaker says, George Fox is *my* Pope, and I petition for his representation, and so *de cæteris*. But all these claims are founded upon *indefeasible right*. No indefeasible right can extend beyond the protection of life and property. The rest is an affair of compact.

The next *nonsense* is, that the King shall not oppose a veto, nor the Protestants make a defence; they shall be absolutely passive. We have pulled the reins with hard-mouthed horses, and found it something like tugging at a barge, but the cart is not yet before the horse, and we hope it will never be. The *nonsense* is this. The King lays no hand upon opinion, nor upon forms of worship, but he objects to political rights not bottomed upon his constitutional supremacy, and introductory of the claims of an unknown person, as mad (*in assuming the viceroyalty upon earth of the Almighty*) as a March hare. In short, it is foolish to reason on the subject. A man demands a right of visiting me with a mad dog at his heels, and I shut my doors against him and his dog too.

What says Mr. Croly in his excellent fasciculus of the *horrid doctrines*, as in p. 81 he justly calls them?

In a Mr. Gandolphy's View of Christianity, quoted in p. 81, are the following passages: 1st. The Protestant Bishop of London must necessarily be an *emissary of the Spirit of Darkness, a disciple of the father of lies*. P. 77.

We know *from fact** that some of the Irish Catholic priests are excellent boxers, form rings, are bottle-holders, seconds, &c. There may be indecorous men in all professions, and we should not mention this, if we did not conceive that another paragraph of Mr. Gandolphy's justifies it.

"It [the ministry] ranks them [the Catholic priests] even above the *angelic spirits*, and clothes them with the divine character of the MESSIAH himself. Those distinctions, however, arising from the sacerdotal

* An officer in his Majesty's Navy witnessed it.

ministry exclusively belong to the priesthood of the Catholic Church." P. 82.

What ought we to say to such blasphemous flights? One line only of Walcot's,—

"Mad, madder than the maddest of March hares."

We utterly protest against these remarks being attached personally to any Romanists. We allude only to their creed. That creed we think so irrational, as to vindicate the Lord Chancellor's admirable observation, viz. that the Protestant ascendancy is really a blessing to themselves, as it saves them from becoming mere slavish donkeys for the riding of their priests, men utterly lost as to reason and patriotism.

7. *Substance of a Speech in the House of Lords, on Thursday, May 17, 1825, by William Lord Bishop of Llandaff, on a Bill for the Removal of certain Disqualifications of the Roman Catholics.* 8vo. pp. 32. Rivingtons.

IN this masterly and logical pamphlet, his Lordship states that the objection to the Emancipation of the Catholics does not proceed from their religious tenets as such, but from the connection of them with the Pope; that is to say, the objection does not lie against them as *Roman Catholics*, but as *Papists*. Some excellent argument then follows, touching ecclesiastical supremacy, in which it is shown that, though spiritual *functions* (as baptizing, administering the Sacraments, &c.) belong *exclusively* to the Church, yet that spiritual *jurisdiction* belongs to the State, because it *is* and *must be in se* a civil act.

But, asks his Lordship, p. 16, will the Catholics allow that the Pope has no spiritual jurisdiction in these realms? And he then proceeds to show that the very system of Popery is not only subversive of civil liberty, but also may form in the State a body of secret conspirators against its well-being in any other form than that of its own (in a rational view contemptible and degrading) superstition.

"Let it be remembered, my Lords, that the spiritual authority of the Church of Rome extends to matters of *practice* as well as of *faith*. Such also is the spirit of proselytism she cherishes, that her Clergy are bound to it by the most solemn engagements at their ordination; an obligation never imposed upon our own Clergy. Above all, my Lords, look at the absolute domi-

nion exercised by the Romish Bishops and Pastors over every individual of their flocks, to which perhaps there is nothing parallel in any other Christian community. To instance only in the use of *auricular confession* as it is termed, a duty exacted from every member of their Church, and made imperative, as to every thought, word, and deed, under penalties the most appalling. My Lords, it is frightful to think upon the state of subjection in which the whole body of the laity are thus enthralled, and of the unbounded influence thus obtained over them by the priesthood; more especially when connected with the *inviolable secrecy* imposed on the Priest himself, in the discharge of this part of his duty." P. 25.

His Lordship then shows, from the admission of Dr. Doyle himself, that notwithstanding that part of the proposed oath of allegiance, which requires the subject to disclose to the Government any treasonable designs or practices which may come to his knowledge, yet if such knowledge came to the Priest, *through the medium of confession*, that circumstance alone annihilated the obligation of the oath of allegiance, and misprision of treason must therefore ensue.

Our readers will of course see that this and similar tenets infuse dangerous disease into the whole body politic, merely for the selfish benefit of the Pope, and to sanction it would be just as reasonable as to account Guy Fawkes a martyr, and vote him a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, or the Abbey. All countries who have become Protestant, have been great civil gainers; and all Popish countries have been great civil losers.

The Protestants are roused, but we hope with the determination only of supporting their own ascendancy. If the legislative power cannot be safely conceded to the feudal vassals of the Pope, those vassals, as fellow subjects, have every right to all civil privileges which do not affect the ascendancy in question. Such we understand to be the sentiments of Mr. Peel, and we think that this able Statesman has here drawn the proper line of demarcation.

8. *State of Ireland. Letters from Ireland on the present Political, Religious, and Moral State of that Country.* Republished from the "*Courier*" Newspaper; with Emendations and Notes. 2d Edit. 8vo. pp. 87. Hatchard.

KISSING the King's hand and the Pope's toe are very opposite things; and

and though the former is very desirable, the latter to an Englishman is much like taking physic, and for no purpose. Every body knows that a Dissenter, by applying to a Quarter-Sessions, and discarding the Pope, may sit in Parliament (if he can get there), or any where else, and that the Catholics might do the same if they thought fit. But then their religion without the Pope, is, they think, a bottle without a bottom. Now we do not think so. We cannot see why they should not sail on a new tack; why they should not do, as St. Paul did with regard to himself and Apollos, acknowledge no head but Christ, and get rid of the mill-stone round their necks. But there is a part of unknown history attached to this bustle. We have seen continental works which have broadly stated, that as the Bourbons have been restored, the Pope ought to be restored also: and because foreigners hate and envy England, they will try to get her into a cleft-stick with her Irish subjects; and produce one or other of these results, destruction of patriotism or allegiance in her Catholic population, or a present equality, and subsequent hope for paramountship.

Throughout the whole of English history, in the Catholic æra, we find that it was not King, Lords, and Commons, but Pope, King, Lords, and Commons, *four* estates of the realm, and that the said fourth estate interfered in all public or private concerns, *ex arbitrio*, and exercised this tyranny by imposture, by pretending to a connexion with the Omnipotent and Christ, which every one knows must be impossible. Resistance to this dupery is deemed injustice; and because the Catholic question offered a possible opening for innovation, the naked hideousness of the fiend was drest up by sophistication; and the fox's head once in, children's books will tell the rest.

In short, it is evident, from the existing laws, that the Pope, and nothing but the Pope, is the sole obstruction to the Catholic demands, and that it would be much more reasonable, as English not Italian privileges are the objects sought, that the Pope should rather give up his claims, as head of the Church, than our King his; but then it is utter ruin for him to concede such a possible supremacy; and

so the Catholic Question is made up, like the quack-doctor's medicine, of a mixture that will not mix.

To make Christians without the Bible is to make men without souls, automata only; and we have a letter of a very active dignitary in Ireland which says, "I see no prospect of civilizing these people without the Bible." Now hear the author before us.

"The Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin tells us; that a Protestant Bible having been left at the dwelling of a peasant, in his diocese, the man became dreadfully alarmed at the presence of such a dangerous inmate, and when night came, he took it up with *a pair of tongs, not wishing to pollute his hands with its touch*, and went and buried it in his garden. This is the fact. Now mark the Bishop's comment:—'I admire his zeal,' says he, 'nay I admire it highly, and if ever I meet him, I will reward him for it.'" P. 40.

As to serving God and Mammon, we see it done every day; but to invest with legislative powers persons who claim a divided allegiance—who claim a command over the press by an Index Expurgatorius—who deny any character whatever to the Bishops or other clergy of the Protestant Church (see our author, p. 25)—who will not even give up the names of murderers to justice, if of their own religion (see p. 31)—who can sanction alterations of the canon of Scripture (see p. 38)—who can expunge whole commandments (*ibid*)—who disregard reverent observation of the Sabbath—and last of all, who prohibit the perusal of the Bible—to invest such men with legislative power, in a free and Protestant country, can have no other tendency but to obstruct the progress of liberty, reason, and morals.

What has been the result of Protestantism in Ireland? In Ulster, a province almost exclusively Protestant, you may leave your door open at midnight: in Munster, almost exclusively Catholic, a troop of dragoons will hardly preserve your home or person from aggression at noon-day. See pp. 42, 43.

8. *The Lay of Truth. A Poem. By the Rev. James Joyce, A.M.* 8vo. pp. 97. Hatchard, 1825.

AS it was in the days of Augustus, so it is in the reign of George IV. *Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.*
Our

Our tables are groaning under the super-incumbent weight of poetry. The walks of Parnassus are crowded and fashionable. We say nothing of its glorious heights, or of the few who have reached an eminence; which *but* the few can ever hope to attain. Among those few, if our feeble voice were fame, we would place the author of this poem; and if he shall deem that we have entered upon the perusal of his fine lines with a trifling spirit, we can assure him that we have been awed and subdued at once into a better frame; for he has wooed 'to immortal verse' the holiest musings and the sublimest thoughts that can occupy the mind of man.

We will not stop to discuss the point whether poetry be the best mode of combating the infidelity of which the author complains. We are quite sure that it is a legitimate weapon. It has been a weapon, in no unskillful hands, of great offence to Christianity. We are glad to see it wielded with at least not inferior skill by Mr. Joyce, in its support.

The poem is divided into three parts. The first, taking too wide a range for our analysis, opens with the following lines of appropriate invocation, expressed with much beauty:—

“Sun of immortal minds, whose sapphire
blaze
Sheds life and joy on seraphs while they gaze;
But guides, mysterious lamp, with scantlier
ray, [cloudy day,
Earth's darkling children through their
Oh aid my Song; and if my feeble tone
Of faltering praise may reach thy dazzling
throne,
If from thy fount of sacred light, one gleam
May cheer my bosom and inspire my theme,
I ask no fabled help—enough for me
If Heav'n my guide, and Truth my min-
strely; * * *
For as 'tis feign'd * * *
The morning beams of Day's bright mo-
narch won, [stone;
Sweet harpings e'en from Memnon's chisel'd
So heavenly Truth's more piercing ray may
rest [breast,
With kindling influence on my conscious
And from my strings, else mute, awake a
strain [Pride disdain.”
Which moody Doubt may hear, nor learned

Of the general structure of the verse, polished almost to sameness, the foregoing lines may afford a specimen; but for the rich and splendid imagery, illustrating and adorning religious truths and pious feelings, we must refer

our readers to the poem itself. If the following touching lines have not power to excite an appetite for more, we may well close our appeal:

“While soft affection drops the pious tear,
Wraps the cold clay, and decks the sable
bier,
The sainted spirit spurns her late abode,
Wings her high way, and seeks the throne of
God. [the more,
Oh! glorious change! still felt and priz'd
That languor, pain, and fear assail'd before;
No dark unknown receives her wandering
flight, [blessed light.
She mounts and shines in Heaven's own
Nor sullen ghosts aloof look speechless on,
But kindred Angels greet her freedom won,
New tune their harps, and lift their grateful
song, [countless throng.
That one bless'd spirit more has join'd their
Enraptur'd in that holy band, she hails
The well-known forms which not Heaven's
glory veils,
Greets the bright virtues which on earth
she knew, [true;
Each love made perfect and each friendship
Perchance a mother's angel vision moves
With fond embrace to clasp the child she
loves;
Or early snatch'd from Earth—the child on
high,
In cherub splendour greets the parent's eye.”

But we might with pleasure extract the greater part of the poem. We have nothing to remark, nothing to offer but unmingled praise; and we might hazard our sincerity, our good faith with the reader, if we pursued the current of our present feelings and inclinations. We will only offer our unfeigned thanks to Mr. Joyce for his poem; and conclude with an extract, which, if there be a heart that can feel its pathetic beauty without sympathy, we understand not its construction:—

“Ah! tell me not I chant a venal strain,
Inflam'd by party or seduc'd by gain,
Tho' eight full lustrums o'er my head have
flown, [strown;
And Time long since his earliest snows has
Tho' round my board six infant voices
cheer
The enduring kindness of their parent's ear;
A Serving Priest 'tis still my lot to roam,
My hearth-fire kindled in another's home.
But shall my lips complain of Him, all kind,
Whose hand, thro' unknown paths conducts
the blind
To Heaven's bright gate; and there bestows
the ray [clouded day?
Which heals their orbs and shows th' un-
Or rich or poor, in manhood or in age,
Should Heaven preserve me to that latest
stage,

*Still may I love with willing feet to go
Where want and sickness ask relief in woe;
And through Devotion's roof in tones of
Heav'n,
Proclaim the news of joy which God's own
Son has giv'n."*

9. *Lays of a Stranger*. By Louisa Stuart Costello. 8vo. Taylor and Hessey, 1825.

THESE are beautiful specimens of lyrical verse. Tender and delicate, they breathe a sweetness chaste and unoppressive as the South o'er its "bank of violets." These Lays are the offspring of a pure heart, and a cultivated mind; not born of sickly sentiment, nor *tricked* in gaudy colouring; but proceeding from a fancy, feminine as vivid; subdud by a refined taste, and chastened by virtuous feeling. It would be superfluous to add a word more. We offer the following lines as a specimen of a volume which deserves encouragement from all to whom gentle affections, expressed in elegant language, are dear.

To my Mother.

"Yes! I have sung of other's woes,
Until they almost seem'd mine own;
And Fancy oft will scenes disclose,
Whose Being was in Thought alone!

Her magic power I've cherished long,
And yielded to her soothing sway.
Enchanting is her Syren song,
And wild and wondrous is her way.

But thou—whene'er I think of thee,
Those glittering visions fade away;
My soul awakes—how tenderly!
To pleasures that can ne'er decay.

There's not an hour of life goes by
But makes thee still more firmly dear;
My sighs attend upon thy sigh,
My sorrows wait upon thy tear.

For Earth has nought so good, so pure,
That may compare with love like thine;
Long as existence shall endure,
Thy star of guiding love shall shine.

O'er other stars dark clouds may low'r,
And from our path their light may sever;
They liv'd to bless us but an hour,
But thine shall live to bless us ever."

10. *Tales of the O'Hara Family*. In 3 vols. 8vo. Simpkin and Marshall. 1825.

THE author of these Tales (who, we understand to be Mr. Banim) will not, we trust, think our comparison "odious," if we liken them to his admirable Prototype, designated by an hyperbole of compliment "*The Great Unknown*."

We do not affirm that these writers are equal in talents; but the author of the Tales before us treads more closely upon the heels of the Scottish Novelist than any other writer with whom we have been made acquainted. They are *akin* in fertility of invention, and in power of description; in the same happy art of beguiling the reader of fiction into a belief that he is perusing a veritable history; and alike in awakening an interest which knows no intermission. The author of the Irish Tales is as much at home in the country which he has chosen for the detail of exploits of lawless violence, as is the Author of *Waverley* in his Highland fortresses, beleaguered by Royal armies, and defended by Jacobite adherents.

We will endeavour to give some account of these admirable Tales, and select a specimen of the writer's powers—powers which we predict require but public encouragement to ripen into a splendid maturity, and to yield a rich harvest of amusement to the world, and of fame and profit to their owner.

The first in point of place is a tale of Whiteboyism, and refers to a period of much public disturbance in the South of Ireland. The scene opens with the *waking* of Tony Dooling and his wife, who were found murdered, and their only daughter, Alley, forcibly abstracted. The murderer and the ravisher are immediately denounced in the person of Crolione (a man of morose feelings and elfin appearance), and the lover of Alley (Pierce Shea), immediately starts in pursuit of him. A variety of adventures, which form the materials of the tale, then ensue. Once during a hot pursuit of the refugee, Pierce Shea, unable to clear the river over which the other had bounded, is rescued from drowning by the man whom he pursues. On another occasion when he is aimed at by another, the assassin receives a shot in his arm from some unknown hand; and thus Pierce is saved a second time. For the better purpose of securing Crolione, Shea enters into a confederacy with Rhia Doran, a worthless profligate, and a faithless friend, and once the rival of Shea for the love of Alley. This man is the leader of a party of White Boys (so termed from wearing a white shirt over their dress), and in a luckless hour Pierce Shea is seduced into

into taking the path, and becoming a member of this violent party: he joins them in a nocturnal attack of Peery Clancy, a tithe-proctor; and the scene of this lawless violence has all the apparent fidelity of a real transaction. Clancy in his vocation has been a pitiless man, and his cruelties to Terence Delany have inflamed the gang with sentiments of revenge. The unhappy proctor is dragged from his bed amid the merriment and badinage of his assailants, and having been deprived of his ears, is buried up to the chin in mould, and left to the tender mercies of Terence Delany. Pierce Shea has an instinctive apprehension that Delany will murder his victim, and returns in time to prevent it. The scene is so powerful that we are induced to extract it. The proctor, be it remembered, is up to his chin in mould, and

“Terence Delany, his guard, stood over him speechless and motionless, even his breathing was not whispered by the still air; but after a considerable pause he walked a few paces to the fence near which the grave had been dug, and returned bent and panting with some heavy burthen, round which his arms were clasped; it was a huge stone; he stooped and laid it down beside the bleeding head.

“Again he paused and stood motionless; but at last his husky tones broke suddenly and ominously upon the dead calm; for the proctor’s moans had subsided into the feeble breathings of exhaustion; he spoke, as was almost his invariable custom, in the Irish language, of which we will endeavour to give the substance and turn of speech.

“‘Know you, Peery Clancy, who it is that stands over you in the lonesomeness and silence of this night?’ The answer also came in Irish. ‘I know not whom you are, but if you have a Christian’s soul you will release me from this misery.’ ‘Did you never bring it to your mind, and did the recollection of it never put your sleep astray, when, stretched on a bed of comfort after a pleasant meal, that, by your deeds Terence Delany and his wife, and his three poor little children, were left houseless and hungry?’

“‘Oh! I am lost for ever,’ moaned the wretched man.

“‘Hah. You know who stands over you now. Yes, you sunk them and me in poverty and the grave—you made me mad, and you now lie there sure of the death-stroke from the arm of the madman you made.’ The victim shrieked. ‘Waste not your breath in idleries; I will turn away, and give you a few minutes to make your prayer of God! when you hear my step again near you, cry mercy on your own soul.’

“He walked aside. By one of those singular coincidences which occur oftener than they are noticed, the face of night suddenly changed. The stars became extinguished, and the wind howled through the leafless branches; he turned his brow upwards, as if confusedly affected with the change; paused his time in that position; but then starting wildly, hurried back, and, heedless of the frightful scream for life and mercy, *felt with his foot for the exact situation of the head*, stooped, and, after many efforts, raised the ponderous stone, poised it for a moment over the mark—when Pierce Shea bounded upon him from the other side of the hedge, forced him from his stand, and the rock fell with a dull hollow sound harmless on the earth.”

A long and violent struggle succeeds, but Shea is victorious. After binding Delany, he brings the rescued proctor home, and in a few minutes after is made prisoner by a party of dragoons. He is rescued by the mob, after a dreadful contest: he is however ultimately taken, and tried for Whiteboyism at the Kilkenny Assizes, and condemned to die.

In the mean time Crohane is secured in the town of Kilkenny; tried for the murder of the Doolings, and found guilty upon the strongest circumstantial evidence. The Judge is pronouncing his sentence, when the criminal suddenly darts upon a man whom he recognises standing near him.

“Both rolled on the ground within the dock, and a dreadful scuffle went on between them. The man fastened his hands on Crohane’s throat, and the dwarf was nearly suffocated. Again he cried out for help; and ‘Ho, Ho,’ he continued, half choaking, ‘My Lord the Judge, give your orders to saze upon this man. Help, or he is gone—he chokes me to keep down my words.—Saze him, for THIS IS THE MURDERER OF THE DOOLINGS!’”

This man was Rhia Doran, and the denouement is fast approaching. Crohane proves to have been the son of Tony and Cauth Dooling, and to have rescued Alley from the forcible possession of Rhia on the night of the murder, and to have afterwards secreted her from his vengeance. Pierce Shea is reprieved on the scaffold, and justice is done to all parties.

This is indeed but a faint sketch of a Tale abounding in scenes of very powerful interest, and animated by many vigorous pictures of national manners; but it may serve as the exciter of an appetite for the whole. Did
our

our limits permit, we would willingly extract the fine description of the Cave of Demore; the battle that terminated in the rescue of Shea; and the scene between a set of "bocchochs," or lame beggars (the genuine name of every class of real or deceptive mendicants), conveying perhaps the most genuine characteristics of the lowest Irish that is yet in print.

The second tale in the collection is one of a different cast. It is founded on a superstition prevalent in Ireland, and called "The Fetches." A Fetch is a supernatural fac-simile of some individual, which comes to ensure to its original a happy longevity or an immediate dissolution. If seen in the morning, the one event is predicted; if in the evening, the other. From such superstition the author has constructed a tale of melancholy interest, but perhaps of too refined a character for general sympathy; for unless we can surrender our feelings to the illusion, we might be tempted to treat the story with contempt as childish and absurd.

The last tale is, in our opinion, decidedly the best. It abounds with national traits very faithfully depicted, and exhibits the Irish character in its most varied and antithetical form, in its most contentious bearings, and in its fine and generous enthusiasm: fierce in its revenge, gentle in its affections.

We could willingly give many pages from the tale of John Doe; but must now dismiss the O'Hara Tales with hearty congratulations to the publick, that another Master Spirit has been awakened, who can array with the splendour and light of a creative fancy, the facts and experiences of an acute and intelligent mind. We await his further productions with sincere interest, and offer him our best thanks for that which is before us.

11. *Tremaine; or, The Man of Refinement.* 3 vols. Colburn. 1825.

WHETHER the present fashion of turning novels into religious books may eventually prove beneficial, or whether such a system deserves praise or condemnation, is no question for the Reviewer. His business is simply to detect bad principle, if there be any, and to lead the minds of the publick to the moral, which should be the end and purport of every work of fiction. We

confess to have had some difficulty in analyzing "*Tremaine*," for it is unquestionably marked with much inconsistency; yet one truth it teaches, which is, that an existence in a constant scene of dissipation will paralyze a mind endowed with the most brilliant talents. The opening of the book describes Tremaine as a man of very large fortune, great endowments, much information, and most elegant manners, taking suddenly a disgust to the world, and retiring to his seat in the country; where, much too fastidious to assort with country squires, he shuts himself in total solitude. Illness and some business oblige him at length to go to another of his seats in Yorkshire, and there he finds in a neighbour an old friend and schoolfellow Dr. Evelyn, whose lovely daughter becomes the heroine of the novel; the description of her character is incomparable; and indeed we must allow, that throughout the first volume, the scenes are natural, well worked up, and the arguments between the worthy divine and his daughter, who live to do good to their fellow-creatures, and the selfish recluse, who only exists for himself, and is the victim to ennui, are admirably given. Yet one circumstance cannot be passed over in silence; this excellent clergyman is made to utter a deliberate falsehood; we allude to the chapter where "the worthy host vowed he had no claret in his cellar." Now an untruth can never be palliated, much less defended. Tremaine becomes very seriously attached to Georgiana, and is refused by her in consequence of the discovery that he is an infidel; that is to say, a deist of the worst description. This scene is uncommonly well given; and here the merit of the book ceases, for the remainder is all more than strange. Tremaine disappears, discharges all his servants, and is not to be traced: we believe, generally speaking, that Members of Parliament cannot so easily be hid. At last he is heard of at Oxford, living on his Fellowship, studying all the sceptic writers. A suspicion arising in his mind that he is discovered, he quits England, and is effectually lost to view. We do not feel certain, that a Writ of Inquiry would not be issued by the Lord Chancellor, to enquire into the sanity of a man that pursued such a conduct. But be that as it may, both Dr. Evelyn and his daughter are brought

brought to the gates of death from the loss of their infidel friend. Now, though a young woman's health might be injured by the struggle of renouncing a man she was attached to, though twenty years older than herself, we do not see why the poor Doctor, who is not in love, is to be brought to death's door. They set off to travel, and when they get to the South of France, the good divine is described as very romantic, to account for his stopping at a fishing cottage near Orleans, and there he finds Tremaine in a castle on a hill, and the whole third volume is taken up with the Doctor arguing for Christianity, and Tremaine for Infidelity. At length Tremaine owns himself somewhat convinced, though still he has doubts. No time is lost however; they wait not the result of these doubts, but are so very happy at finding this (at best) very eccentric being, after losing him for eighteen months, that Georgiana marries him immediately, and the reader is left in perfect uncertainty whether Tremaine is a reclaimed Infidel or not. Such is the outline of this popular book; and when we have closed it, we ask ourselves, what is the impression it has left on our minds? and we are sorry to admit, that the best written part is in favour of Infidelity. We therefore believe it to be a book capable of doing much harm, at the same time it can produce little good. The greatest recommendation of religion to the human mind, is the power it gives to support us under the greatest calamities; yet in Tremaine, both the Doctor and his daughter sink under the loss of their friend, and Georgiana marries him the moment he is found, without waiting to ascertain the certainty of his conviction, which certainly is not supporting religious principle with the dignity a declared advocate for it would wish to do; it is therefore but natural to conclude, that Tremaine is not written by one person, it is evidently the production of two people. It may be added, that a pure, lovely, exemplary young woman, such as Georgiana is described to be, would feel too much horror at infidelity to think of uniting herself to a man after the discovery; at least that she should, contributes not a little to weaken the interests of religion. The story of Colonel Osmond contributes little to the interest of the

book. Lord Bellenden's public day is extremely well described, and the poor, harmless, insane old Baronet, calls forth a feeling of compassion.

12. *Second Report of the Committee for the Mitigation and gradual Abolition of Slavery, throughout the British Dominions.* 8vo. pp. 47.

WHEN there are two motives for an action, the ostensible is never the real one; and it is known, that certain persons considered Mr. Bentham's Political Code, and newspapers (which contained tirades against kings), as *more essential* for the liberation of Greece than powder and shot! In the same manner the Report before us is acrimonious, because the planters deemed the propagation of religious fanaticism to be a civil and political evil, which might endanger their lives and property. We are told, that

“The Methodist Mission Society proves the existence in Barbadoes of a state of disgraceful lawlessness, and *deep and settled hostility to the religious instruction of the Negro and Coloured Population*, of whom the Methodist congregation was chiefly composed.” P. 11.

Now we would ask this question. Have the Colonists *in their deep and settled hostility to the religious instruction*, refused the admission of Bishops Coleridge, Lipscombe, &c. bringing in their train the wise measures of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the National School mode of instruction? Is it not evident, that this tirade has originated in the preference shown by the Colonists to *rational piety and religious and moral education over furious enthusiasm*, which never did and never will have any other result than faction, &c. If the *Society for the Abolition of Slavery* is only a mask for a *Society for introducing religious enthusiasm* (and *this Report* vindicates such a suspicion), or that at least it is to be the ulterior measure, then we solemnly protest against it. For is it right that the publick should be called upon to take up a justifiable cause merely to make it instrumental in advancing the tenets of a party in religion and politicks! Slavery is both abominable and unwise, and all energetic, if *safe*, means should be adopted to extirpate it; but we cannot see any necessary

necessary connection of "religious enthusiasm" with the effectuation of the abolition. Anarchy and insubordination are, in our judgment, consequent upon such impolicy; and insurrection and civil war the final results.

13. *Sermons on various Subjects. By the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, A. M.*

OF late years so many publications of Sermons have taken place, that one is apt to pass over works of this description without much notice. On the present occasion, however, we are induced to occupy a short space in our Review, to make a few remarks on the originality of thought and extent of reading displayed in the above.

The volume before us contains twenty original sermons, and is the production of a Gentleman who has already appeared as the author of the "Passover," and some other works. Considering the short time since the Passover made its appearance, we cannot but think the Reverend Gentleman has been rather in a hurry in ushering this volume into the world; this opinion of our's is confirmed by observing occasional passages in the construction of sentences to which the "limæ labor" might be successfully applied. These, however, are very rare and very trifling, and detract not from the general merit of the work, which evinces extensive theological knowledge, and a powerful, comprehensive, and original way of thinking. The Author is fond of exemplifying the observation of Tillotson, "That the Christian religion is in truth and substance what the Jewish was only in type and shadow;" his endeavours are for the most part happy, and evince considerable ingenuity. It is somewhat difficult to extract from a volume particular passages, where others may be found of a superior description; we cannot, however, resist the pleasure of giving our readers a specimen of the author's style and manner. In his 11th Sermon, on the 5th Sunday in Lent, alluding to the Jewish ceremonial of the High Priest entering the Holy of Holies, he observes,

"But how is the whole character and complexion of these things changed, when in the person of the High Priest passing through the outer part of the Tabernacle to the Holy of Holies, we discover the repre-

sentative of our perfect High Priest passing through all the Courts of this world below, to enter into the true holy place, into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us: and when in the blood with which the High Priest appeared before the mercy-seat, we perceive typified that precious blood by which a greater atonement was made for the sins of the whole world! How, when seen in this point of view, doth the law and the gospel exhibit one consistent and harmonious scheme!" &c.

We have not room for the whole passage, which does equal credit to the head and heart of the writer. In the 20th Sermon, on the education of the Poor, which is well handled, we will just give the following:—

"First then let me ask, where and whence there is any necessary or even general connection between wickedness and knowledge? There does not appear in knowledge itself any property from which we can deduce the inference, that as persons acquire greater knowledge they are likely to become more wicked or mischievous. Generally speaking, therefore, I maintain that no such connection exists. Nay more, I maintain, that even in the minds of those who are unfavourable to the education of the poor, no settled conviction prevails, that knowledge and evil are necessarily or even generally connected," &c.

The metaphor in the same sermon, in which the spirit of improvement so prevalent in the present age is likened to the accumulation of water in a narrow valley of the Alps, which it is impossible securely to dam up, but which proper engineers can securely let out and decrease, so as to irrigate and ameliorate instead of overflowing and destroying the plains underneath, is remarkably happy, and illustrates forcibly the importance of inculcating moral and religious habits amongst the lower orders of society.

Taken together this volume has great merit, and we doubt not that its Author, having acquired a certain rank amongst the theological writers of the day, will not desert, but follow the tract of Tillotson, Majee, and others, in whose steps he seems already to have gained a footing.

14. *Animadversions on Cruelty to the Brute Creation. By Henry Crowe, M. A. late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of Buckingham. 8vo. pp. 24. Browne.*

GREAT credit is justly due to the humane author of this little work, for having

having reduced his former publication to this size and price, so as to render it more readily capable of circulation. He seems to be possessed of a strong mind, given to deep but practical reflection, and his remarks are generally acute, and appear to be result of a pure and benevolent spirit. He says,

“By the diligence and activity of the Magistrates in enforcing the statute, the desired effects have already appeared; and we may reasonably hope for their continuance. Still penal laws alone, however judicious, must always be very feeble in their operation, whilst the minds and principles of the people remain unaltered; for vain is it that rulers enact salutary statutes, if the subjects are disinclined to obey them; and till this evil be removed, pains and penalties will rather serve to irritate and harden offenders than to reform them.”

This is peculiarly the case respecting animals. “We seem,” he adds, “almost as regardless of their feelings as if they were destitute of any, and ourselves accountable to no one for our charge of them. ‘The righteous man regardeth the life of his beast;’ therefore we may infer, that without such regard a man is not righteous.”

Among the instances of cruelty arising from ignorance in Farriery, the author states one not much observed: “The skin of a hide-bound horse pulled with pincers to loosen it; and very frequently his chest tormented with hot irons, rowells, and blisters, to cure an imaginary disorder, called the chest-founder, the real seat of which is in the feet.”

The common practices of inhumanity to animals is exposed not more by sentiment and principle than by instances, which every one acknowledges without taking the least pains to remedy; it has, however, at last obtained in this writer what it has long though in vain required, a master’s hand to enumerate and place them in a clear view together, that their disgusting deformity may be seen. Among these is a fact which shows how much *Bull-baiting* tends to brutalize man.

“A butcher brought with him a bitch and her puppies to a bull-baiting, observing to the spectators, that he should say nothing about the goodness of the breed, but leave them to judge for themselves. Accordingly he set her at the bull, which she immediately pinned to the ground. He then with a hedge-bill cut her limb from limb till she expired, quitting her hold only

with her breath! This expedient to raise the value of the puppies succeeded fully; the admiration of the bitch’s fierceness and courage was unbounded, and her litter sold at considerable prices. Such are (or were) the amusements of a Christian country!”

It will readily be conceived to what a pitch of ferocity the spectators of such a sight must have been excited, and how totally unfit it must have rendered them for the common exercises of all their social duties.

The treatment of horses and dogs, and the cruel modes of killing animals for food, are treated with great clearness; and particularly in the latter it is shewn, that “by dividing the spinal-marrow between the skull and the first joint of the neck,” instantaneous death is effected. Boiling lobsters gradually, crimping cod, burning bees, flaying eels, &c. are mentioned, with a view to bring a different method into practice, and to teach those who are guilty of such acts, that they are degrading themselves from their just rank as human beings and Christians.

“It is usual to bleed calves repeatedly for many days or perhaps weeks before they are killed, in order to whiten the meat; and sometimes to suspend them all the night preceding with their heads downwards, after having opened the veins of their necks, that the blood may be discharged as effectually as possible. The veal thus becomes whiter and more saleable, but loses much of its flavour and nutriment.”

In the Appendix an extract is given of Mr. Martin’s Act, which has already effected much good in reforming the cruelties of the drovers of cattle at Smithfield Market; and the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been engaged in this and some other measures for eradicating, if possible, a too prevalent spirit of evil, not only among the lower classes, but also among others with whom persuasion will assuredly have its due effect. We cannot be truly Christian, while there remains any one humane principle unemployed.

15. *The Star in the East, shewing the Analogy which exists between the Lectures of Freemasonry, the Mechanism of Initiation into its Mysteries, and the Christian Religion.* By George Oliver, Vicar of Clee, &c. 8vo. pp. 172. Whittaker.

FEAR is attached to darkness, and suspicion to secrecy. Mr. Oliver, however, very truly states that Freemasonry

is a religious and benevolent institution, and cannot have any concern but with that which is good. Mr. Oliver is its warm and its just advocate, and however honest in his zeal, we warn him in future against such extravagant encomiums, as "that Masonry was formed as an exclusive companion to Christianity" (p. 9), i. e. a human being formed to be a companion to God.

16. *An Appeal to the British Nation on the Humanity and Policy of forming a National Institution for the Preservation of Lives and Property from Shipwreck.* By Sir William Hillary, Bart. 2d Edit. 8vo. pp. 38.

THE honourable Baronet proposes a large establishment, consisting of the most suitable persons in this and foreign countries, who may direct their attention to the most efficient modes of preserving life and property in shipwreck, administering medical aid and sustenance to sufferers, pensioning widows, &c. &c. Most desirable indeed would be such an institution; and we recommend to Sir William a mature digestion of his plan, and a subsequent communication of it to the Magistrates and Corporations of sea-port towns for their zealous co-operation. If, however, certain experiments talked of in America succeed (we do not say that they will), the chances and evils of shipwreck may be two-thirds less than they now are.

17. *Letters to Marianne.* By William Combe, Esq. Author of the *Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque*; the *Diaboliad*; *History of the Thames*; *All the Talents*; *The Devil upon Two Sticks* in London, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 85.

WE are told no more in the Preface concerning Mr. Combe*, than that in earlier life Fortune spread her gayest lures around him; that afterwards she pursued him to the verge of the grave with all the bitterness of malice, but that in all situations his well-constituted mind retained its superiority. We know that in its day, "All the Talents" was ascribed to Mr. Canning (no small compliment to Mr. Combe), and it is certainly singular that a satirist should have been a man so overflowing with the milk of human kindness as Mr. Combe appears

to have been. The following instance is striking. Every body knows that Clergymen are in general amiable and philanthropic men, though artfully tiptoed, because, as being gentlemen, they are not so formal and fanatical as vulgar judgments desire,—bustle, noise, and stiffness, being thought by many to be of benefit to society. Dr. Syntax is an admirable picture of Clergymen without number; scholars, philanthropists, eccentric, artless, forgiving, open-hearted, and accomplished. Novelists display their virtues, and party newspapers slander them. Mr. Combe amiably says,

"When I began my *Doctor Syntax*, I had the designs of the artist laid before me, and the task prescribed to me was to write up to them: these designs might have been applied to a satire upon the national Clergy; but if ridicule was the intention to such a plan, I resolved not to lend my pen. I respect the Clergy; and I determined to turn the edge of the weapon which I thought was levelled against them." Pref. vi.

The following beautiful illustration of the CHARITY of St. Paul will, we are sure, be properly appreciated by our readers:

"I made a very early observation, which all my subsequent experience has confirmed,—that the real, lasting, solid bliss of human life is affection. Without it love is a mere passion, friendship is a mere principle, and honour a mere accomplishment; without it, patriotism is a mere interested duty, virtue a mere stoical, philosophical regulation, and religion a mere formality; without it, marriage is an iron chain or a band of straw, and domestic life a continual feud. It is this sensibility which warms the heart, dilates all its vessels; fills them with loving kindness, and instils an animated philanthropy into every part of our intellectual system. It gives a heightened colour to all our thoughts, words, and actions; and addressing itself in a just proportion to all the respective classes of kindred, friends, acquaintance, and incidental connexions, at length embraces all human kind. Saint Paul describes it most beautifully under the title of *Charity*, or Christian love, which is affection. Nay, the Scriptures tell us that God is love, which ought to have been translated affection. The affectionate, therefore, may be said to be divinely inflated by an immediate emanation from Him; while the Saviour of the world distinguishes all those who possess the feelings of brotherly love, which is also affection, by the title of his brethren; those, therefore, in whose hearts affection reigns, are in the first rank of celestial contemplation; they are of the nobility of heaven." P. 28.

* A memoir of Mr. Combe is given in vol. xcii. ii. p. 185; and a list of his writings in vol. xciv. ii. p. 643.

Amiable fellow! as he says, "*Whether there will be any desire or rather means of suspending a piece of marble over my grave, I have my doubts.*" We will give it, in return for the pleasure which we have derived from Dr.

Syntax;—

Vir fuit nec sine doctrinâ,
Nec sine sermonum ac morum suavitate;
Vixit nec sine pietate erga deum,
Nec sine honestâ de numine ejus opinione;
Nec vero sine peccatis multis,
Nec tamen sine spe salutis,
A Domino clementissimo impetrandæ."

18. *A Reply to the Second Postscript in the Supplement to Palæo-Romæica. By W. G. Broughton, M. A. Curate of Hartley Wespall in Hampshire. 8vo. pp. 84.*

WE have had occasion before to show from Cicero, that Greek and Latin were languages used indifferently in the Roman empire; and that, according to Cicero, the Greek was more understood than the Latin in the greater part of that extensive dominion. It is admitted by Beausobre and L'Enfant, and we believe the Bishop of St. David's, that there were *Latin* versions of the New Testament older than any one of the existing Greek manuscripts. In our judgment the palpable Hellenisms of both versions sufficiently show the language of the original; nor are we alarmed at the use of Greek words in a sense not to be found in other authors (see pp. 8, 9), because we are sure that no man ever did live, or will live, who is capable of understanding the full meaning of numerous Greek words. The style of the New Testament, whatever may be the language, is evidently not Roman. It is, as Mr. Broughton observes (p. 37), "Greek in the main, but tinged with Hebrew idioms." As to the remark in p. 38, of St. Mark's using a Latin word in Greek characters, we have inscriptions existing where Greek is written in Latin characters, and *vice versa*. In short, as Antiquaries we affirm, that the author of *Palæo-Romæica* knows little or nothing of the use of the Greek and Latin languages in the ages to which his enquiry appertains. See a preceding Review, vol. xciii. i. p. 531. It is deeply to be regretted that sound and able writers, like Mr. Broughton and others, should be obliged to waste their efforts in proving that white could never have

been black. But people will maintain things in print, which if they attempted in subjects relating to private life, would draw upon them imputations of insanity.

19. *Testimonies in favour of Salt as a Manure, and a Condiment for Horse, Cow, and Sheep, with Testimonies of its vast Importance in the Arts, &c. By the Rev. B. Dacre, A.L.S. 8vo. pp. 288.*

ACCORDING to Kirwan, in his Essay on Manure, the benefit of dung in vegetation arises from its being soluble carbone, which, to have that property, must pass through the laboratory of an animal stomach. Dung we believe to be of universal benefit in every species of soil, but do not think that this can be said of any other manure whatever. Salt may be of eminent utility in some soils, especially with regard to grass lands, for it may give a flavour to the vegetation highly acceptable to cattle. To the testimonies adduced by Mr. Dacre, we add the following. In Mr. Hughes's Travels in Albania (ii. 353), is this passage, "In our ramble [at Paxo] we observed some sheep and goats on the sea shore sipping the salt water. We were informed that the few cows which are kept in this island do the same, and that the milk of these animals is particularly good." We therefore think that salt may be a valuable manure for meadows. Mr. Dacre says, p. 80, that salt will prevent the rot in sheep. We have a marshy meadow upon which we have fed sheep without damage, by the following preparatory medicine. A tea-spoonful of turpentine, and a table-spoonful of common salt, given to each sheep at the time of turning in, and continued for three weeks afterwards. It certainly did prevent rot.

We consider Mr. Dacre to have compiled a very useful book for agriculturists, because artificial manures can never be raised in sufficient quantities, and every accession is of value. Concerning salt, Mr. Dacre has collected all the evidences existing.

20. *Guy's Translation in Verse of the Epistles from Laodamia to Protesilaus, &c. 4to. pp. 80.*

WE have heard the following passage of Laodamia's Epistle,

“Nox grata puellis
Quarum suppositus colla lacertus habet,”
 translated by “a shirt-sleeve with an
 arm in it,” and recommended, *vid ma-*
trimonii, by young medical men to
 prattling spinsters who have begged
 prescriptions in jest for their com-
 plaints. There is a profusion of tinsel
 in Ovid; much of the arts and costume
 of a showman. The fidelity of woman,
 so necessary to conjugal happiness and
 rearing a family, is a benevolent dis-
 pensation of Providence, and the only
 pleasing view with which *we* regard
 the *modern novel-like* effusions of Ovid;
 but it is odd that *these* should have
 been selected by a grave “master of an
 academy,” for the expatiations of his
 Muse. The only explanation we can
 give is, that the translation is the work
 of Joseph Guy, junior, and, if he is
 courting, we can only say that he does
 it in an ingenious manner, and hope
 that the fair one will reply in his own
 words (p. 19),

“I, at your call, your destiny will join,
 Whether to die or live for ever thine.”

21. A *Sketch of the Character of the*
Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D. has been
 printed, copied from the Classical
 Journal. It is an elegant tribute of
 respect to the memory of a good and
 benevolent man, a learned divine, and
 an illustrious scholar. It would weaken

the effect were we to make any partial
 extracts; we shall therefore only say,
 in the concluding words of the fair
 writer:

“From the failings of humanity he was
 undoubtedly not free; he had many cren-
 tricities, and some weaknesses; but they
 may truly be said to have been lost in the
 radiance of his virtues; and surely, whoever
 shall hereafter attain the deepest classical
 erudition, and the most comprehensive prac-
 tical excellence, need not think his learning
 or his piety undervalued or laid in the ba-
 lance with, and compared to, that of Dr.
 Parr.”

22. The *Tale of Massenburg* is the first
 production, in this species of literature, of
 a young lady, who, we understand, has dis-
 tinguished herself in the field of poesy.
 The chief moral of the story is to portray
 the evils attending the vice of gaming and
 its pernicious consequences. The daughter
 of Massenburg, a professed gambler, is the
 heroine of the piece; and the vexations and
 disappointments she experiences chiefly fill
 up the narrative. It is written in a familiar
 and easy style; but the denouement is
 enough to give the fair reader the horrors.
 It has been defined that tragedies end in the
 church-yard, and comedies in the church.
 So we consider that romances of horror
 should terminate like the former, and novels
 and tales like the latter; but our authoress
 has made her hero a suicide, and her heroine
 a maniac! without one redeeming or plea-
 surable emotion to relieve our sorrow at the
 fatal catastrophe.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

From the Report of the Royal Society
 of Literature just issued, we extract a
 synopsis of the contents of the Papers
 read during the last year:

I. A fourth Paper, by Mr. Sharon
 Turner, Royal Associate, R. S. L. “On
 the Origin of the Affinities and Discor-
 diancies of Languages.” If the adoption
 of the same elementary sound, by a va-
 riety of disconnected nations, to express
 the same idea, cannot be considered as
 accidental, still less can this be the case
 in terms compounded of simpler ele-
 ments. This principle Mr. Turner illus-
 trates in the present paper, by examples
 selected from various languages, of
 words made use of to express the rela-
 tion of *Father*; and concludes, that such
 words must have descended to each tribe
 from some common origin.

The languages of the world present
 three inseparable phenomena, *viz.* 1.
 Various identities and resemblances. 2.
 The fact that these identities and re-
 semblances are not those of one uniform
 element, but of several distinct elements.
 3. A vast general diversity, notwithstand-
 ing those partial identities. Of these
 phenomena, the only satisfactory ac-
 count is given by the author of the book
 of Genesis; who informs us, that the
 language of the primitive families was
 made miraculously unintelligible to each
 other, and that they themselves were
 scattered abroad and disunited. The
 previous identity of language explains its
 present resemblances; in the “confu-
 sion of the lips,” we discover the origin
 of the variety in those resembling ele-
 ments; and for the multifarious diver-
 sity of words, a sufficient cause appears
 in the variety of habits and circum-
 stances.

stances, consequent upon the dispersion of the Hebrews.—Read May 19th, 1824.

II. The second Paper read, was communicated by the Rev. G. S. Faber, Esq. R. S. L. "Respecting the Theology and the Origin of the Mexicans." Mr. Faber commences his "observations" with some arguments in defence of the veracity of the Ecclesiastical Writers of Spain, to whom we are indebted for the only existing records of this extinct theology. After adducing several proofs from the Mexican traditions, as narrated by them, he concludes his reasons for believing in the honesty of those writers, by stating that they themselves did not consider the traditions to have been handed down from the early ages, but as the remains of a supposed introduction of Christianity, previous to the known discovery of America.

From the similarity, in history and in attributes, of the Gods of Mexico to those of the Old World, and from the mutual resemblance of their rites, Mr. Faber infers, that the Eastern and Western Pagan Theologies both sprang from the same source. The same inference he draws from the existence of various pyramidal edifices, called *Teocallis* (House of God), erected by the tribes which peopled Mexico, in imitation of that raised by the descendants of Noah, in the Plain of Shinar, to represent at once the Mount of Paradise, and the peak upon which the ark rested after the Deluge. These edifices are all immediately connected with holy lakes; which Mr. Faber regards as consecrated symbols of the Deluge, and the prototypes of which existed in the Old World. The paper concludes with various additional arguments, drawn from the traditions of the Mexicans, all tending to corroborate the opinion, that the ancestors of that nation were emigrants from Asia,—probably "a Japhetic people, under the government of an "Indo-Scythic, or Cuthic race of priests and nobles."—Read June 2nd, June 16th, and November 27th, 1824.

III. The third Paper was "On the Introduction of Greek Literature into England, after the dark ages." By P. F. Tytler, Esq. Sec. R. S. E. and Hon. Assoc. R. S. L. Greek learning was revived in Italy, by Petrarch and Boccacio, about the middle, but more effectually under Chrysoloras, towards the close of the fourteenth century. The honour of its revival in this country, which did not take place until nearly the end of the succeeding century, is divided among several learned individuals; of whom, the most eminent are Linacre, Grocyn, Latimer, Lilye, Tunstal, Pace, Colet,

and Sir Thomas More. The present communication is chiefly devoted to detail of the life, studies, and personal character, of the first of these scholars; whose master was the famous Politian, and who numbered among his pupils, Erasmus and Sir Thomas More.

Mr. Tytler has extracted testimonies to Linacre's taste and learning from Buchanan and Erasmus, and added a list of his works. Linacre died in 1524.—Read December 1st, 1824.

IV. This Paper was entitled "Observations, elucidatory and emendatory, on the Epistle of Horace to Torquatus." By Granville Penn, Esq. F. R. S. L. Mr. Penn explains or corrects four different passages in this little poem, and for each change and explanation suggested by him, he gives his arguments at length.—Read December 15th, 1824.

V. Another Paper, by the same writer, on the Ode of Horace, "*Persicos odi, Puer, apparatus*," &c. to which Mr. Penn gives the name of "*Carmen Brundusinum*." The appropriateness of this title he defends, by endeavouring to prove, from internal evidence, that this Ode was composed upon occasion of the festivities which took place at Brundisium, in the year of Rome 714, upon the ratification of the treaty between Octavius and Antony; and that the "*Persici Apparatus*" and "*Simplex Myrtus*," contrasted by the poet, are descriptive of the respective entertainments given by the Triumvirs; that of Octavius being distinguished, according to the Roman usages, by a martial simplicity, and that of Antony by the assumption of Oriental luxury and ostentation.—Read January 5th, 1825.

VI. The sixth Paper was communicated by the Rev. H. J. Todd, Royal Associate R. S. L. It contained an account of a manuscript belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York Cathedral, entitled, "A Collection of Passages of State under Queen Elizabeth and King James." No writer's name is prefixed; but, throughout, it is apparent, that the author of this manuscript is Sir John Harington. Mr. Todd's paper consists chiefly of quotations, viz. 1st. An analysis of the vol. by a later hand. 2d. A letter from the work itself, written by King James I. to Sir James Harington, in return for the present of his translation of Ariosto. 3d. A defence of Queen Elizabeth's reputation for chastity. 4th. A character of Lady Arabella Stuart. 5th. An apology for Queen Elizabeth's conduct towards the Queen of Scots. 6th. A statement of the imprisonment of the Author's father. 7th. An account of the zealous attachment of all parties to

to Queen Elizabeth at her accession.—Read January 19th, 1825.

VII. "A short Treatise on the Antiquities of Persepolis," by W. Price, Esq. F.R.S.L. The writer gives an account of an attempt made by him, in 1811, to decipher the arrow-headed characters upon the walls of this ancient city; in the expectation that the language of these inscriptions would prove to be the same as that now used by the Guebres. He exemplifies the affinity of the language of the Guebres to the modern Persian, by a table of words and phrases; and subjoins extracts, with a translation, from one of several manuscripts, obtained upon the spot.—Read February 2nd, 1825.

VIII. "An account of a Coin of Metapontum," communicated by James Millingen, Esq. Royal Assoc. R.S.L. This coin bears on its reverse the figure of an aged person, with a long thick beard, and having the horns of a bull, accompanied by the inscription $\alpha\theta\lambda\omicron\nu$ Acheloio . It is considered by Mr. Millingen, to have been struck at some very remote period, to serve as a prize in public Games, celebrated in honour of the Acheloüs. The paper consists chiefly of an inquiry respecting the origin of the peculiar veneration of the Metapontines for this river; and with a defence of the opinion, that those coins of Naples and other cities of Italy and Sicily, the common type of which is a similar figure, represent not, as some think, Bacchus Hebon, but the Acheloüs.—Read February 16th, 1825.

IX. The ninth Paper, by W. M. Leake, Esq. F.R.S.L. was "On some Ancient Coins of Cierium in Thessaly." Cierium was the same as the Thessalian Arne. From the Coins, eight in number, found by the writer at or near Mataranga, a village in the neighbourhood of the vestiges of Cierium, it appears, that Neptune was the Deity held in the greatest veneration by the inhabitants of that city. An ancient inscription discovered upon the spot, shews him to have been worshipped there, under the name of Cuarius, from that of the river which flows by the site of Arne. Mr. Leake has collected and compared the various notices left by ancient historians, geographers, and antiquaries, respecting this city.—Read March 2nd, 1825.

X. "An account of a Codex containing several Greek Manuscripts belonging to the Patriarch of Jerusalem." Communicated by Mr. Todd. This communication is principally taken up with a copy of an accurate account, by Dr. Burney, of one of many volumes of Greek Manuscripts, brought from the East by Professor Carlyle and Dr. Hun-

ter; of which Codices, four, including that here described, were subsequently returned to the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The volume consists of 268 pages, containing works partly entire, partly mutilated, of the following authors, viz. Anonymus, Rhetor Anonymus, Aphthonius, Demosthenes, Heraclides, Herodotus, Libanius, Simplicius. Some of which are inedited.—Read March 16th, 1825.

XI. A fifth Paper, by Mr. Sharon Turner, "On the Origin of the Affinities and Diversities of Languages." It has been the writer's object, in this series of Disquisitions, to prove that there exists every where among the languages of the world, partial resemblances, sufficient to evince an unity of origin; whilst, at the same time, there appears such a general dissimilarity, as indicates, not a gradual departure, but a violent dismemberment and abruption, from an original common stock.

These positions are further illustrated and established in the present paper; first, in the elements of the word *inquo*, secondly, in the pronoun *I*, in its different numbers, persons, and derivatives, which are proved to be the same in a vast variety of languages; and thirdly, in a derivation of the word *nature*, from *nascor*, from *na*, which in many languages means *mother*, and $\epsilon\omicron\chi\omega$, to have; and of $\phi\upsilon\alpha\iota\varsigma$, from *fu*, which is the word in several languages for *father*.—Read April 20th, 1825.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 28. The reading of Dr. Granville's "Monograph on Egyptian Mummies, with Observations on the Art of Embalming among the Ancient Egyptians," was resumed and concluded.

The principal object of this paper was to describe a Mummy purchased at Gournou, in Upper Egypt, and presented to the author by Sir A. Edmonstone, bart. It was in a single case, of the usual form, and covered with cerecloth and bandages very neatly and dexterously applied, exhibiting almost every bandage and compress employed in modern surgery, and among which both cotton and linen were recognized;—these, to the amount of 28lbs. avoirdupois in weight, having been removed, the body proved to be that of a female. The abdominal integuments were remarkably wrinkled, and the whole surface was of a dark brown colour and dry, but in many places soft to the touch, and, with the exception of a few parts, entirely deprived of cuticle. The height of the Mummy, from the vertex of the head

to the inferior surface of the *clivus*, and seven tenths of an inch, and the principal dimensions of several parts correspond with those which are usually considered as giving rise to the utmost perfection of the female form in the European race; thus these dimensions are precisely those assigned by Camper and Winkelman to that celebrated statue the Medicean Venus; and no trait of Ethiopian character was discernible in the form of the cranium; all which, Dr. Granville observed, supports Cuvier's opinion respecting the Circassian origin of the Egyptians.

Dr. Granville then proceeded to a brief summary of the present state of our information respecting Egyptian Mummies, attributing its scantiness and imperfection to the rarity of perfect specimens, nearly all the mummies hitherto described presenting little else than imperfect skeletons, sometimes covered by the dry skin, enveloped in bandages.

In proceeding to examine and dissect the present specimen, which was effected in the presence of several medical and scientific friends of the author, the integuments and muscles of the abdomen were first removed, and the contents of that cavity carefully inspected: they consisted of a portion of the stomach, adhering to the diaphragm; the spleen, attached to the super-renal capsule of the left kidney; and the left kidney itself with the ureter descending into the bladder, which, with the uterus and its appendages were observed *in situ*, the latter exhibiting marks of disease. Fragments only of the intestinal canal were discoverable, and there were a few lumps of resin, and of a mixture of clay and bitumen, and a few pieces of myrrh. The right kidney, the liver, and the minor glands were missing; but the gall-bladder was detected among the loose fragments of membranes and other soft parts, together with remains of its own ducts. The soft parts of the pelvis were then particularly examined, and the perfect condition of the muscles, membranes, and ligaments, particularly noted. The cavity of the thorax was next examined, by detaching the diaphragm, to which part of the pericardium adhered; and the heart in a very contracted state was afterwards found suspended by its vessels and attached to the lungs, which adhered to the ribs.

Upon the examination of the cranium, it was evident that the brain had been removed through the nostrils, from the lacerated condition of the inner nasal bones; the eyes appeared not to have

been disturbed, the tongue was entire, and the teeth were white and perfect.

Dr. Granville next proceeded to draw some conclusions as to the age at which this mummified female died, and respecting the disease which destroyed her. The bones of the innominate exhibit that peculiar thinness of their osseous plates, which shew the individual to have exceeded her fortieth year, and to have borne children; and as there are no characters of age or of decrepitude about the skeleton, the author considers her to have been about fifty. The ovarium and broad ligament of the right side were enveloped in a mass of diseased structure, while the fallopian tube of the same side was sound, but the uterus itself was larger than natural, and the remains of a sac were found connected with the left ovarium, all which, in conjunction with the appearance of the abdominal integuments, leave no doubt of ovarian dropsy having been the disease under which the individual suffered. Judging from the excavation out of which the mummy was taken, and according to the best authorities of the present day on Egyptian Antiquities, the period at which the woman lived must have been about three thousand years ago.

The author concludes this communication with some observations respecting the method of embalming practised by the ancient Egyptians, and the nature of the substances employed in the process; from the details of which, in conjunction with the results of his own researches and experiments, as well syncretical as analytical, he draws the conclusions following:

That the abdominal viscera were more or less perfectly abstracted, either through an incision on one side of the abdomen, or, as in the present mummy, through the anus. The thoracic cavity was not disturbed. That the contents of the cranium were removed, sometimes through the nostrils, and in others through one of the orbits. The body was then probably covered with quick lime to facilitate the removal of the cuticle, the scalp and nails being however left untouched; after which it was immersed in a melted mixture of bees-wax, resin, and bitumen, until thoroughly penetrated; and, ultimately, subjected to a tanning liquor, probably made with the saline water of the neighbouring natron lakes; the bandages were then applied, with the occasional interposition of melted resin, or wax and resin, the lumps of resin, myrrh, &c. having been previously placed in the abdomen.

In order fully to establish these conclusions respecting the mummifying process, Dr. Granville had prepared several imitative mummies by its means; some of which bore the closest resemblance to the Egyptian, and had withstood putrefaction for upwards of three years, though exposed to the vicissitudes of a variable climate without any covering, or other precautionary measure. None of the substances used appear to be sufficient, either singly or conjointly, without the wax, to preserve the body, or convert it into a perfect mummy: and one of the *nates* of the Egyptian Mummy having been wholly deprived of the wax by ebullition and maceration, looked no longer like its mummified fellow, but resembled a preparation of a recent specimen of that part, and soon began to putrefy.

After the reading of the paper, Dr. Granville exhibited the dissected mummy and its various parts, together with the bandages with which it had been invested, drawings of its outer case, &c. and his own imitative preparations, in the Society's Library; thus illustrating the details of his communication.

MR. BRUCE'S ORIENTAL MSS.

The magnificent collection of Manuscripts formed at considerable expence, and with laborious research, in Egypt, Abyssinia, Arabia, and other countries, by Bruce, the celebrated traveller, in number of volumes amounts to nearly one hundred, of which twenty-four are Æthiopic, one Coptic, one Persian, and the remainder Arabic. Among the Æthiopic are five large volumes, comprehending the Old Testament (except the Psalms, which have been published by the learned Ludolf in 1701): there is also the New Testament in Æthiopic (two large volumes), and the celebrated "Chronicle of Axum," which was presented to Mr. Bruce by Ras Michael, Governor of Tigre: it contains the traditional history of Abyssinia, and many curious particulars relating to the city and church of Axum, &c. Another Æthiopic manuscript is the history of Abyssinia, in five large volumes, a work equally rare as important. Among the Arabic MSS. is a complete history of the conquest; topography, literature, and the remarkable personages of Andalus or Spain, in the time of the Arabs, by Sheikh Ahmed al Monkeri, a native of Andalusia, in three large volumes; a copy of the celebrated Biographical Dictionary of Ebn Khalecan, in two volumes; Al Masaoudi's excellent historical, geographical, and philosophical work, entitled, the "Meadows of Gold,"

in two large volumes; the "Star of the Garden," a MS. treating of the geography of Egypt and of the Nile; Assiouti's topography, "antiquities," and natural history of Egypt; also Macrizi's topographical history of Egypt, in three volumes; with many other very rare and valuable works, illustrating the history, geography, and natural productions of Egypt, Syria, Arabia, &c. besides some curious tracts in medicine, the Romance of Autar, poetical collections, &c. But we must particularly notice the Coptic MS. found among the ruins of Thebes, in the ancient residence of some Egyptian monks; it is written on papyrus, in a small folio size, and comprises twenty-six leaves; the characters all capitals, of the uncial kind; and it may be ascribed to the second, or the early part of the third century. This most precious MS. has been described by Dr. Woide, in the introduction to the Saludic New Testament (139, 230). See also the third plate of that work.

The entire collection of Mr. Bruce's MSS. at present belongs to the daughter-in-law of that distinguished traveller, and is deposited at Chelsea Hospital, under the care of Colonel Spicer. Of the value attached to this collection some notion may be formed, when we acquaint the reader, that for two or three articles among the Æthiopic MSS. one thousand guineas have been offered, and refused.

We must express our hopes that England may long retain them, and that they may be preserved in the same National Museum, to which the Rich Collection was lately consigned.

ZODIAC OF DENDARA.

This remarkable sculpture, executed in Carrara marble by order of Buonaparte, is now exhibited in Leicester-square; and from the powerful interest which the subject has excited in the literary world, particularly among the French Savans, the following abstract, from an illustrative pamphlet published by the proprietor, will be interesting:

In 1799, when the French proceeded up the Nile, for the purpose of penetrating into Upper Egypt, under the command of General Desaix, they arrived at the ruins of Dendera, on which occasion, says that General, the emotion produced throughout the army under my command was so extraordinary, that the whole force stood speechless, penetrated by one pervading sentiment of awe and admiration. It was during the examination of those stupendous ruins that the virtuous and gallant Desaix discovered the circular Zodiac, which

which now forms so conspicuous a figure in the cabinet of antiques in the Royal Library at Paris. As from the period of the first discovery of the Planisphere, no idea existed of its removal to Europe, Buonaparte, on returning to France from Egypt, felt desirous that a fac simile of that monument should be preserved, for which purpose M. J. J. Castex, of Toulouse, who had accompanied the Egyptian expedition, and procured a model on the spot, executed this beautiful work in Carrara marble, which was completed in 1819.

After passing the grand entrance of the temple of Dendera, which is imposing beyond description, appears the great portico, presenting an entablature elevated sixty feet from the ground, and supported by six colossal statues, representing the divinity Isis. The exterior as well as the interior of the walls are ornamented by sculptures of their full heights, and all the pillars present similar carvings, that were originally coloured, as numerous specimens still remain, the painting of which has not been obliterated by the lapse of revolving ages. One of the Zodiacs is placed beneath the portico, and sculptured on the lateral side; six of the signs appearing on a fillet that projects from the temple, headed by the sign of the lion, while the remaining six are sculptured on a parallel fillet entering the temple; so that the twelve signs, as delineated on that Zodiac, together with an immense number of emblematical figures, form a long procession of variegated objects. On the terrace of the temple is a pavillion, consisting of three small chambers, in one of which was placed the original Zodiac, from whence the present sculpture was executed, forming part of the ceiling.

Few monuments of antiquity have created so much noise in the scientific world as the circular Zodiac of Dendera; volumes, pamphlets, and countless memoirs, have issued from the French press on that interesting subject, of which we shall proceed to quote some of the most prominent.

M. Dupuis, in a memoir that appeared in 1806, pretends that the Planisphere was coeval with the date of the *renewal* of the *solstitial period*, making its antiquity refer back to *thirteen thousand years anterior to the present time*.

The original Planisphere was subsequently conveyed from Egypt to France by MM. Saunier and Lelorrain, and purchased by Louis XVIII. for 6,500*l*. and is now deposited in the Public Library at Paris.

M. Visconti, in opposition to the last-mentioned writer, conceives that the Zodiac was a work of the Greeks, and that it represents the sphere as laid down by Eudoxus and Aratus, only *thirteen hundred years prior to the vulgar era*.

M. Bior, another literary gentleman who entered the lists, concluded, from his observations on several of the leading objects delineated on the Zodiac, that it referred to the year 716 before Christ.

M. Champollion, the younger, asserts that the Planisphere is not a monument of Astronomy, but refers to *judicial astrology*, and that an object of Egyptian worship has, therefore, been misconstrued as an *astronomical sign*.

In the arguments of M. Francœur, who supports the antiquity of the Zodiac, he arraigns the opinions published by M. Visconti, stating that the Greeks were unacquainted with hieroglyphic symbols, and that consequently it was impossible they should have covered thousands of square feet with sculptured characters of that description. He moreover states, that the Zodiacs of Dendera bear no similitude to those of the moderns, and that the Greek Sagittarius, as in the Planisphere, is neither *winged*, nor does it display *two faces*, &c.

M. Alexander Lenoir considers the monument of Dendera a calendar, wherein are traced the solar, rural, and civil or religious years, and ascribes to it no greater antiquity than the age of Bocchorus, who reigned over Egypt about 770 years previous to our era.

After the numerous disquisitions that have appeared, the general opinion entertained by the Savans of Paris concerning the circular Zodiac of Dendera, is, that the monuments of antiquity in Egypt present three stages of architecture. The first, and most ancient, being apparent in the ruins of the palaces of Karnac, Luxor, Medinet-Abou, and Thebes, with the temples of Isamboul, Derhi, Amada, and Girsghi, in Nubia, wherein are sculptures which, by means of the Phonetic Alphabet of Hieroglyphics, are found to contain the names of the earliest kings of Egypt. The next remains are those of Dakhi, Calabschi, Ombos, and Elfu, belonging to the second period of Egyptian art, which display names of the Grecian Kings and Queens who reigned while Egypt continued under the dominion of the Greeks; and lastly, the ruins of edifices erected during the sovereignty of the Roman Emperors, among which is ranked the Temple of Dendera, supposed to have been built under the reigns of Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, and Domitian.

CAMBRIDGE, July 1.

The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, was on Saturday last adjudged to John Hodgson, of Trinity college.—Subject, King John, Act iv. Scene 2. Beginning with “K. John! How oft the sight of means.” And ending with “Hubert. An innocent child.”

The Member's prize for the best dissertation in Latin prose, was on Wednesday last adjudged to John Buckle, of Trinity college, Senior Bachelor.—Subject. “De statu futuro quænam fuere veterum inter Græcos et Romanos Philosophorum dogmata?”

Ready for Publication.

The Third Portion of the “Progresses” of King James the First.

Two Parts of Mr. FLOWER's Twenty Lithographic Views of Castles, Abbeys, and other Ancient Buildings, in the Town and County of Leicester. Two more Parts will complete the work. We can safely recommend these well-executed plates to all interested in the County, and to all lovers of Topography.

Stirling's Juvenal, with the original text reduced to the natural order of construction, an English Translation, literal and interlineal; and an Index, historial, geographical, and poetical. By P. A. NUTTALL, LL.D.

The Holy War; with Infidels, Papists, and Socinians. Or Visions of Earth, Heaven and Hell; and of the contending powers of Light and Darkness, in the 19th century. By JOHN BUNYAN, redivivus.

The Forest Sanctuary; with Lays of other Lands. By Mrs. HEMANS.

Lady MORGAN's vol. entitled Absenteeism.

A Manual of Classical Bibliography; comprizing a copious detail of the various editions, translations into the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and, occasionally, other languages; Commentaries, and Works, critical and illustrative, of the Greek and Latin Classics. By JOSEPH WM. MOSS.

WATTS's Poetical Album, or Register modern Fugitive Poetry.

The Poetical and Dramatic works of Christopher Marlow.

The Letters of Marshal Conway, from 1744 to 1784, embracing the period when he was Commander of the Forces, and Secretary of State.

The History of the principal Transactions in British India, during the administration of the Marquis of Hastings. By HENRY T. PRINCE, of the Bengal Civil Service.

Sonnets, Recollections of Scotland, and other Poems. By a Resident of Sherwood Forest.

The Cheltenham Anthology; consisting of Translations from the Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish; and Original Poems. Edited by Wm. H. HALPIN.

The Reminiscences of MICHAEL KELLY, of the King's Theatre and Theatre Royal Drury-lane.

Legends of the North, or the Feudal Christmas; a Poem, by Mrs. H. ROLLS, authoress of “Sacred Sketches,” &c.

The Pepysian Diary and Correspondence, edited by Lord BRAYBROOKE. The Diary commences immediately before the Restoration, when Mr. Pepys sailed with the Earl of Sandwich to bring over the King from Breda, and is continued almost uninterruptedly for ten years.

Vol. I. of The Cottage Bible. By T. WILLIAMS. To be continued in Monthly Parts, and completed in 2 vols. 8vo.

A Treatise on Volcanoes, and their connection with the History of the Globe. By G. P. SCROPE.

HARDING and BLAIR's Short Hand.

Preparing for Publication.

An Historial, Topographical, and Statistical Survey of the City of Westminster; with Biographical Anecdotes of Eminent Persons connected with this City.

Metrical Romances, with other pieces of early English poetry, printed from manuscripts hitherto unpublished; with an Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary. Edited by C. H. HARTSHORNE, B.A. of St. John's col. Camb. in 2 vols. They consist of the Romances of King Edward and the Shepherd; King Athelstan and his three sworn brothers; King Arthur; Florice and Blanchefleur; Sir Harrow the Gode; the unpublished Emperor Octavian; Sir Degarnant and Sir Perceval; a specimen of William and the Werwolf; the Cokwold's Daunce; the unnatural Daughter, &c. &c.

Voyage Bibliographique, Archéologique, et Pictoresque, en France, par le Rev. THO. FROGNALL DIBDIN: traduit de l'Anglais, avec des notes, par Théod. Licquet, Conservateur de la Bibliothèque publique de Rouen, et de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie; et G. A. Crapelet, Imprimeur. 4 vol. in 8vo. avec figures et fac-simile gravés par Thomson. Dédié à la Société des Bibliophiles Français.

A volume of Sermons. By the Rev. Dr. GORDON, of Hope-park Chapel, parish of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.

Sketches, Political, Geographical, and Statistical, of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, to which are added a description of the Mines.

A Series of Sixty Engravings of Hanoverian and Saxon Scenery, from Drawings by Capt. BATTY, of the Grenadier Guards.

The German Novelists, from the earliest period down to the present time; accompanied with Biographical and Critical Notices, and an Historical View of the traditional and romantic literature of Germany. By T. ROSCOE, Esq.

SELECT

SELECT

POETRY.

DREAM OF THE MORN.

DREAM of the Morn! whose cooling wing
 O'er my eyelids used to fling
 The fragrance of the rosy dew;
 Ere (seal'd in slumbers soft and light)
 They open'd to the ethereal-blue,
 Where, thro' his cloud of crimson bright,
 The Sun arose,—and mead and fold
 And wood and wave were streak'd with gold.
 —*Dream of the Morn!*—ah, whither fled?
 Why fan not still my fever'd head
 To lively fancies well-nigh dead?

The same green mead, as whilom gay,
 Courts the first blush of balmy day:
 In that brown upland more remote
 Kindles the Shepherd's wattled cote:
 Yon oakwood loves, as erst, to spread
 Its boughs with earliest radiance red:
 And, dancing to the orient rays,
 The distant billow seem'd a blaze!
 But I start from troubled sleep,
 And tears my scalding eyelids steep!
 Ah! the sweet morning Dream no more
 Shall freshness to my soul restore;
 Nor bid the scene that charm'd my sight
 Once—once again, breathe young delight!
 'Tis not in Sun, or Wood, or Sea—
 Alas! the change is all in me!

July 16, 1825.

P.

MORNA.

By the Author of Massenburg.

SAY, why does Morna bind her hair
 With such a long unwonted care?
 Why cull the buds of fairest glow
 To wreath around her polished brow?
 The jasmine, with its silver light,
 Mingling among her jet-black hair,
 Like stars upon the brow of night,
 In all their simple grace are there;
 And violets, that match her eyes,
 Unmarked but for their odorous sighs,
 Why study o'er her mantle's fold?
 Why round those arms of fairest mould
 Circle the bands of pearl and gold?
 Why to confine the flowing vest
 That brilliant zone around the waist?
 And why, ah more, why throbs the heart
 Within the boundary wildly beating?
 Why holding each an equal part
 Are hopes and fears in conflict meeting?

The expected hour at length is come,
 Her lover seeks again his home;
 For him the slighted task is plied,
 For him awakes her beauty's pride.
 The task is done, the roses now
 That bloom above the arching brow,
 And mingle with her flowing hair,
 Diffusing all their perfume there;

Are dying, neath the lustrous flush
 That mantles in that maiden's blush;
 For expectation lights her eye,
 And steeps her cheek with deeper dye;
 Till eye and cheek are both on fire
 With anxious, hoping, fond desire.

The hour is come—the hour is past,
 And Morna's eye with dread o'erflows,
 But still her anxious gaze is cast,
 Till 'hope delayed' its sickness throws.
 Hark! sure they come! she strained her eye;
 'Tis but the wind that passes by;
 No speck is on the clear blue sky—
 Or now! no, no; some stranger foot,
 Slow, loitering, and irresolute—
 No, no; yes, yes; 'tis he! see! see!
 He turned in careless courtesy,
 And gaily bowed, and kissed his hand,
 And gave his page some light command;
 And stooped to mark an opening flower,
 And entered into Morna's bower,
 Careless, elate, and free.

She saw it all—how soon the eye
 Of love can traitorous thoughts espy,
 One only glance—it stood confess'd,
 Love was an alien to his breast—
 One moment—'twas enough to show
 Her present and her future woe;
 The very moment that her heart
 Had imaged in its secrecy,
 As that from whence its years of rest
 Should all be dated—could this be
 The happy particle of space!
 The vested moment's term of grace!

That moment's space did Morna stand
 With rooted feet and glazed eyes,
 As one hurl'd from some mountain's height
 Stunned for awhile in torpor lies.
 Quick round her heart the eddies whirl,
 Root up the best affections there;
 Then suddenly transfixed and chilled
 Into the image of despair.

At morn the flowers that bound her hair
 Were, like her hopes, all bright and fair;
 Withered like them at evening hour,
 Lies the torn wreath in Morna's bower.

THE WARRIOR'S RETURN.

THE soldier returns from the land where
 he wandered [ring strife;
 'Midst harassing warfare and death-stir-
 Where heroes had fallen in battle—unnum-
 bered, [tals and life.
 And fate sought commandment o'er mor-
 He returns to his home, with laurels they've
 crowned him, [solace,
 To meet once again his heart's pride and
 And friends—who eagerly press now around
 him [embrace.
 In love's fond endearment and friendship's

The

The camp and the bivouack, where dwell his
reprisal,
His casque and his sword are now set aside;
Peace, joy, and amity greet his arrival,
And honor shall mark him with patriot
pride.

But where is the youth who stood by his
side, [sire?
Who bravely to battle had followed his
He has fallen, alas! in the bloom of youth
died,
Yet for his country did nobly expire.

Vain was the hope that he once might return,
[once again!

That his country might smile on him yet
Dull grief shall look pale and sorrow shall
mourn, [vain.

Yet fate hath decreed it, and weeping is
Still is there one who deeply will feel—

The loss of this youth she long will
deplere— [reveal

'Tis a mother will mourn him, her sighs will
Her love for a son she ne'er will see more.

But not so the father who fought where he
fell,

And saw him expire in life's latest breath;
Tho' his death may appal him, yet will he tell
He died for his country, a patriot's death.

J. H. B.

LINES

*Written after visiting the Church and Tomb
of Dr. Edward Young, at Welwyn, Hert-
fordshire.*

I'VE seen the solemn consecrated spot,
Where rests immortal YOUNG from
worldly strife!
Where he enjoy'd the humble Pastor's lot,
And led his flock to streams of endless
life!

And o'er his tomb I dropt the secret tear,
(For worth like his must sure the tribute
claim,)

And as I read the filial record there,
My bosom glow'd with reverential flame!

I saw where oft, ere morn had streak'd the
East,

Which night had shaded o'er with sombre
glooms;

Where lonely he enjoy'd a mental feast,
And strung his Heavenly lyre among the
tombs!

With Christian zeal the sacred Truth he
taught, [inend;

And lab'ring strove the sinner's ways to
With Muse inspir'd he sang his last NIGHT
THOUGHT!

Then died the Christian—Poet—and the
Friend!

GLASTONBURY ABBEY, & WELLS CATHEDRAL:

*Written after viewing the Ruins of the one,
and hearing the Church Service in the
other, June 18, 1826.*

By the Rev. W. L. BOWLES.

GLORY and boast of Avalon's fair vale,*
How beautiful thy ancient turrets rose!
Fancy yet sees them, in the sunshine pale
Gleaming, or more majestic in repose,
When west-away, the crimson landscape
glows,—
Casting their shadows on the waters † wide,
How sweet the sounds, that, at still day, light
close,
Came blended with the airs of eventide,
When thro' the glimmering aisle faint
"misereres" died!

But all is silent now!—silent the bell,
That, heard from yonder ivy turret high,
Warn'd the cowl'd brother from his mid-
night cell;—

Silent the vesper-chaunt—the Litany
Responsive to the organ!—scatter'd lie
The wrecks of the proud Pile 'mid arches
grey,— [sigh,

Whilst hollow winds through mantling ivy
And e'en the mould'ring shrine is rent
away, [Arthur lay.

Where, in his warrior weeds, the British
Now look upon the sister Fane of Wells!—

It lifts its forehead in the lucid air,—
Sweet o'er the champaign sound its Sabbath
bells,— [prayer,

Its roof rolls back the chaunt, or voice of
Anxious we ask, "Will heav'n that temple
spare?"

"Or mortal tempest sweep it from its state?
"Oh! say, shall Time revere that fabric fair,
"Or shall it meet, in distant years, thy
fate, [as desolate?"

"Shatter'd, Proud Pile, like thee, and left
NO! to subdue or elevate the soul,

Our best, our purest, feelings to refine,
Still, shall the solemn Diapasons roll.

Through that high Fane! still hues re-
flected shine, [shrine,

From the tall windows, on the sculptur'd
Tinging the pavement! for He shall afford—

He who directs the storm—his aid divine,
Because its *Sion* has not left thy word,

Nor sought for other guide than Thee, Al-
mighty Lord!

* Glastonbury Abbey.

† The Vale of Avalon was surrounded by waters at the time King Arthur is described as buried in the Island of Avalon. Part of a sculptured Lion remains; and it may be observed, that Leland, in his Itinerary, speaks of "*Dub Leones sub pedibus Arthuri*." The masonry over the sacred Well, discovered by Dr. Warner, is eminently beautiful.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 1.

The *Earl of Liverpool* gave a statement of the progress made during the present Session in disposing of the heavy arrears of APPEAL CAUSES; of 222 cases on the list at the commencement of the Session, 126 had been disposed of, while the number of new cases entered was 61, 29, being 10 less than last year, and 30 less than the year before. Thus it might be seen, he said, that not only was the arrear rapidly diminishing, but the disposition to enter appeals was abating in proportion, doubtless because there was no longer a prospect of their affording any opportunity for delay. The noble Earl concluded by paying a handsome compliment to the Deputy Speaker (Lord Gifford).

July 4.—The *Earl of Liverpool* moved the Order of the Day for the House going into Committee upon the Combination Laws.—The *Marquis of Lansdowne*, while he admitted the urgent necessity for some strong measures to repress the tyrannical assumptions of the combined manufacturers, complained of the late period of the Session at which it was introduced.—The *Earl of Liverpool* explained, that the necessity for introducing the Bill at all had arisen out of the wild and mischievous Law of last Session, which had been forced furtively through their Lordships' House; and that the late period was the consequence of the length to which the Commons' Committee protracted its inquiry.—The House then went into the Committee, the Bill was reported, and (the Standing Order being suspended) read a third time, and passed.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT, July 6.

—Parliament was this day prorogued by commission to the 25th August, his Majesty being, from indisposition, incapable of attending. The Lord Chancellor read the following speech on the occasion:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The business of the Session being now brought to a conclusion, we are commanded by his Majesty to express the great satisfaction which he feels in releasing you from your laborious attendance in Parliament. His Majesty returns you his warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with

which you have prosecuted the inquiries into the state of Ireland, which he recommended to you at the opening of the Session. It is a particular gratification to his Majesty, that the tranquillity and improved condition of that part of the United Kingdom, have rendered the extraordinary powers with which you had invested his Majesty no longer necessary for the public safety. His Majesty is happy to be able to announce to you, that he receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country; and of their desire to maintain the general peace. While his Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese Government, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British and Native Forces, employed in operations in the Enemy's territory, may lead to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the contest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the Supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year; and, at the same time, to express the satisfaction which he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burthens of the people.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages which must result from the measures you have adopted, in the course of this Session, for extending the commerce of his subjects, by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the Colonial system of this Country. These measures, his Majesty is persuaded, will evince to his subjects in those distant Possessions the solicitude with which Parliament watches over their welfare. They tend to cement and consolidate the interests of the Colonies with those of the Mother Country; and his Majesty confidently trusts that they will contribute to promote that general and increasing prosperity, on which his Majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of this Session, and which, by the blessing of Providence, continues to pervade every part of this Kingdom."

FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

One of the most stupendous commercial undertakings the world has ever heard of is just organized in France; it is, indeed, rather an European than a French concern, as there are French, English, German, Dutch, and Russian, among the founders. The object of the Society is to embrace every opportunity of employing capital to advantage, whether for agriculture, canals, bridges, manufactures, or commerce, in all its branches. The Society is to receive projects of all kinds. Now in France, it seems, there are nearly as many projectors as noses, and it will be difficult for a Committee of half a dozen persons, sitting six hours a day, to read, *only read*, the whole of the projects and prospectuses which will be presented to them.

SPAIN.

A letter from Algesiras, dated the 1st of July, says: "The Colombian corsairs are continually multiplying on the coasts of Andalusia; they burn all the vessels which fall into their hands. They have even burnt vessels in front of Gibraltar, because these pirates could not find any one to buy them. Six sailors, who formed part of the crew of one of these privateers, have been taken prisoners on a point of land, where they had dared to debark. Gen. O'Donnell would have shot them upon the spot, but he has referred the matter to Government."

Madrid, July 7. Some troubles, serious in their consequences, have taken place at Seville. In the bull-fights there are three sorts of actors: the first, those that combat with the animal on horse-back; the second, succeeding them, stick darts, surmounted with little banners, in his back; and the last kill him, by driving a sword down between his shoulders. Of the latter there are but two persons; and, on the present occasion, one of them was a liberal and the other a royalist. The liberal took his turn first, and, as he was very expert, he killed his bull with the first blow; the royalist, less successful, dealt five blows against his prior victim, without succeeding in depriving it of life; on the contrary, the furious creature caught him after his last attempt, and tossed him high in air. He fell, however, without receiving any injury, and returned to the charge again. Now the bull happened to be of a black colour,

and, when his assailant was renewing his attack, one of the spectators cried with a Stentorian voice, "Take good care, *Sombrero*," (this was a nick-name of the bull-fighter,) "for there is some difficulty in killing the *Negros*," (a name given to the Constitutionalists), "and people can't do it as they wish." There was nothing more wanting to excite disorder among all present at the exhibition, which terminated only after several stabs had been given by both parties present.

ITALY.

All Naples, and its environs, have been for some time in an extraordinary state of agitation, on account of sundry pictures of Madonnas opening their eyes, or weeping, or shedding blood, or, from black and time-worn as they were, becoming bright and fresh as if they had just been painted. This influenza arose from the miraculous tales related of the Caserta Madonna, which had caused such a sensation in every part of Naples as to call for the interference of Government to suppress the disturbances, and apprehend the supposed promoters of the plot.—On the 14th of July, a few weeks after the first starting of the Caserta Madonna, all the low orders of the city of Naples were put in motion by a report that a Madonna, painted at the corner of a dirty lane, just above the principal street of Toledo, had been seen to open her eyes, and to smile pityingly. Towards noon the rush of mad fanatics was really alarming; and the police found itself obliged to apply to the Austrian Governor for troops to place about the spot. In the evening of the same day another miraculous Madonna was discovered at the street of Penningo (a Saint Giles's-like part of Naples); and on the following day two or three other awkward creations of some miserable wall-plaster were said to have given signs of life and commiseration; and a respectable old priest was nearly murdered by a mob, before the altar, because he would not give an attestation in writing that he had seen a wooden crucifix sweat blood.

The reign of Leo the Twelfth over the Papal States is already marked with bigotry and ultraism. He has instituted an asylum for assassins in Ostia and three other unhealthy towns. The Papal Edict states, that it is for the purpose of re-peopling these places. Every

assassin who flies for refuge to one of these towns, which are about ten leagues from the spot where the greater number of travellers are murdered, is to be free from further pursuit!

Not far from the ruins of Vesta's Temple at Rome, was lately heard a subterranean noise, which foretold, according to superstitious people, a great calamity. The Roman police went to the place; they dug, and discovered a subterraneous passage, and seized upon a man who was forging pieces of money stamped with the effigies of Cæsar, Maximilian, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, &c. This novel sort of coiner owned that he had been carrying on this trade for more than ten years, and that, thanks to his industry, the *antique cabinets of many English, German, and French antiquaries*, had been enriched. As the laws did not provide against so extraordinary a case, this *manufacturer of antiquities* has been released, upon promising to sell no more *oboli* for piastres, or *talents* for louis d'ors.

GREECE.

Accounts from the Morea state that Navarino surrendered by capitulation on the 18th of May, after a defence of nearly two months, on the condition that the garrison, having surrendered its arms and ammunition, should be conveyed, with its private baggage, in Austrian and English ships, to Calamata. Previous to this event, the Greek Admiral Miaulis made a successful attack upon the Egyptian armament in the harbour of Modon, on the night of May 12th, and burned the *Asia*, a frigate of 44 guns, three brigs, and three corvettes, all vessels of war, and some transports. Shortly after these events in the South-West of the Morea, the other Turkish fleet, that of the Captain Pacha, which was approaching the Western coast, was attacked and defeated, with the loss of a great part of its force, between Andros and Syra, by the Greek fleet under Admiral Sactouris.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

By advices from Panama, dated early in May, we learn that intelligence had reached Lima of an engagement in Upper Peru having taken place between Olaneta and Gen. Sucre, in which Olaneta sustained a total defeat, followed by the entire dispersion of the forces under his command. Olaneta himself is said to have escaped, but was wandering as a fugitive, accompanied only by a handful of his followers. The surrender of Callao had not actually taken place, but could not be long delayed, as the besieging force on the land side had suc-

ceeded in entirely cutting off the supply of fresh water.

Barbadoes Papers are principally filled with the proceedings of the Legislature, the Clergy, and the people, to carry into effect the diffusion of religious knowledge after the forms of the Established Church, by erecting a new church. So strong is this feeling, that the Wesleyan Clergyman, sent out to replace Mr. Shrewsbury, declined to land, and had proceeded to St. Vincent's, intending from thence to return to England.

EAST INDIES.

The Burmahs (says the *Bengal Hurkaru*) are in general men of low stature, but stout, muscular, and capable of enduring great privation. They all wear long hair, which they tie in a knot on the forehead, and are generally clad in a silk resembling plaid, which they fasten round the middle, so as to make a large lump in front of them. They are almost all more or less tattooed; some from the navel down to about a span below the knee, and others on one leg only. They are possessed of amazing activity and strength, and the postures in which a Burmah throws himself, while engaged in pugilistic and other athletic games, are scarcely to be credited. In what we call bottom, they are not inferior to Englishmen; and they resemble us, likewise, in their love of boxing, and similar amusements. In true bravery they take the lead of all other Asiatics; as no one, who has ever had an opportunity of seeing them at Rangoon, will be disposed to deny. Touching their peculiar mode of warfare, we have as yet been able to learn but little, though we are in hopes of acquiring more interesting and useful knowledge on that point ere very long; but we know that every man capable of bearing arms is compelled to do so, when the exigencies of the State require his assistance. This, however, is a regulation which, with certain modifications, has been common to almost every nation where the art of war was yet in its infancy, and regular armies unknown; so that it cannot be mentioned as characteristic of the Burmese. Every European who may be married to a native Christian is compelled to serve in person, on like occasions, or to provide a substitute; and, in prosecuting the present war, these rules will doubtless be rigidly enforced. We are informed, and we believe truly, that the Burmahs are famous for stratagems, and that in the execution of them they display a wonderful degree of patience, coolness, and intrepidity. Hence an ambushed Burmah

mah will not move, though the enemy's foot should be within an inch of his person; and it must be allowed that there are few who, at such a moment, would be equally still and collected. We think this a species of information by which our troops may eventually benefit, as, by small detachments, in particular, too much caution cannot be used, however quiet, and apparently free from enemies, the part in which they operate may be. One *ruse* was practised with success at Doodpatlie, as appears by the detail which a correspondent enabled us lately to give of that affair: and, where a war is likely to be protracted, and similar stratagems employed in the course of it, we are not sure that a slight check of the nature alluded to, at the commencement, may not prove in the end more advantageous than otherwise, by the necessity which it inculcates, of mingling discretion in a due proportion with chivalrous intrepidity. The bow and arrow, and a short sword called *dah*, having a blade of about a foot and a half in length, are weapons with the use of which the Burmese are said to be very perfectly acquainted; and they possess abundant courage to use them either in close or distant combat. Their war-boats are generally from 60 to 120 feet in length, but very narrow, and rowed, or rather paddled, by men who sit two abreast the whole length. They are quick and dextrous in the management of them, and to any other than British enemies must be exceedingly formidable, either on land or water. Indeed, we believe it is owing to their former successes in war that they at present have so high, and, in our eyes, so ridiculous a notion of their own bellipotence, as was evinced by their reply to our late Proclamation; but we conjecture that their ideas on that subject will be exceedingly qualified before the approaching campaign shall be brought to a conclusion.

An Ourang-Outang, or man-like ape, of the unprecedented height of seven feet, and of proportionate bulk, has lately been described by Dr. Abel, to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. It was, after many attempts, killed under a tree, from which it had fallen in consequence of several bullet-wounds, at Ramboon, on the Western coast of Sumatra; having, as is supposed, wandered from the large, and almost impenetrable forest situated about two days' journey inland. The skin of this extraordinary creature is preserved in the Museum of the Society: it is of a dark leaden colour, covered, unequally, with brownish red, shaggy, and glossy hair, which is long

on the flanks and shoulders. The head was well proportioned to the body, the nose prominent, the eyes large, and the mouth rather larger in proportion than that of man; the chin was fringed with a curling beard, reaching from ear to ear, and the visage by no means disgusting. His chest was wide and expanding, and waist rather slender; his legs rather short, as compared with his arms; the feet and hands had very nearly the human form, except that the thumbs were smaller, and situated higher towards the wrists, than in man. His walk was erect, but waddling and not quick, unless when his hands were used to assist, or a branch of a tree, to push himself along — his chief agility being shown in climbing trees, and springing from branch to branch, when pursued. The perfect state of his teeth shewed that he was young, and in full vigour. He was without any vestiges of a tail.

ASIA.

A Survey of the Persian Gulf, under the direction of Capt. Maude, is in progress, on which two vessels, the *Discovery* and the *Psyche*, are employed. Already, about 1,000 miles of a very indented coast have been surveyed, from Ras-Moosendem, at the entrance, of the Gulf, to the island of Bahrein. The greater part of the rocks here are described as basaltic, and thence are inferred to be of volcanic origin. In the high and rugged cape, which the Ancients denominated the Black Mountains, there are two deep estuaries, which have been named Elphinston's Inlet and Colville's Cove. Several of the smaller valleys on this coast are in a high state of cultivation, by a mixed race of Bedouins and Muscat Arabs.—The survey is expected to be extended to the mouth of the Euphrates, during the present year.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

Capt. Hunter, of the *Donna Carmelita*, has discovered an island in the Southern Ocean, situated lat. 15° 31' S. and lon. 176° 11' E. from Greenwich, named Onacuse, or Hunter's Isle. The complexion of the inhabitants nearly resembles the Malayan, but their expression of countenance approaches more to European. Both men and women have the little finger of the left hand cut down to the first joint. Most of them are tattooed with red, and wear armlets. The women have their faces cut, and daubed with blood. They are excellent swimmers. In their traffic they shew great probity, and a politeness very uncommon. The island is, for the most part, composed of lava, which, in some places, resembles metal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

An aggregate meeting of Catholics was recently held in *Dublin*, when it was agreed to form a new Catholic Association. Lord Gormanston was in the chair, and the meeting was very numerous. The new Association is to be formed under the advice of a Committee composed of some of the leading members of the Catholic body. The Catholics disclaim the intention of doing any thing which can be supposed an infringement of the Law, and they therefore propose that the new Association shall confine itself to objects which are specially or virtually legalized in the late Act, viz. the construction of chapels, the diffusion of education, and the promotion of Irish agriculture; the encouragement of the consumption of Irish manufactures, and the extension of Irish commerce; the refutation of charges made against the Catholics, and the promotion of mutual toleration and kindness, through the press. It is also agreed that the Association shall ascertain the population of the several religions in Ireland, and particularly the numbers of youth of each persuasion in a course of education. It was also agreed to petition for a repeal of the late Statute against the Catholic Association; and a subscription was immediately entered into, to carry into effect the purposes of the meeting.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

As some workmen were lately employed in making a drain near *Foss-bridge*, in *York*, they discovered three distinct pavements, at various distances below the surface of the street, the lower one, at the depth of about twelve feet, having the appearance of being formed upon a swampy ground, which in all probability had formerly been the bed of the river; a conjecture which is farther strengthened by the fact that some planks, evidently the sides of a ship or other vessel, were found amongst the rubbish. Several clippings of leather were also found, and amongst them some shoe-soles, which prove to be formed of *untanned* hides, and what is most singular they are made *rights and lefts*, an invention which we believe has been considered by "the craft" as appertaining to the present century.

In the woollen manufactories in the

West of England, the following is the average rate of earnings:—Pickers 3s. 6d. a week; spinners from 6s. to 8s. a week; weavers from 8s. to 16s. a week; shear-men from 10s. 6d. to 17. 1s. a week; burlers 10d. a day; billyboys from 2s. to 3s. a week; feeders from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a week; sloopers from 10s. 6d. to 15s. a week; millmen and gigmen, who have much night-work, earn about a guinea a week. In some branches of this trade extraordinary good workmen may get considerably more than is here stated; but a respectable manufacturer says that, upon the whole, the preceding statement is rather above than below the average. There was lately established at Shepton Mallet a lace manufactory, but the earnings of the persons engaged in it are not more than one-third of those paid in Nottingham about last March. The lace-machines have lately experienced a great depression in price; they have fallen more than one half. The crape-weavers at Shepton Mallet have lately struck. According to their masters' statements, they earned about 10s. a week, but the men say not more than from 6s. to 8s. Two hundred hands are now wanted in this trade in the vicinity of Shepton Mallet alone.

There are still many disciples of Johanna Southcott at *Ashton-under-Lyne*, and one of them, John Wroe, has assumed the character of a prophet, and in a published rhapsody calls upon his fellows to assume the name of "True Israelites," to abandon such of their garments as contain a mixture of linen and wool, and to put away all pictorial representations. Five respectable gentlemen have actually signed their names to a paper recommending this rhapsody to the obedient attention of mankind.

The Church built by the National Commissioners at *Tildesley*, Lancashire, (see vol. XCII. i. p. 461,) has been recently completed, and during the last month has been enriched with three painted windows, executed by Willemt, and presented by Mr. Ormerod, the proprietor of the surrounding estate. In the central window is a copy of the altar-piece at Magdalen College, Oxford, (with some slight variations introduced, in order to adapt it to the general style of architecture,) and the others are composed of tracery in imitation of ancient painted glass in Lincoln Cathedral, on which are ranged shields and scrolls with brief inscriptions, forming a series

of monumental memorials. To this donation Mr. Ormerod has added the inclosure of the Church-yard at his own expence with a stone wall and iron railing, and contributed also a peal of six Bells, an Organ, the Communion Plate, Books, and Pulpit-furniture. The entire donation exceeds two thousand pounds, exclusive of the original grant of the land to the Commissioners.

June 13. The first stone was laid, with great solemnity and rejoicings, of the intended enlargement of *Mirfield Church*, Yorkshire. The whole of the alterations, though very extensive, and amounting nearly to the re-building, is to be effected by the inhabitants, without any aid either from Government or any other quarter. Besides the large sum thus actually advanced for improving the Parish Church, several hundred pounds were put down in the room where the Committee had dined, towards meeting a grant which his Majesty's Commissioners have made to *Mirfield*, for building a new Church in a distant part of that populous Parish.

July 11. The foundation-stone of the new Church in *St. Clement's*, Oxford, was laid, and excited considerable interest, from its being the first Church in that City on a new site since the Reformation. It is in an open field, commanding a delightful view of Oxford and the surrounding country.

July 20. A distressing fire, of a most extensive nature, broke out at *Christchurch*, Hants. It spread with such alarming rapidity, owing to the dryness of the weather, and the houses being chiefly thatched, that upwards of fifty houses were destroyed, and the distressed inmates rendered homeless.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Quarter just closed furnishes a proof that the improvement in the last year is not evanescent in its character. On the Customs and Excise, taken together, there is an increase over the produce of the corresponding quarter of last year of 225,078*l*. Some of the other branches of the Revenue are still more favourable; and the total increase, in the quarter ending July 5, 1825, exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of last year by 504,041*l*.

June 21. In the Court of Chancery, some time since, an injunction was moved for, to restrain the publishers of the *Lancet* from promulgating the lectures of Mr. Abernethy, the surgeon, such lectures having been delivered solely for the professional improvement of his pupils; the injunction was moved for on the grounds of a violation

of literary property, a breach of trust, and of implied contract. Mr. Brongham had argued that there were no grounds whatever for the motion, and that the alleged violations had not been proved; but the Lord Chancellor this day decided to the contrary; his Lordship said he had advised with the Common Law Judges on the subject, who were unanimously of opinion, that if the publication were by a pupil, an action for damages would lie against him, as the common law would assume an implied contract, or that if the publication were by a person who received his information through a pupil, a similar action would lie against the person thus publishing, for the law would not permit that which could only be obtained by fraud to be employed by a third party to the injury of the person in whom the property existed. In this view of the law, he perfectly concurred; and he was of opinion, that it had been made satisfactorily to appear, that this publication was effected by either a breach of implied contract or of trust, and on either of these grounds, Mr. Abernethy was entitled to the injunction prayed. The Lord Chancellor confirmed the injunction, and ordered it to be issued.

June 21. This afternoon, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Cruzett, carver and gilder, in Great Titchfield-street, which was attended with the most destructive consequences. It communicated to the stables and hay-loft of Mr. Woolley, livery-stable keeper, and in less than an hour the destruction of nearly the whole of the neighbourhood was completed, the flames spreading over the houses of Margaret-street, Mortimer-street, Titchfield-street, and Great Portland-street. In the rear of the houses the fire raged with tremendous fury, and did considerable damage. Between twenty and thirty buildings were reduced to a pile of ruins.

June 25. That splendid building recently erected (at a cost of 30,000*l*.) in Pall Mall East, the Royal College of Physicians, was opened with great pomp, in the presence of their R. H. the Dukes of York, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, Prince Leopold, several Cabinet Ministers, and other distinguished persons. Soon after three o'clock, the President, Sir Henry Hallford, dressed in his full robes, entered the room, attended by the Officers of the Corporation, and delivered an oration in Latin. His Majesty, on the same morning, had bestowed on Sir H. Hallford the Guelphic Order, which was worn by him at the ceremony.

June 25. The new Church of St. Mary, at *Greenwich*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. The ceremony was attended by Lord Bexley, the rest of the Committee, and about 2,000 persons, many of the first distinction. Mr. Basevi is the architect.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, July 1.—Unattached—Maj. Fitzgerald, 95th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. Infantry, *vice* Pratt.—Capt. Churchill, 75th Foot, to be Major of Infantry.

July 2.—Maj. Genls. Sir J. Campbell, Sir E. Blakeney, Sir J. Maclean, Sir R. D. Jackson, Sir H. F. Bouverie, Lord H. Somerset, and Rear Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, to be Knights Comm. of the Bath.—Maj.-gen. Sir T. Munro, Governor of Madras, to be a Bart. of the United Kingdom.

July 4.—Maj.-gen. Bourk to be Lieut.-gov. of the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope.

War Office, July 9.—Unattached—Maj. Drummond, 72d Foot, to be Lieut.-col.—Capt. Fitzroy, Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, to be Major.—Capt. Bingham, 1st Reg. of Life Guards, to be Major of Infantry,

July 16.—Coldst. Reg. of Foot Guards, Col. J. Macdonnell to be Lieut.-col.; Lieut.-col. J. Hamilton to be Major, with the rank of Col.; Lieut.-col. W. H. Raikes to be Major, with the rank of Col. *vice* Macdonnell; Brevet Lieut.-col. G. Bowles, and Brevet Major Sir C. A. F. Bentinek; Lieut.-col. G. Fitz-Clarence, *vice* Hamilton.; Lieut.-col. F. Russell, *vice* Raikes, to be Capts. and Lieut.-cols.—95th Ditto, Maj. W. G. Cameron, 1st or Gren. Reg. to be Lieut.-col. *vice* Brown; Lieut.-col. A. C. Wylly, to be Lieut.-col. *vice* Cameron. Unattached: Capt. J. H. J. Stapleton, 3d Reg. Foot Guards, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. A. Schreiber, 6th Drag. Guards, to be Major. Brevet: To be Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty, with the rank of Col. in the Army; Lieut.-col. R. C. St. John Lord Clinton; and Lieut.-col. C. Morland, 9th Light Dragoons. To be Major—Capt. D. Urquhart, 39th Reg.

July 16.—Sir Philip Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton Park, Cheshire, to be a Bart. to use the surname of Grey, in addition to, and before, that of Egerton, and bear the arms of Grey de Wilton, quarterly with those of Egerton; as his late brother did, see p. 8.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Tyrone.—The Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, of Ahenis, co. Tyrone, and of Castlecoole, Fermanagh, *vice* Stewart,

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Walter Fletcher, to a Prebendal Stall in York Cathedral.

Rev. James Johnson to the Prebendal Stall of Hampton, in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. C. Nixon, to a Prebendal Stall in Southwell Collegiate Church, Notts.

Rev. J. Cross, to be Precentor, and Rev. W. Miller a Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. J. Brown, Bottisham V. co. Camb.

Rev. R. R. Faulkner, St. Sepulchre's P. C. Cambridge.

Rev. R. Edmonds, Woodleigh R. Devon.

Rev. Morgan Evans, to the Benefice of Builth, and Llanddewir ewm, co. Brecon.

Rev. J. Tapp Griffith, Great Elme R. Somerset.

Rev. H. E. Head, Bromfield P. C. Kent.

Rev. H. Jones, Northop V. Flintshire.

Rev. W. B. Leach, Sutton Montague R.; with Lovington P. C. Somerset.

Rev. G. A. Legge, Bray V. Berks.

Rev. T. Musgrave, St. Mary the Great P. C. Cambridge.

Rev. Dr. Spry, Mary-le-bonne R. Middx.

Rev. J. Stratton, Halston V. Kent; also a Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. H. Tripp, Blackborough R. Devon.

Rev. V. F. Vyvyan, Withell R. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Ward, Moulden R. co. Bedford.

Rev. John West, Evercreech V. Somerset, with Chesterblade Chapelry annexed.

Rev. W. B. Whitehead, Chard V. Somerset.

Rev. G. E. Whyley, Eaton Bray V. Beds.

Rev. T. Wynter, Daylesford R. co. Worc.

Rev. R. Richards, Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex.

Rev. G. G. Smith, Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of York.

Rev. John Langley, of Worcester, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Stirling.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. A. Stapleton, to hold Halwill R. with that of East Budleigh, Devon.

BIRTHS.

May 11. At Upper Kennington Green, the wife of John McDermott, esq. a dau.

June 26. At Woburn Vicarage, Bucks, the wife of Rev. Alexander Dallas, a son.—28. at the Residentiary House, the wife of the Rev. Wm. V. Vernon, Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral, and son of his Grace the Archbishop, a son and heir.—At Overleigh Hall, near Chester, the wife of Captain

J. Patterson, a son.—29. At Eccleshall Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, wife of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, a son.—30. the wife of Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. of Julians, Herts, a dau.

Lately. In Stratton-st. Piccadilly, Lady Jane Peel, a dau.

July 2. At Holderness-house, Park-lane, the

the March. of Londonderry, a son.—5. At Alderton-hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Rodwell, a son. 13. At Combe, Herefordshire, the wife of T. B. Ricketts, esq. a son.—15. The wife of Rev. R. Clowes, Vicar of Knutsford, a dau.—17. At New North-st. Red Lion sq. the wife of James Barton Hill, esq. a son.

17. At Burroughs Hill, Hendon, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Isabella Willis, of Redburn, a dau.—18. At Elton, co. Durham, Mrs. G. W. Sutton, a son.—20. At Rushden-hall, the wife of Thomas Williams, esq. High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 26. At Mary-le-bonne church, the Rev. Nathaniel Best, to Mary dau. of Eardley Wilmot Michell, esq. of Wargroves, Sussex.

Lately. The Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, son of Lord Searsdale, to Sophia, 2d dau. of Robert Holden, esq. of Nuttall-temple, Notts.—W. C. Hamilton, esq. of Craighlaw, to Anne, dau. of Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Kirkcowan, Wigtonshire.—At St. Clement Danes, Thomas Price Wynne, esq. East India Co's Bengal Med. Service, to Anne Maria dau. of the late R. H. Cox, esq. of Christchurch, Hants.

June 28. At Broxborne church, Herts, Donat. Henchy O'Brien, esq. Capt. R.N. to Hannah, dau. of late John Walmsley, esq. of Castlemeer, co. Lancaster.—At Thorney Abbey, Rev. Harry Smith, to Ann, dau. of late J. Wing, esq.—29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Fountaine, esq. to Marian Catherine, dau. of late W. Hodges, esq. R.A.—30. At Sherborne, George Rider, esq. of Grenno-house, near Sheffield, to Matilda, dau. of late Mr. J. Thirkell.—G. W. C. Stapylton, esq. son of Major-gen. the Hon. G. A. C. Stapylton, to Catherine, dau. of John Butteel, esq. of Fleet, Devonshire.—At Saling-grove, Essex, Thos. Barrett Lennard, esq. M.P., eldest son of Sir T. B. Lennard, bart. of Belhus, to Mary, dau. of late Bartlet Bridger Shedden, esq. of Gower-street, London.

July 2. At Croydon church, Capt. John Simcoe Macaulay, R. Eng. to Anne Gee, dau. of late John Elmsley, esq. Chief Justice of Lower Canada.—4. At St. George's, Hanover-square Capt. Price Blackwood, R. N. to Helen Selina, dau. of the late Thomas Sheridan, esq.—At George's, Hanover-square, S. Waymouth, esq. to Eliz. eldest surviving dau. of late Hugo Meynell, esq. of Quorndon-hall, co. Leicester.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Greenwood, esq. of Great Queen-street, to Ann Louisa Adriana, dau. of Rev. Alex. Sterky, of James-street, Buckingham-gate.—5. At Ribbesford church, James Taylor, esq. of Moore-green, Worcestershire, to Anne Eliz. dau. of Walter Michael Moseley, esq. of Winterdyne.—At Dinton, Wilts, Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, son of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. of Russell-place, to Louisa Eliz. third dau. of Wm. Wyndham, esq. of Dinton.—At Turvey, Bedfordshire, Rev. John Ayre, to Henrietta, dau. of Rev. Leigh Richmond,

Rector of Turvey.—At Woodford, Essex, Richard Bennett, esq. of Spital-square, to Ann Isabella, eldest dau. of Rupert Kink, esq. of Grove-lodge, Woodford.—6. At St. Peter's, Leeds, the Rev. J. Ackworth, to Sarah, dau. of M. Thackrey, esq. St. Ann's-hill, Burley.—At Christchurch, Hants, Hector B. Monro, esq. son of the late lieut.-gen. Monro, to Lewina, dau. of L. D. G. Tregonwell, esq. of Cranbourne-lodge.—At St. George's, Lieut. Charles W. Ross, R. N. to Sophia dau. of David Richardson, esq. of Welleclose-square.—7. At Great Stambidge, Essex, the Rev. W. Worsley, to Louisa Ann, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Benson Ramsden.—At Seal, near Sevenoaks, Sir William Ashburnham, bart. of Broomham, Sussex, to Juliana, dau. of late Rev. Wm. Humphry.—At Milford, Hants, Rev. Henry Cookerham, of Beckenham, Kent, to Mary Octavia, dau. of late Sir W. Fraser, bart.—8. At Ilfracombe, Devon, Capt. Alder, R. N. of Southampton, to Miss Isabella Mary Forrest.—9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Shiffner, esq. Capt. R. N. eldest son of Sir George Shiffner of Coombe-place, Sussex, to Emily, dau. of late Thomas Brooke, esq. of Church Minshull, Cheshire.—At Felbrigg, Henry Baring, esq. M. P. of Somerley, Hants, to Cecilia Anne, eld. dau. of Rear Adm. Windham.—11. At the house of the British Consul at Dunkerque, in France, the Right Hon. Richard Hobart Fitzgibbon, M. P. 2d son of the late of the late Earl of Clare, to Diana, eldest dau. of late Chas. Woodcock, esq.—12. At Islington church, and at the French Ambassador's chapel, Mons. P. E. Alletz, to Elizabeth, third dau. of late J. Green, esq. of Highbury-park.—13. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Col. James Hamilton, from Columbia, to Marian Eliz. dau. of the late John Anderson, esq. of Winterfield.—At Inch-house, Edinburgh, Major Robert Gordon, of Hillhead, to Jane, dau. of the late Walter Little Gilmour, esq.—At Walcot church, Bath, the Rev. J. King, son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Maria, dau. of the Hon. Lieut.-col. George Carlton.—14. At St. James's Church, Arthur Capel, Esq. nephew to the Earl of Essex, to the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Janetta Beauclerk, third dau. of late Duke of St. Alban's.—15. At Seaton, in Devonshire, the Rev. Cecil Robert Smith, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of late Col. Warren, 3d Guards.

OBITUARY.

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EARL WHITWORTH.

May 13. At Knowle, Kent, after three days illness, aged 71, the Right Hon. Charles Whitworth, first Earl Whitworth of Adbaston, co. Stafford, Baron Adbaston, Lord Whitworth of Newport Pratt, co. Galway, G. C. B. a Privy Councillor, Lord of the Board of Trade and Foreign Plantations, High Steward of Stafford-upon-Avon, and D.C.L.

The Whitworths are an ancient Staffordshire family; which, in the beginning of the last century, produced a nobleman between whose character and that of the late Earl there are many points of similarity. Like him he was celebrated for the number and importance of his embassies, like him created Baron Whitworth of Galway, and, as if to complete the resemblance, died in the year 1725, leaving no heir to his title.

The deceased Earl was grandson of a younger brother of this nobleman, which younger brother, who was M. P. for Minehead, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, and Secretary of Barbadoes, settled at Leybourne, in Kent. His son, Sir Charles Whitworth, Knt. also M. P. for Minehead, married (June 1, 1749) the eldest daughter of Richard Shelley, esq. Commissioner of the Stamp Office, and had issue by her three sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom is the subject of the present memoir.

He was born at Leybourne Grange, but in 1776 removed with his father to Stanmore, Sir Charles having, with his eldest son's consent, obtained an act of Parliament which enabled him to sell Leybourne to James Hawley, esq. M.B. and F.R.S. whose son, Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. now resides at that beautiful seat. Earl Whitworth was educated at Tunbridge school, under Mr. Cawthorne the poet, and Mr. Towers, the translator of Cæsar and other Latin classics. Among his school-fellows were Colonel James, of Tytham Lodge, Kent, Christopher Hull, esq. of Sidcup, and the late Lord Eardley. To the second of these he was *fag*; and, it is not a little remarkable that the third was created a baronet whilst at school, which occasioned a holiday and treat, &c. Soon after leaving this academy, Mr. Whitworth became an officer in the Guards.

His first diplomatic mission was to the Court of Poland; whither he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary in 1786. Warsaw was then the centre of intrigues; for a new partition of Poland happened to be meditating at that moment, and the generous attempt at national independ-

ence proved but the signal for the final overthrow of that ancient state. Even then the King, an accomplished but weak prince, was dictated to in his own capital by the Ambassador of St. Petersburg; and the successor of John Sobieski who saved Vienna from the Turks, and of those powerful princes who held Prussia in vassalage, and considered the Russians as a wild Tartarian horde, was reduced to the humiliating necessity of complying with the cruel mandates of Frederick, Leopold, and Catharine.

After residing two years in Poland, Mr. Whitworth was recalled, and in Sept. 1788 nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia. Warsaw had presented the singular spectacle of a King retained a kind of state prisoner in his own capital, while a foreign Ambassador assumed all the functions of royalty; but St. Petersburg, on the other hand, exhibited a heroine possessed of a masculine mind, adored by her own subjects, holding Poland in chains, and threatening to render the Greek cross triumphant on the shores of the Hellespont. But Catharine was surrounded by French philosophers and statesmen; and this circumstance, in addition to some recent events of a disagreeable nature, had created somewhat of an aversion in the bosom of this princess to the British Cabinet, if not to the Nation. From this feeling consequences unfavourable to the commerce of England might have been anticipated, but the French Revolution forewarned her of her own danger.

In 1793, when the English ministers determined to take part in the confederacy against France, it was thought proper to invest the Ambassador at St. Petersburg with the Order of the Bath, to add dignity to his mission; and Sir Charles Whitworth from this moment began to act a conspicuous part on this, now become the great theatre of European politics. A more intimate connexion than had hitherto subsisted became an object of mutual desire; a subsidiary treaty began to be hinted, and the death of the Empress alone prevented its completion. The zeal of her son and successor, Peter III., required but little stimulus to induce him to make a common cause with the chief potentates of Europe. He entered into the contest with a degree of enthusiasm worthy of the days of chivalry; while his General, Suwarrow, at the head of a chosen body of troops, conferred new lustre on the Russian arms. But the sudden reverse that occurred in Switzerland, added to some misunderstanding relative to Holland,

Holland, and a coolness that took place between the two Imperial Courts, were calculated to effect an alteration in the aspect of public affairs. This was completed by a domestic incident, for the introduction of an obscure actress produced a complete change in the politics of Russia, and all that had been achieved by the talents of our minister there was overturned by the arts of a cunning and intriguing female.

On the return of the Ambassador he was created, March 21, 1800, an Irish Peer, by the title of Baron Whitworth of Newport Pratt, co. Galway, and soon after the critical situation of this country in respect to the northern states, all of whom complained of the conduct of England, required the intervention of an able diplomatist; and Lord Whitworth was commissioned to this office. Having made the necessary dispositions, he repaired to Copenhagen, in the character of Plenipotentiary Extraordinary. While his Lordship commenced a treaty with the Count de Bernstorff, a nobleman of great talents and influence, his mission was backed, and his arguments supported, by a strong squadron, consisting of nine sail of the line, four bomb-ketches, and five gun-boats, which entered the Sound under the command of Admiral Dickson. As such guests, however disagreeable, were not to be slighted, the Prince Royal, who had for some years taken upon himself the management of public affairs, immediately signified his wishes, in form of an invitation, that they should anchor in Elsinour roads. As the Court of Denmark was at that period assured of support from the neighbouring states, her ministers held a high language, and, considering England as the aggressor, affected rather to demand than to yield submission. However, after a considerable time had elapsed in discussion, in consequence of the exertions of our Plenipotentiary, an adjustment at last took place, Aug. 29, 1800.

Lord Whitworth, on his return to England, found some relaxation necessary after the hurry of two long journies, and the labour and fatigue incident to a tedious and intricate negociation. He also contrived to twine the roses of Venus around the caduceus of Mercury, by an union peculiarly auspicious in every point of view. This marriage took place, April 7, 1801, with Arabella Diana, widow of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset, and eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Cope, second Baronet of Brewern, co. Oxford, by Catharine, youngest dau. of Sir Cecil Bishop, fifth Baronet of Parham, Sussex (and afterwards second wife of the first Earl of Liverpool).

In the mean time new and unferescen

occurrences had taken place;—France loudly threatened us, with all the terrors of an invasion; and our fleets, on the other hand, scoured the narrow seas, intercepted her shipping, and blockaded her harbours. Notwithstanding these marked appearances of a violent and lasting animosity, a negociation, which had been for some time depending, was accelerated at this critical period with all the subtilty of diplomatic refinement. For some time past an active intercourse had taken place between the two Governments; flags of truce and defiance were actually displayed at the same time, and in the same strait; so that while Boulogne and Dunkirk were bombarded and blockaded by hostile squadrons, the ports of Dover and Calais were frequently visited by the packet-boats and the messengers of the Courts of St. James's and the Thuilleries. At length Lord Hawkesbury, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, after a long but secret negociation with M. Otto, during which the humiliating intervention of a third person was not recurred to, as on a former occasion, suddenly announced the signature of preliminaries of peace between England on the one part, and France, Spain, and Holland on the other. After the lapse of nearly six months, during which the public expectation was amazingly excited by alternate hopes and fears, the long-expected treaty was signed, ratified, and promulged according to the established forms.

The treaty of Amiens, concluded March 27, 1802, was considered by some politicians rather as a cessation of hostilities than a definitive pacification; and the event proved that too many objects of importance were left open for future discussion. Lord Cornwallis, notwithstanding this, returned from the Congress welcomed by the well-merited applause of his countrymen. He was succeeded first by Mr. Jackson, then by Mr. Merry, and finally by Lord Whitworth, who, having been made a Privy Councillor, was sent to Paris towards the latter end of 1802, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. (see vol. lxxii. 1148.) On his Lordship's arrival at Paris he found himself, like his predecessors, surrounded by difficulties. The war had indeed ceased, but the hostility of the mind was not yet ended. A rivalry in commerce had succeeded to a rivalry in arms; and the Custom Houses of the respective nations were in a state of direct hostility. A variety of circumstances tended to render this negociation delicate in the extreme; such as the renunciation of Parma; the mission of Sebastiani; the occupation of Holland by a considerable army; the violation of the rights of the Swiss Cantons; and, above all, the aggrandizement

ment of France by means of fresh acquisitions. These, and a variety of other objects of equal importance, seemed to embitter this embassy, and to render it disagreeable to all engaged in it. On the other hand, the First Consul complained of the personalities with which the newspapers in London were filled, particularly one published in French by the emigrant *dé Peltier* (lately deceased, see Part i. p. 647.); of the countenance given to the ex-bishops and refugees, particularly Georges, afterwards executed at Paris; of the book published by Sir Robert Wilson, and a variety of other real or supposed injuries. But it was the retention of Malta that appears to have been the chief object of dispute, and the ostensible cause of the war that ensued.

After a number of previous conferences with Talleyrand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Buonaparte at length sent for the English Ambassador, in the beginning of 1803, and a long and important interview took place. The English Ministry, however, persisted in the resolution of not evacuating Malta, although a categorical answer was in the mean time demanded by General Andréossy, the French Ambassador at London. On this a rupture appearing to be inevitable, his Majesty, in March, 1803, sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, stating the preparations making in the ports of France and Holland, and recommending the adoption of such measures as might be consistent with the honour of his crown and the security of his dominions. A subsequent interview between Lord Whitworth and Buonaparte, instead of healing appears to have widened the breach, and his Lordship's prompt and dignified repression of the Usurper's intemperate address, before a full court and all the foreign ministers (a relation of which was printed in vol. LXXIII. 270), is celebrated throughout Europe. Lord Whitworth, on his first interview with Mons. Talleyrand, remonstrated against the insult offered to him, as alike offensive "to his public and private feelings." He added, that he had repaired to the levee "to pay his respects to the First Consul; and present his countrymen, but not to treat of political subjects; and that unless he had an assurance from him that he should not be exposed to a repetition of the same disagreeable occurrences, he should be under the necessity of discontinuing his visits to the Thuilleries." Similar remonstrances were also made in the King's name, by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but Malta again became the bone of contention, and *projets* innumerable were formed, presented, and debated, relative to the possession of that important island. At length

the English Minister, in consequence of positive orders from his Court, delivered in his *ultimatum*, and declared that if no convention on this basis was signed within a week, he had received instructions to terminate his mission, and return to London. As the Court of the Thuilleries would not accede to this, it was proposed by Talleyrand, as a *mezzo-termino*, to relinquish Malta to Russia; but difficulties occurred in respect to this plan, and Lord Whitworth demanded the necessary passports for his departure. These were at length obtained, although not without great difficulty, and after three successive messages, on which his Lordship left Paris May 13, 1803. From this moment every idea of peace vanished, and in the course of three days an order of Council was issued for reprisals, which, of course, produced a new war.

Thus the embassy of Lord Whitworth was suddenly terminated; and whoever considers the peremptory instructions from his Court on the one hand, and the resolute determination of the First Consul on the other, will allow that the ablest negotiator could not have prolonged the armed truce (for it does not deserve the name of a peace), which had subsisted between the two countries from March 27, 1802, when the treaty of Amiens was signed, to May 10, 1803, when a renewal of hostilities ensued.

After an interview with the Cabinet Ministers in London, Lord Whitworth repaired to Knowle, where for some years his Lordship chiefly resided, rendering himself exceedingly popular by his attention and politeness to all descriptions of persons. His native county, in the course of the war, furnished large bodies of volunteers and yeomanry, and he himself was not wanting in his exertions to encourage their patriotic efforts. No sooner was the country menaced with a descent, than he raised and clothed at his own expence the Holmesdale battalion of infantry, composed of 600 men, and he frequently repaired to their head-quarters at Maidstone, to inspect their condition.

On March 2, 1813, Lord Whitworth was made a Lord of the King's Bed-chamber; on the 14th of June following he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Whitworth of Adbaston, co. Stafford, and in August succeeded the Duke of Richmond as Viceroy of Ireland (see an account of his entry into Dublin, vol. LXXXIII. ii. 285.) At the enlargement of the Order of the Bath in Jan. 1815, he was made one of the twelve Civil Knights Grand Crosses; and Nov. 25 that year was advanced to the dignities of Baron Adbaston and Earl Whitworth. He resigned the Lieutenancy of Ireland in Sept. 1817, when

when Lord Talbot was appointed to succeed him. As before observed, he never having had issue, all his titles have died with him.

His Lordship's loss is universally lamented by his neighbours, and especially by the poor, to whom he was a sincere, active, and judicious friend. It was his habit and delight to employ, in occupations suited to their strength, poor old men and women about his house, garden, park, and farm. In this useful charity he spent some thousand pounds a year; and the aid privately rendered to objects of compassion in other ways by the Earl and his Consort were extensive. He was an amiable and kind-hearted man in all the relations of private life, and was considered by all who knew him, one of the best examples of an English Nobleman.

JOHN FISHER, D.D. BISHOP OF SALISBURY.
May 8. At his house in Seymour street, London, aged 76, the Right Rev. John Fisher, D.D. Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Provincial Precentor of Canterbury, and F.S.A.

This exemplary prelate was born in 1748, the eldest of the ten sons (eight of whom grew to man's estate) of the Rev. John Fisher, Prebendary of Preston in the church of Salisbury, Rector of Calbourn, in the Isle of Wight, and Chaplain to Bishop Thomas, the preceptor of George the Third. He received the earlier part of his education at Peterborough, where his father was then Vicar; and was thence removed to St. Paul's School, London. In 1766 he was admitted at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1770. In 1773 he was elected a Fellow of St. John's College, and in the same year proceeded M.A. In 1780 he proceeded B.D., and in that year was appointed tutor to his Royal Highness Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent. In 1781 he was nominated Chaplain to the King, and appointed one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet. In 1783 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1785 his attendance upon Prince Edward ceasing upon his Royal Highness going to Germany to finish his education there, he went to Italy for his health; and was recalled from Naples in 1786, on being appointed by his Majesty a Canon of Windsor.

September 5, in the following year, Mr. Fisher married Dorothea, only dau. of John Preston Scrivenor, esq. of Sibton Abbey, Suffolk by whom he had one son and two daughters.

Having proceeded D.D. in 1789, he resigned his canonry in 1803, on being promoted to the see of Exeter. In the end of the same year he was appointed preceptor to the Princess Charlotte of

Wales. In 1805 he published "A Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese at his primary Visitation in 1804 and 1805." The following year was printed his Sermon preached at St. Paul's at the yearly meeting of the Children educated in the Clergy Schools of London and Westminster, 4to. and in 1807 "A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1807, being the day appointed for a General Fast," 4to. The latter excellent discourse is reviewed in vol. LXXVIII. p. 804. It contains some earnest observations on the then existing defect of accommodations for public worship. In the same year Bishop Fisher was translated to Salisbury. In 1818 was printed at Gt. Bressingham, a Sermon he had preached from Col. i. 24. at the consecration of St. James's Church in that island.

Sincere and unostentatious in his piety, he was at all times desirous to promote, to the best of his judgment and the utmost of his ability, the cause of true religion and practical benevolence. Ever the firm and steady friend of all that was valuable in society, his anxious wishes and active services were unceasingly devoted to the security and prosperity of our Established Church. He was an accomplished scholar and a sound divine; but the ordinary laborious duties of an extensive diocese, and the extraordinary and important avocations to which his attention was imperatively called for a considerable period, left him little leisure to employ his pen in literary pursuits. But his superior merit, both as to ability and integrity, was admitted and proclaimed by the flattering attention he at all times received from his Majesty King George the Third, than whom no one was better able to discern, or more willing to appreciate, what was truly and intrinsically valuable. Of the good opinion his Majesty entertained of the Bishop, no stronger proof could be given than that he was selected to superintend the education of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the presumptive heir to the throne of these realms. With how much credit he conducted himself in that arduous and important office, and how deeply the country was indebted to him for the promising prospect of future public benefits, which the acquirements of that amiable and illustrious Princess held forth to the nation (although it pleased Providence to withdraw her from us prematurely), is already sufficiently known, and will ever be gratefully remembered.

In the peculiar duties of his diocese, the Bishop was most exemplary and attentive. Anxious not only to correct abuses, but to promote what was beneficial to the general and local interests of the church, he was at all times most

readily

readily accessible to his clergy. He was not merely their Diocesan, but their father and friend. To every thing suggested to him he gave a most willing attention and serious consideration; and his warmest support and co-operation to all that was praiseworthy, and tended to a laudable object.

In the relations of private life, they who experienced his excellent qualities will bear testimony in the poignancy of their feelings, to what, in language, they will find it impossible to express. With all the cheerful vivacity and engaging urbanity of manners, the overflow of a truly amiable and well ordered mind, he was invariably modest, humble, kind, benevolent, and charitable, even to an extreme.

The principal feature in the Bishop's character was the command of his temper. Suffering during life under bodily indisposition, he was seldom heard to complain; but bore pain with a patient smile, well known to those about him. He seemed to make it his first study that the mind should not partake of the irritability of the body. If an expression of impatience escaped him, it was followed by instant placability; and a restlessness discovered itself in his manner, until by some act of kindness every unpleasant impression was effaced from the mind of the offended party. His anger was never provoked on his own account; seldom stirred, except when he heard the absent attacked.—a practice in which he never indulged himself, nor was able silently to endure in others. It roused him in his most placid moods. From pride of place and person he was entirely free. And although he passed the larger portion of his life in the intoxicating air of a Court, was distinguished by the personal friendship of his Sovereign, and elevated to the highest rank of his profession, he preserved uniformly his natural character. Mild, quiet, humble, and unassuming, he was ready always to attribute his rise to the preference of his Royal Patron, rather than to his own deserts. If vanity ever discovered itself, it was when he related with honest pride the act of self-denial and integrity to which he owed his advancement. And thus, he used to thank God, he had had the grace to practise, and the King the goodness to appreciate. Of his piety and charity it is not meet to speak, excepting only this, that his unbounded benevolence was at once the ornament and fault of his character. He wished to oblige and serve every man that approached him; and by his urbanity and accessibility, led the over sanguine to entertain hopes he never intended to raise, and which no human means could realise. Such a disposition was incompatible with the vice of avarice.

He expended a large portion of the revenue of the see in acts of benevolence, and left his bishoprick as he came to it, master only of his private fortune.

On the 16th his remains were interred with appropriate ceremony in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor. The body was conveyed in a hearse drawn by six horses, caparisoned with purple velvet, covering and rich plumes of ostrich feathers, with escutcheons and armorial bearings. The hearse was followed by five carriages of the Royal Family, one of which belonged to Prince Leopold; also by three mourning coaches with four horses each; the family carriages; the carriages of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Winchester, and Bishop of St. Asaph; the carriages of the Earl of Pembroke, Earl Nelson, Lord Bridport, Waltham Wyndham, esq. and several others. The body on entering St. George's Chapel was met by the Rev. Dean and Canons, together with the Rev. Mr. Gossett, the Rector of Windsor, the Rev. Mr. Sumner, and the surrounding clergy. The whole were dressed in their full canonicals. The burial service was read by the Dean; and the body was deposited in a vault in the Chapel prepared for the purpose.

A portrait of his Lordship, as Chancellor of the Garter, adorns the Great Room in Salisbury Palace.

LORD KILMAINE.

May 23. At his house in Pallenev street, Bath, aged 60, the Right Hon. James Caulfield Browne, 2d Baron Kilmaine of the Nerle, co. Mayo, 8th Baronet, and a Governor of the county of Mayo.

He was the eldest son of John the first Baron, by Alice Caulfield, 2d dau. of James, 3d Viscount Charlemont, and sister of the first and celebrated Earl of that name. He succeeded to his father's titles June 7, 1793, having married, on the 25th of July preceding, Anne, 4th dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge Hall, Derby, Bart, by Sarah Baroness Waterpark. By this lady Lord Kilmaine had issue four sons and one daughter; the eldest, John Cavendish, now Lord Kilmaine, married Jan. 4, 1822, Eliza, dau. of David Lyon, esq. of Portland-place.

SIR JOHN GREY EGERTON, BART.

May 24. At Richmond, whether he had repared for the improvement of his health, aged 58, Sir John Grey Egerton, eighth Baronet of Egerton and Oulton Park, co. Chester.

He was born at Broxton, Cheshire, July 11, 1766, the eldest son of Philip Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, esq. by his first cousin Mary, dau. of Sir Francis Haskins Eyles, third Baronet of Moor Park,

Park, Herts. He was married at Backford, Cheshire, April 9, 1795, to Maria, dau. of T. Scott Jackson, of London, esq. and remarried in June following by special license, at Serjeant Aldair's chambers in Lincoln's Inn, she being under age and her mother re-married. This lady died s. p. and Sir John remained a widower till his death.

From 1812 to 1819 he sat in Parliament for the city of Chester; and on the death of Thomas Egerton Earl of Wilton, and seventh Baronet*, Sept. 23, 1814, succeeded to the Baronetcy, as eldest son of Philip Egerton, second son and heir of John, second son and heir of Dr. Philip, fourth son and heir of Sir Philip Egerton, Knight, the fourth son of Sir Rowland the first Baronet, whose first and third sons died s. p., and whose second son, Sir John the second Baronet, was the direct ancestor of the deceased Thomas Earl of Wilton, whose male line had become extinct on his death.

Sir John Grey having died issueless, he is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Rev. Philip Egerton, Rector of Tarporley and the Higher Mediety of Malpas.

DR. ANDREWES, DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

June 2. At the Rectory House, Piccadilly, aged 75, Gerrard Andrewes, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, and Rector of St. James's, Westminster.

This distinguished divine was born at Leicester, April 3, 1750, the son of the Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, Vicar of Syston and of St. Nicholas, Leicester, and Master of the Free Grammar School in that town. His mother was Isabella, dau. of John Ludlam, esq. of Leicester, whose uncle, Sir George Ludlam, was Chamberlain of London from 1718 to 1727. Under Syston, in Nichols's History of the County, is given a pedigree of the family, at the head of which stands the name of Thomas Andrewes, of Weston Baggard, co. Hereford, who died in 1615, at the age of 114, and who is said to have been a beau among the six Herefordshire couples, who entertained King James the First with a Morris-dance, when one with another they averaged a hundred years in age.—It is remarkable that Dr. Andrewes's father was one of fifteen children and his mother one of seventeen; yet he was the only remaining male of either grandfather.

Dr. Andrewes, as his father had been, was educated at Westminster School, where he was elected a scholar in 1764,

and whence he was elected a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1769. He proceeded B.A. 1773, M.A. 1779, S.T.P. 1807. In 1772 he returned to Westminster as an Assistant Master, and such he continued till 1784. One of his first clerical duties was that of an occasional Assistant Preacher at St. Bride's, Fleet-street; he was afterwards engaged at St. James's Chapel, in the Hampstead Road. In 1780, when his friend Sir Edm. Craddock Hartopp served High Sheriff of Leicestershire, Mr. Andrewes acted as his Chaplain. In 1788 he was presented by Lord Borringdon, whose tutor he had been, to the Rectory of Zeal Monachorum, in Devonshire. On the 1st Dec. in the same year, he was united to Elizabeth Maria, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Ball, Rector of Wymondham, Leic.; by this marriage he had three daughters, the eldest of whom was married to a son of John Baker, esq. formerly M. P. for Canterbury, the second died an infant, and the third died unmarried; his youngest child and only son married a daughter of Dr. Heberden.

In 1791 he was chosen alternate Evening Preacher at the Magdalen; and in 1799 at the Foundling Hospital. In the latter year he preached in St. Paul's, at the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, a sermon which he afterwards published (see vol. LXXIII. p. 255). His efforts in the pulpit having excited the admiration of Lady Talbot, and obtained her esteem, she presented him, in 1800, to the Rectory of Mickleham, in Surrey. He was offered the Rectory of Wormley, Herts, by Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. but the kind proffer was declined. He was most unexpectedly collated to St. James's Aug. 10, 1802, by Bishop Porteus, who, though personally unacquainted with Mr. Andrewes, had the uncommon fortitude to advance merit in opposition to the concerted intrigues of interest, and the formidable demands of power. His Rectory of Mickleham having become vacant on his preferment, he was again presented to it, and instituted Sept. 7, 1802.

In 1804 he published a plain, energetic "Sermon, preached at St. Nicholas, Deptford, June 6, 1803, before the Trinity Brethren." The substance of seven Lectures on the Liturgy, which he delivered at St. James's, in February and March, 1809, occupies thirty-four pages of "The Pulpit, by Onesimus," vol. i. 8vo. 1809. In that year, through the influence of Mr. Perceval, then Prime Minister, he was elected Dean of Canterbury; and he thereupon finally left Mickleham. In 1812, on the translation of Bishop Sparke, he was offered, by Lord Liverpool, the Bishoprick of Chester, but declined on the plea of his advancing years.

Enjoying

Enjoying vigour of talent and maturity of experience, alike estimable for soundness of doctrine and purity of living, Dean Andrewes was justly considered one of the most eminent members of our ecclesiastical establishment.

"In the pulpit he was argumentative but not impassioned, conclusive but not eloquent, a good rather than a great preacher. He was often striking, but seldom moving. All that human information suggests or human ingenuity can devise, in aid of truth elucidatory, or confirmatory, presented itself readily to his mind, and was impressed by him on the minds of his hearers. He was therefore fond of illustrating the evidences of religion; and of enforcing, from motives of propriety or expediency, the practice of the moral duties. Sometimes he rose into considerable animation; and he uniformly secured attention." In all the relations of society he practised in their purest sense the doctrines it was his anxious endeavour to instil; while the closing scene was one which best evinced the excellence and sincerity of his life and manners, and his firm reliance on a future state of never-ending reward. His remains were interred in a vault he had prepared at Great Bookham, in Surrey; those of his wife, daughter, and granddaughter were removed thither from St. James's early on the day of his funeral. The hearse with his own corps followed about eight o'clock. The principal shops in the parish were closed, from respect to his memory.

VICE-ADMIRAL R. I. BURY.

Lately. At Deniton, near Swimbridge, Devon, aged 70, Richard Incedon Bury, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White, and a magistrate for the county. He was descended from a Devonshire family of the name of Incedon, and assumed that of Bury some years since.

Mr. Incedon entered the navy about 1772; he was made a Lieutenant in 1778; and he served as second of the *Agamemnon*, commanded by Captain (afterwards Sir Benjamin) Caldwell, in Sir George B. Rodney's memorable action with the *Count de Grasse*, April 12, 1782. In that engagement the *Agamemnon* suffered severely, and sustained a loss of 14 men killed and 24 wounded. Among the slain were Lieuts. Incedon and Brice.

Our officer was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1789, in consequence of being First Lieutenant of the *Magnificent*, of 74 guns, Capt. Rich. Onslow, then in attendance on his late Majesty at Weymouth; he was at the same time appointed to the *Childer* sloop, stationed in the Channel. He obtained post-rank Nov. 22, 1790; and at the capture of the French West India Islands in 1794, com-

manded the *Ceres*, of 32 guns, from which ship he was removed into the *Vengeance*, 74, and returned to England with the homeward-bound trade. On his arrival, the *Vengeance* was paid off, and Captain Incedon remained unemployed till 1800, when he was appointed to the *Texel*, of 64 guns, one of the ships engaged in watching the Dutch squadron in Helvoetsluys. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral July 31, 1803, and to that of Vice-Admiral June 4, 1814.

SIR WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, BART.

Lately. In Gloucester-place, aged 86, Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart.

He was descended from Sir Richard Pepys, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland, in 1664. Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, whose lively Memoirs are now entertaining the public, was also of this family. The deceased was son of William Pepys, esq. (sixth in descent from William Pepys of Cottenham, Cambridgesh.), by Hannah, relict of A. Weller, esq.; and brother to Sir Lucas Pepys, the King's physician, who married in 1772 the late Countess of Rothes, and who was created a Baronet in 1783.

Sir William was a Grand Compounder for the degree of M. A. at Christ Church College, Oxford, Dec. 17, 1766; he was formerly a Master in Chancery, was created a Baronet of London June 23, 1801, and was a Vice-President of the incorporated Literary Fund Society. He married Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Right Hon. Wm. Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had issue by her, three sons, William Weller, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has succeeded to the title; Christopher Charles, of the same College, married June 30, 1821, Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Wingfield, esq. of Lincoln's Inn; Henry, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and now Rector of Aspeden, Herts, married, Jan. 27, 1824, Maria, dau. of the Right Hon. John Sullivan; and three daughters, Maria Elizabeth; Sophia Isabella, wife of Rev. Thos. Whateley, Vicar of Cookham, Berks; and Louisa Anne.

REV. MR. PROFESSOR MARTYN.

June 3. At Pertenhall Rectory, Beds. aged 89 years and eight months, the Rev. Thomas Martyn, B.D. F.R.S. Rector of that place, Perpetual Curate of Edgware, Middlesex, and for sixty-four years Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge.

This venerable and learned man was the eldest of the three sons of John Martyn, M.D. also Professor of Botany at Cambridge, and a Physician resident at Chelsea,

Chelsea, by Eutalia, youngest dau. of John King, D.D. Rector of that place, and Prebendary of York. He was educated under the Rev. Mr. Rothery, at Chelsea, and thence admitted a pensioner, or in the second rank of under graduates, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where his tutor was the celebrated Mr. Henry Hubbard; but after taking the degree of B.A. in 1755, he removed to Sidney Sussex College, under the following circumstances. The buildings of that institution having become considerably dilapidated, some extensive repairs were required; but the finances so necessary for their completion being dilapidated also, Dr. Parr, the Master, was compelled to have recourse to the sequestration of several fellowships. When the evil was removed, a new society was to be formed, and, as young men properly qualified were not to be found in the college, aliens of the most distinguished merit were sought from other foundations. Mr. Martyn was accordingly invited to Sidney, and elected a Fellow thereof, about the same time as the late Master, Dr. Ellison, and the venerable Dr. Hay. Mr. Martyn proceeded M.A. in 1759; in 1761 his father, after having most ably filled the Botanical chair for thirty years, resigned it, and the son was chosen to succeed him; and on the election of Dr. Ellison to the Mastership, he was appointed one of the Tutors of the College. In both offices he exerted his talents with assiduity; as Professor he read lectures in English instead of Latin, and subsequently voluntarily extended his duties to the illustration of the Animal and Mineral Kingdoms as far as they are connected with Botany.

In 1763, he published his first Works: "Plan æ Cantabrigienses, or a Catalogue of the Plants which grow wild in the County of Cambridge, disposed according to the System of Linnæus; Herbariones Cantabrigienses, or directions to the places where they may be found, comprehended in three botanical excursions; to which are added, Lists of the more rare Plants growing in many parts of England and Wales," 8vo.; and "A short Account of the Donation of a Botanic Garden to the University by Dr. Walker, Vice Master of Trinity College, with rules and orders for the government of it," 4to. In 1764 he served Proctor for the University; and in 1766 he proceeded B.D. In the latter year he published "The English Connoisseur," 2 vols. 12mo., and in 1768 a Sermon for the benefit of Adlenbrooke's Hospital. In the same year he lost his father, and the two following were spent on a work which should perpetuate that father's memory. This was editing the Doctor's learned "Dissertations and Critical Remarks on the *Æneids* of Virgil, containing

among other interesting particulars, a full vindication of the poet from the charge of an anachronism with regard to the foundation of Carthage." To this work, which was published in 12mo. 1770, he prefixed a life of the author, and a complete catalogue of his works*, accompanied by notices of other branches of his family, and numerous literary characters, as specified in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii. p. 157. In 1771 he issued a "Catalogus Horti Cantabrigiensis," 8vo., and in following year a second edition, accompanied by his Botanical Lectures, and a plan of the Garden.

In 1771 he was presented to the rectory of Ludgershall, Bucks, a living in the patronage of his own family, which he retained till 1785; and soon after he married Miss Elliston, sister to his friend the Master of Sidney, and aunt to the Manager of Drury Lane Theatre. This lady survives him, with one son, who has become a Moravian minister. The latter has, however, a large family, one of whom, regularly educated for the Church, will probably be hereafter presented to Pertenhall.

In 1773 appeared in 4to. "The Antiquities of Herculaneum, translated from the Italian, by Thomas Martyn and John Lettice, Bachelors of Divinity, and Fellows of Sidney College, Cambridge. Vol. I. containing the Pictures." On this laborious work Mr. Martyn and his coadjutor (now D.D. and Vicar of Peasemarsn, in Sussex) had been employed for five years. Its original had been printed at the expence of his Neapolitan Majesty, and his royal jealousy was unaccountably excited by the English translation, which he imagined was the production of the University of Cambridge as a body, and considered it would injure the sale of his own work. His Majesty accordingly was pleased to order, that, instead of the high price it was before sold at, for fear of it losing its value, the original, in order to undersell the Translators, should be sold considerably under its prime cost. Nor did the Translators meet with the encouragement they expected in their own country; so the work was discontinued, though it was announced in the preface to the first volume, that the translations, and the engravings, were at length finished.

Mr. Martyn's next work was "Elements of Natural History, 1775," 8vo. On the 23d Dec. 1776, he was preferred to the vicarage of Little Marlow, Bucks, by his pupil, Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. At this, or probably an earlier period, Mr. Martyn resided at Triplow, near Cambridge, engaged as private tutor

* He also furnished an abridgement of this Life to Faulkner's History of Chelsea.

to four or five young men of fortune. On Aug. 6, 1777 the Rev. Mr. Tyson wrote to Mr. Gough:—"Martyn is about a *Flora Cantabrigiensis*, to be published next spring. I have the sheets to make additions to and to correct." (Nichols's Lit. Anecd. viii. 628.) Whether this work was actually published, or the materials incorporated in another work, does not appear. In 1785 he published in 8vo. a translation of Rousseau's Letters on the Elements of Botany, accompanied by additional Letters; a second edition appeared in 1787. In the latter year he was presented by the Earl of Coventry to the Perpetual Curacy of Edgware, which he retained till his death. In 1778 he edited "Thirty eight Plates, drawn and engraved by F. Nodder, Botanical Painter to his Majesty, with explanations to illustrate the Linnæan System of Vegetables, and particularly adapted to the Letters on the Elements of Botany," 8vo. The Professor occasionally attended on Queen Charlotte in the gardens at Kew.

About this time Mr. Martyn accompanied through France, Switzerland, and Italy, Mr. Hartopp Wigley, of Dilly Hall, Leicestershire, who was another of his pupils. These travels produced from the Professor three publications: "A Sketch of a Tour through Switzerland, &c. 1787," 8vo.; a new edition (the ninth) of "The Gentleman's Guide in his Tour through France, &c. 1787," 8vo.; and a most useful "Tour through Italy, 1791," 8vo. The latter contains "full directions for travelling in that interesting country, ample catalogues of every thing curious in Architecture, Painting Sculpture, &c.; some observations on the Natural History, and very particular descriptions of the four principal Cities, Rome, Florence, Naples, and Venice, with their environs; and a coloured Chart." (See vol. LXI. p. 742.)

After his return Mr. Martyn resided about three years on his living at Little Marlow, and during that time issued his "*Flora Rustica*," 2 vols. 1792, 4; and first published his "*Language of Botany*, being a Dictionary of the terms made use of in that Science, principally by Linnæus, with familiar explanations, and an attempt to establish significant English terms," 1793, 8vo (reviewed in vol. LXIII. 650) 2d edit. 1796. 3d edit. 1807. A "*Description of Hæmorrhoids Multiflorus*, with an engraving," appeared as a separate 8vo. pamphlet. From Little Marlow the Professor removed to London, on accepting the honorary office of Secretary to the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture.

But Mr. Martyn's grand labour was a much improved edition of "*Miller's Gar-*

den's and Botanist's Dictionary," in 4 vols. folio, 1803-7, dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks. To this he for the first time added "*A complete Enumeration and Description of all Plants hitherto known, with their generic and specific characters, places of growth, times of flowering, and uses, both medicinal and economical; with the addition of all the modern improvements in Landscape Gardening, and in the culture of trees, plants, and fruits, particularly in the various kinds of hot-houses and forcing frames.*" His plan for this work he had communicated to this Magazine as long before as 1788. (See vol. LVIII. p. 867.)

At one time Mr. Martyn intended to reprint "*Stillingfleet's Miscellaneous Tracts*" (see Nichols's Lit. Anecd. vol. viii. p. 409.); but this was prevented by more important avocations. The task was, however, afterwards ably performed by Mr. Archdeacon Coxe.

In 1818 he removed to Pertenhall, the place of his decease, being presented to that rectory, (a family living,) by the Rev. John King Martyn.

As a preacher of the Gospel of Christ, which he adorned by his life and doctrines, he was distinguished by strong sense, accurate knowledge of human nature, and comprehensive scriptural learning. Candid, courteous, and affable, he conciliated the friendship and esteem of many eminent men of all parties. Practical benevolence and charity were conspicuous traits in his character, and the exercise of them was confined neither to place or party.

BRIGG FOUNTAINE, ESQ.

April 20. At Swaffham, Norfolk, in his 821 year. Brigg Fountaine, esq. (nephew of Sir Andrew Fountaine, Knt. who died unmarried.)

In domestic life this amiable gentleman displayed all the excellences that could endear a man to his family and servants. To the widow, the fatherless, the aged, and the infirm, his bounty was ever distributing sustenance and comfort; and many are the objects of his beneficence, who knew not the hand that relieved them till unrelenting death deprived them of its aid. In social life he was most hospitable; his gentlemanly deportment, polished manners, habitual urbanity, and cultivated mind, secured to him the esteem and respect of his numerous friends; his well-stored mind replete with solid knowledge and anecdote, qualified him for the society of the great and the good; and an excellent memory, by help of which he could draw largely and appositely from a rich stock of classic lore, (and having lived through a long series of eventful years,

could

could refer to various periods of their history,) made him a most instructive and agreeable companion. He was well versed in the ancient classics, and was conversant with the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages. He published in 1805 a translation from the original Spanish of Avellaneda's *Don Quixote*; which had a very limited sale, and its distribution extended little beyond a large circle of acquaintance, a circumstance attributable only to its being a too literal translation, not conveying to the reader all the spirit of the original; but when we consider that the translator had never visited the country of the author, we may have some idea of the difficulties of the task, and award due credit to the perseverance that enabled him to complete the undertaking. It is a work still considered valuable for the purity of its language, and now becoming very scarce. It was reviewed in our vol. LXXVII. i. p. 146.

Passionately fond of music, and an amateur performer, Mr. Fountaine ever patronized the emulous and obscure professor, and had the satisfaction of seeing more than one become eminently successful and grateful. At Bath, which he occasionally visited for the benefit of his health, he gratified his friends with frequent concerts, engaging the most distinguished professors to conduct them. At home he would muster a domestic orchestra, labour hard at Pachel, Corelli, Haydn, and other celebrated composers; and occasionally afford to his less criticizing country neighbours a very delightful treat.

For many years he amused himself with astronomy, having built an observatory near his mansion (Narford Hall); and he corresponded with the late Sir William Herschell and Dr. Maskelyne, the latter of whom visited him. He was also one of the race of old English gentlemen who preserve the ancient sport of hawking.

His love of literature and music made him regardless of launching into public life, particularly of aspiring to a seat in the senate, although he was persuaded at the general election in 1784 to offer himself as a candidate for King's Lynn;—he was not returned. He served the office of Sheriff for Norfolk in 1775, and was for many years an active magistrate, dispensing justice with an impartial and merciful hand; his friendly admonitions, proffered in the true spirit of a mediator, often appeased the dissensions of those who appeared before him; and before the iron hand of time had crippled his activity, he was ever on the alert to shield the oppressed.

His remains were interred in the family vault at Narford. He has left one son, his only surviving child.

MRS. H. B. CURTEIS.

May 15. At Lime House, Tunbridge Wells, Caroline Sarah, wife of Herbert B. Curteis, esq. (son of E. J. Curteis, esq. of Windmill Hill, Wartling, Sussex, and one of the members of that county.) She was the second daughter and coheirress of the late Robert Mascall, esq. of Peasmarsh Place, Sussex, and Ashford, Kent, at which latter place she was born May 16, 1802; had she lived another day she would have completed her twenty-third year. Shortly after her marriage, June 29, 1821, she accompanied her husband to the Continent, and spent two years in travelling through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands. Since her return to England she had resided chiefly at Tongs Hawkhurst, Kent; from thence she went to Tunbridge Wells, rather more than a fortnight before her death, for the benefit of medical advice; and from this place her mortal remains were removed to the family vault in Wartling church, May 21. She has left to deplore her death a fondly attached husband and an only child, Herbert Mascall, born at Florence, Jan. 8, 1823. The writer of this article esteeming all panegyric inadequate to express the many virtues and excellencies of this lady, universally beloved by all who knew her, will only add, as a fond tribute to her memory, the following verses, as truly applicable, though somewhat transposed, perhaps distorted, from Ovid, *de Tristibus*, 6 Eleg.

Tu si Mœonium vatē sortita fuisses,
 Penelopes esset fama secunda tuæ;
 Non probitate tuâ prior est aut Hectoris
 uxor,
 Aut comes extincto Laodamia viro.
 Hei mihi! non magnas quod habent mea
 carmina vires,
 Nostraque sunt meritis ora minora tuis;
 Prima locum sanctas uxores inter haberes,
 Prima bonis animi conspicuere tui,
 Quantumconque tamen præconia nostra
 valebunt,
 Tu vives scriptis semper et ore meo!

MR. DOMINICO CORRI.

May 22. In the Hampstead Road, aged 88, Mr. Dominico Corri, the celebrated musical composer. During the last six years a rapid decay of nature had been visible, and within the last six months fits of insanity had frequently occurred. He was to have been removed the following week to the care of a doctor experienced in similar cases, when death removed him from the world. He expired suddenly, when apparently in the best health and spirits, and after eating heartily, it is supposed in an apoplectic fit. He had been a remarkably abstemious

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mious man, and had no illness except the gout during his long life.

He was a pupil of Porpora, at Naples, from 1763 till his preceptor's death in 1767. He came to London in 1774, and in the same year produced an opera entitled, "*Alessandro nell' Indie*;" but his name was not sufficiently blazoned to give his performance much eclat, or indeed to excite the attention it deserved. He settled in Edinburgh, but returned to London in 1788. In that year he published three volumes of English Songs, with original accompaniments, a work which was moderately successful. In 1796 he entered into partnership with Mr. John Louis Dussek, in the Haymarket, and they were appointed music-sellers to the Royal Family. Mr. Corri published a great deal of his own music; but the works by which he is chiefly known in England, are his opera of "*The Travelers*," the Bird Song in "*The Cabinet*," and a treatise on singing, in two vols. called "*The Singer's Preceptor*."

He was brother to Natale Corri, a singing-master of reputation at Edinburgh, uncle of Mad. Frances and Rosalie Corri, songstresses, and father of Haydn Corri, pianist and singing-master of Dublin, Montague Corri of Manchester, performer at several theatres, and a fencing-master, and of Mrs. Moralt, late Mrs. Dussek, late of the Opera House.

SNOWDON BARNE, ESQ.

July 3. At Dunwich, aged 68, Snowdon Barne, esq. L.L.B. Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer, a Benchman of the Inner Temple, and Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

He was the third son of Miles Barne, esq. of Sotterby Hall, Suffolk, was educated at Westminster School, and proceeded thence to Trinity Hall in 1774, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1781, and in 1786 was elected Fellow. He was called to the Bar in 1781, and for some years went the Western Circuit; but not making that progress in his profession which, from his abilities and information, might have been expected, he virtually relinquished it in 1798. At the general election in 1796, he was returned to Parliament by the family borough of Dunwich, which he continued to represent during five Parliaments, till the dissolution in 1812. On the formation of the ministry in 1807, which succeeded that of which Lord Grenville was the head, he was offered by Mr. Perceval the place of Secretary to the Treasury; but not considering himself as equal to the exertion which that situation required, after a few hours deliberation he declined the acceptance of it. In 1809, however, on Mr.

Perceval's becoming Prime Minister, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and held that office till 1812, when, on the ever-to-be-lamented assassination of that gentleman, who had a high esteem for him, and to whom he was very much attached, he was moved thence to the Board of Customs, of which he was nominated Deputy Chairman in 1819, on the retirement of Messrs. Roe and Luttrell. In the beginning of 1822, he had a stroke of the palsy, from which he in a great degree, but by no means completely recovered, and the effects of which rendered it necessary for him to resign his situation at the Custom House in 1823. His death, though his friends must have been in a degree prepared for it, was sudden, as two days before it took place he was singularly well; it was occasioned not by disease, but by a general decay of nature.

Without possessing any very splendid talents or very extensive learning, Mr. Snowdon Barne was universally considered as an extremely sensible and right-minded man, a most agreeable companion, full of anecdote, and intimately acquainted with all that had been passing in the world during the eventful times in which he lived. He was a man of the highest honour and integrity, and, like the rest of his family, was peculiarly kind and obliging to servants and dependents. In the performance of his official duties at the Treasury and in the Custom House he was steady, diligent, and attentive, and at both places was universally respected and beloved by those who filled inferior stations, for his condescending behaviour, and complete exemption from every thing like arrogance and assumption. His remains were privately interred on the 11th, in the family vault at Sotterby.

MR. T. WALTERS.

To the brief notice of this gentleman in p. 571, we are enabled to add the following memoir, as a companion to those of his two brothers, which appeared in our numbers for March 1811, and Aug. 1812.

Mr. Walter's father was an officer in the Dock-yard at Portsmouth; respectable in station, and still more respectable in character, as a man of general worth, and of the strictest integrity in his office. He died in early life (while his eldest son, the late lamented Curate of Waltham, was a scholar on the foundation at Winchester College), leaving his three sons to the care of his widow. By her, and his eldest brother (who, after his father's death, became a father to his younger brothers), Mr. T. Walters was brought up. He was introduced into life at an early age, and settled in London, where he resided, engaged

gaged in the daily concerns of business, till within two or three years of his death. His commercial transactions brought him acquainted with many persons of respectability and influence in the metropolis, especially in the Merchant Taylors' Company, of which he was for many years a member, and once Warden, and in the proceedings of which he formerly took an active part. Educated in the principles of the strictest loyalty, he distinguished himself at an early period of the late war, by strenuous exertions in the formation of a Volunteer corps; retaining for himself, however, only the unobtrusive rank of a private. The writer of this memoir is in possession of a correspondence between him and the late highly-respected Marquis Cornwallis, on the subject of this act of loyalty and patriotism. Thus, employed in a sphere of usefulness, and in the details of daily business, life passed away.

At length, his constitution being broken by acute disease, and his spirits wasted by the toils of an active life, he retired to that quiet for which he had long sighed, and to the country, of which he had always been passionately fond. But his retirement afforded him not that relief and comfort which he flattered himself would have cheered his declining years. Bodily suffering and mental anxiety pursued him into his retreat, and destroyed much of its anticipated enjoyment. Still his intellectual vigour and his colloquial powers were unimpaired; and among his friends his spirits seemed yet buoyant; for he had ever been a cheerful, as well as intelligent companion. He had travelled much in various parts of England; and always returned from his tours gratified by the contemplation of the beauties of nature, and replete with fresh observations on men and manners, on the works of art, and the venerable remains of antiquity. Of the latter he was particularly fond; the sight of a castle, an abbey, or a cathedral, often drew him aside from his straight course, while the interest with which he viewed it was heightened by the remembrance of its former history, and the remarkable incidents connected with it, which an accurate knowledge of past times, and a retentive memory, readily suggested. This was particularly the case with regard to London; *there* he was indeed at home, intimately acquainted with the general history and local incidents of that vast city. Often has the writer of this Memoir enjoyed his society there; often has he been conducted, by his intelligent companion, to objects of historical interest, (some, from their secluded situation, known perhaps but to few,) and has listened to the animated detail of scenes long since gone by, and

transactions for the most part forgotten. On these subjects Mr. Walters' feelings were those of a true Englishman, well read in the history of his native and much-loved country.

But these intellectual qualities of Mr. Walters were secondary to those social, relative, and religious principles by which he was distinguished. He was a warm-hearted and sincere friend, a kind husband, an affectionate father, whose chief earthly thoughts and affections were devoted to the welfare and happiness of his children, to promote which he never hesitated at any sacrifices. The death of his eldest son, (the "rising architect," mentioned in p. 571,) was a severe blow; but the faith and hope of a Christian enabled Mr. Walters to meet it with becoming resignation, for he had been early trained in Christian principles. His mother was a woman of strong sense and exemplary piety; and by her he and his brothers were led in the right way, and exhibited in their subsequent conduct,

"Quid mens ritè, quid indoles,
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus,
Posset."

These principles accompanied him through life, supported him under its trials, (from which he was by no means exempt,) and enabled him to look forward to its close with the humble hope of a Christian. His end was peace; that end so much to be desired in itself, so consolatory to the surviving relatives of the true believer, the writer of this imperfect Memoir was prevented, by unexpected circumstances, from witnessing. The same circumstances also precluded him from attending the obsequies of his departed relative,—the last of the triumvirate who were the protectors, the guides, and the companions of his earlier years; they cannot, however, prevent his paying the last testimony to departed worth, and offering the last tribute of affectionate attachment.

"His SALTEM accumulem donis, et fangar
inani
Munere."

C. W.

REV. JOSEPH COOK, M.A.

March 5. Between Mount Sinai and Tor, on the Red Sea, the Rev. Joseph Cook, M.A. Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and younger son of the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Newton Hall, Northumberland.

After spending some years in the University, with the highest credit and honour to himself, and having proceeded B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816, he went to the Continent in 1820. He visited Holland, France, Germany, and Switzerland, and resided

four years in Italy, devoting his time to the public performance of his clerical duties at the English Chapel at Rome, and that of the Ambassador at Naples, and to the study and contemplation of the interesting objects with which those classical shores abound; and having qualified himself for a full and minute examination of those regions, doubly interesting as being the sources of both sacred and profane history, he set out from Malta in August last, on a tour to Egypt and the Holy Land, accompanied by Dr. Bromhead, of Cambridge, and Mr. Lewis, of the Navy. Having penetrated beyond the second cataract of the Nile, the party returned to Cairo, from whence they proceeded to Mount Sinai. The fatigue of this journey, the inclemency of the weather, and the privations inseparable from travelling in those countries, so weakened him (although he left Cairo apparently in perfect health), that after stopping a few days at Mount Sinai to recruit his strength, he was unable to reach Tor, and, under circumstances fraught with the most deep and awful interest, expired on his camel in the Pass Wady Hebram, near Mount Serbal. His remains were deposited by his companions in the burying-ground of a Greek church, near the Wells of Elim, a spot which he had expressed the most anxious wish to visit, and which, to use the words of his friend, Dr. Bromhead, "Could he have foreseen his fate, he would probably have selected as his last earthly abode."

REV. JAMES BURTON, D.D.

June 30. At his chambers, in Christ Church, Oxford, aged 80, the Rev. James Burton, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Canon of Christ Church, Rector of Over-Warton, co. Oxford, Vicar of Little Berkhamstead, Herts, Incumbent of the first portion of Waddesdon Rectory, Bucks, and for many years a magistrate for Oxfordshire.

This venerable and well-known divine was educated at Magdalen College, where he proceeded M.A. 1768, B.D. 1788, D.D. 1789, and became a Fellow. He was presented to the Rectory of Over-Warton, with the annexed Perpetual Curacy of Nether-Warton, by W. Wilson, esq. and T. Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, in 1771; to Berkhamstead in 1789, by the Marquess of Salisbury; and to the first portion of Waddesdon in the same year, by the Duke of Marlborough. In 1792 he succeeded Dr. Hemington as Canon of Christ Church. He married the daughter of Robert Jenner, D.C.L. and Regius Professor of Civil Law; by which lady, whom he survived many years, he had several children; all of whom are dead, except two daughters; one of whom is married to the Rev. Edward Marshall, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College,

and now Incumbent of Ifley, near Oxford; the other is still unmarried. A brother of Dr. Burton, who is one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in Ireland, and a sister residing in Oxford, still survive him. His urbane, kind, and hospitable disposition rendered him beloved and respected by a large circle of friends. His faculties were unimpaired to the last; and he was remarkable for a most retentive memory, which enabled him to entertain his friends with anecdotes of the wits and eccentric characters of years long past; and the anecdotist is indebted to the Doctor for many tales of Oxford men, which, but for him, would long since have been buried in oblivion. His remains were deposited, on the 7th of July, in the family vault at Fetcham, near Leatherhead.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

At Northop, Flintshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Hugh Jones*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1785, by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Aged 67, the Rev. *Daniel Mackinnon*, Rector of Bloxham and Vicar of Digby, Linc. to which united parishes he was presented in 1787, by R. Manners, esq.

The Rev. *Henry Case Morewood*, of Alfreton Park, Derbyshire.

At St. Just, Cornwall, the Rev. *Thomas Nankivell*, Vicar of that place, to which he was presented in 1814, by the King.

The Rev. *H. Powys*, 3d son of the Rev. E. Powys, of Westwood.

At Kempcairn, near Keith, co. Banff, the Rev. *W. Reid*.

At Woodnorton, Norfolk, Rev. *Mat. Skinner*, F.S.A. Rector of Swanton Novers cum Woodnorton. He was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1792, and was presented to his Rectories by the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral in 1803. In 1804 he published "A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Norwich at Walsingham."

May 7. At Marymount, near Antrim, the Rev. *Wm. Stavelly*, in the 82d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry. At the particular request of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Kellswater, to which he had been minister during the last twenty-five years, his remains were interred at their place of worship, an immense concourse of people testifying, on the melancholy occasion, their esteem for the memory of a man, venerable from his years, and respectable from his unbending integrity.

June 12. Aged 38, the Rev. *Thos. Wright*, LL.B. Rector of Greetham, Linc. and of Kilverstone, Norfolk, and Perpetual Curate and Lecturer of St. Mary, Thetford. To the latter church he was presented in 1812, by the Duke of Norfolk; to Greetham in

1818, by the Bishop of Lincoln; and to Kilverston recently.

June 15. At Thorp Arch, Yorkshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Francis Wilkinson*, A.M. Vicar of Bardsey, in that county, and of Paxton, Hunts. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, A.B. 1775; was presented to Bardsey in 1792, by James Fox, esq. and to Paxton in 1796, by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. He possessed the useful acquirements of the scholar, the amiable and endearing qualities of the gentleman and the friend, and a truly charitable heart.

June 15. At his house at Woodthorpe, near Wakefield, aged 63, the Rev. *Wm. Wood*, Minister of St. John's, in that town, to which he was presented by the Vicar of Wakefield in 1805, and for many years a very active magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding.

June 17. At Hanwell-paddock, the Rev. *John Bond*, D.D. Curate of that parish, a Magistrate for Middlesex, and Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, M. A. 1802, B. and D. D. 1812. He published, in 1807, "The Sennacherib of Modern Times, or Bonaparte an instrument in the hands of Providence," 8vo.; and in 1815 preached the Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society.

June 26. At North Curry, Som. aged 60, the Rev. *William Yonge Coker*, Vicar of that place, to which he was presented in 1820, by the Dean and Chapter of Wells; a Deputy-lieutenant and Magistrate for the county, in which characters his generous disposition and integrity obtained universal respect.

June 29. At Penderton, Lancaster, aged 79, the Rev. *James Pedley*, Perpetual Curate of that Chapelry for 49 years. He was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, M. A. 1795; and had been for upwards of 40 years an Assistant Master of the Grammar School at Manchester. As a teacher of youth, he was industrious, vigilant, and useful; and as the Christian Pastor, he was devout, candid, and unassuming. Until declining years had incapacitated him for exertion, he was most zealous in the discharge of his several duties. No man could exceed him in attachment to the Constitution as established in Church and State.

July 6. Very suddenly, at Chorley, Lanc. aged 84, the Rev. *Oliver Cooper*, for sixty-two years Curate of that parish, and Rector of Otterden, Kent, to which he was presented by Mrs. Bridges in 1811. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A. 1763. His affability, inoffensiveness of manners, uprightness of principle, and extraordinary humility, had rendered him through life the object of universal respect and esteem.

July 10. Aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Stockwell*, Rector of Stratford Tony, and Minister of Burford, Wilts. He was for-

merly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, M. A. 1767, B. D. 1776, and by that Society he was presented to Stratford Tony in 1798. Burford is a donation in the patronage of the Master of St. John's Hospital, Wilton.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 24. Aged 66, Katharine, wife of John Grant, esq. of York-build. New-road.

June 25. Aged 53, H. F. Peterin, esq. of New North-street, Red Lion-square.

July 1. In Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, Isaac Buxton, M. D. formerly Physician to the London Hospital, and to the Surrey Dispensary, and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine. He was originally a Dissenting Clergyman. He published, in 1809, an "Essay on the Use of a regulated Temperature in Winter Cough and Consumption."

July 5. Edward Meyrick, esq. thirty years Apothecary to the Westminster Hospital.

July 6. In Stockwell-place, aged 72, the wife of John Hodgson, esq.

July 7. At Stratford-green, the wife of Dr. Edm. Fry, letter-founder, Type-street.

In Stafford-place, Pimlico, aged 76, G. White, esq.

July 8. Aged 74, Miriam, widow of G. Leven, esq. of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.

July 9. In George-street, Hanover-sq. William Wingfield, esq.

July 10. At Cupola-house, Newington, Joshua Lomas, Esq. of Queen's Farm, Shorne, Kent.

Aged 78, Mr. George Penfold, late of the Custom-house.

July 11. At Prospect-place, Kentish-town, aged 82, Philip Thompson, esq.

Aged 43, Timothy Ravenhill, esq. of Mansion-house-street, 2d son of W. Ravenhill, esq. of Down, Kent.

Aged 69, W. Thompson, esq. of Brunswick-square.

T. Jones, esq. of Nottingham-place.

July 12. Aged 78, Andrew Robson, esq. of Kingsland-crescent.

In Upper Wimpole-street, the relict of R. Colville, esq. of Newton-hall, Cambridge, and Hemingstone-hall, Stafford; daughter of Sir Charles Asgill, the 1st bart. and sister of the late Sir Charles Asgill, 2d and last bt.

July 13. Aged 28, Mr. Wm. Rudge, of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

July 13. Aged 74, Samuel Hoare, Esq. of Hampstead, and Lombard-street, banker.

July 14. Thomas Sanders, esq. of Waterlane, Tower-street.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 30, G. Calvert, esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

July 16. Aged 57, Rich. Perkin, esq. of Kingsland-place, Kingsland-road.

July 19. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Graham, esq. of Waterloo-place.

At Nine Elms, Vauxhall, aged 73, Wm. Hollingsworth, esq.

BERKS.—*June 28.* Frances, wife of Edw. Golding, esq. of Malden Erlegh.

DERBYSHIRE.—*July 2.* At Chesterfield, aged 84, Anthony Lax Maynard, esq.

DEVON.—*June 26.* At Plymouth, aged 22, Wm. Patrick Baird, esq. Lieut. 24th Foot, eldest son of late Major-Gen. Joseph Baird, and nephew of Lord Riversdale, and Right Hon. Sir David Baird, bart.

July 2. In Colleton-crescent, Exeter, aged 61, George Galloway, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.—*June 28.* In Pulteney-buildings, Weymouth, aged 47, Bayles Waudell, esq.

July 4. At the Grove, Stratford, aged 84, Ann, relict of Rev. Peter Thomas Burford, of Chigwell.

ESSEX.—*July 4.* At St. Leonard's, Nazing, aged 61, Jas. Bury, esq. of Guildford-st.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*July 6.* At Cledworth, Ann Eliza, wife of Rev. Corn. Pitt.

July 11. At the Hermitage, Cheltenham, Frances, wife of John Ferryman, esq.

HANTS.—*June 30.* At Alverstoke, near Gosport, Leonora Maria, wife of Captain Peake, R. N.

July 3. At Spring-hill, Isle of Wight, Catharine, wife of Wm. Goodrich, esq.

July 5. At Winchester, Captain James Mackay, 70th Reg. A brave soldier, who died a victim to fraternal affection. His brother, a Captain in the Royal Marine Corps, died about two years ago, upon half-pay, leaving his widow (who soon afterwards died of a broken heart) and family totally unprovided for; he immediately took the widow and seven children under his protection; but worn out with disappointment, anxiety, and grief, his heart at length was broken. His father, with five other sons, have all died, holding commissions in his Majesty's service, two of whom were killed in action.

July 15. At Milbrook, near Southampton, aged 23, Edw. Majendie, esq. youngest son of the Bishop of Bangor.

HERTS.—*July 3.* Aged 84, Susan, widow of Rev. Charles Chauncy, Rector of Azoth St. Peter's.

KENT.—*June 8.* At Woolwich, Sophia Mary, wife of R. W. Roberts, esq. Surgeon General R. A. and dau. of late Sir G. Bolton, of Tutshill, Gloucestershire.

June 16. At Erith, aged 62, C. Garstin, esq. many years a member of the Stock Exchange.

June 27. At Ramsgate, aged 22, Katharine, wife of Henry John Adeane, esq. of Babraham, Camb.

June 28. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 88, the widow of Rev. John Cooke, First Chaplain.

July 5. At Chislehurst, aged 69, F. Shackleton, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*June 16.* Aged 74, Alice, relict of S. Patten, sen. esq. of Cornbrook, near Manchester.

June 29. At Blackburn, Mr. Cunliffe, father of Mr. James Cunliffe, partner in the bank of Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co.

July 9. At Crosby, Charles Grant, esq. of Barwood-house.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*June 22.* Aged 78, Arabella, relict of Charles Roberts, esq. of Thornby, co. Northampt. and Stamford, Linc. to whom she was married in 1784. She was the youngest dau. of Sir Arthur Haslerigge, 7th bart. of Noseley-hall, co. Leicester (who died in 1763), by Hannah, daughter of — Sturges, esq.; and was sister to the eighth and tenth, aunt to the ninth and eleventh, and great aunt to twelfth and present bart.

July 17. At Careby, near Stamford, aged 71, Henry Hopkinson, esq. of Castle Bytham, a truly benevolent and good man; he was High Sheriff for the County in 1799.

NORFOLK.—*June 2.* At Theswick, the widow of Rich. Gurney, esq.

July 3. At Kettering-hall, Harriet, wife of N. W. Peach, esq. of Saville-row, and Hyde, co. Dorset.

July 15. At Gorgate-hall, near East Dereham, Margaret, wife of Rev. Thos. Crowe Munnings.

NORTHAMPTON.—*June 5.* At Towcester, aged 63, Catherine, widow of J. M. Kirby, esq. solicitor.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June 3.* At Newcastle, advanced in years, Mary, dau. of J. Cook, esq. of Togston, and widow of Henry Scott, esq. merchant, brother of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Stowell, who died Dec. 8, 1779, aged 51. They had an only dau. married, July 8, 1794, to Joseph Forster, esq. of Seaton Burn.

NOTTS.—*July 5.* At Nottingham, aged 85, Edw. Towndrow, esq.

SALOP.—*May 24.* In Quarry-pl. Shrewsbury, aged 84, Anne, widow of Col. Cecil Forester, of Ross-hall, and mother of Cecil Wild, first and present Baron. She was dau. and co-heir of Robt. Townsend, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*July 6.* At Edgar-house, Bath, aged 75, Benj. Terry, esq. formerly Cornet 22d Light Drag.

SUFFOLK.—*May 27.* At Ubberton, aged 82, Mr. Henry Moore, late of Newell-hall in Huntingfield.

May 28. Charlotte, fourth dau. of late James Lynn, of Woodbridge, esq.

May 29. At Eye, in her 60th year, Mrs. Eleanor Thurlow.

May 31. In his 71st year, Mr. James Devereux, principal in the alms-house of Seckford's Charity, at Woodbridge. Previously to his appointment to this situation, he had filled the situation of parish clerk for seventeen years.

June 3. At the Glebe-house, Thurlowparva, Elizabeth, dau. of late Rev. Thomas Crick, Rector.

June 4. At Eye, aged 89, the relict of James Pressi, esq.

June 5. At Cliff-house, Dunwich, Mrs. Rachael Robinson.

June 20. At Ipswich, aged 76, George Stebbing, gent. an eminent surgeon. To the period of his final illness, which continued nearly a year, no man of his age was more active in person or buoyant in spirit. Ardently attached to his gun, his ruling passion lasted till he could carry one no longer; and his love of flowers, in the cultivation of which he excelled, was a passion which he cherished to his end. But some of these innocent pursuits withdrew his attention from his numerous patients, whenever his presence was required. In a convivial party he was always a welcome guest; and in proof of professional skill, it may be truly said, that no medical man ever obtained, from all ranks, a higher degree of confidence.

SURREY.—July 8. At Thames Ditton, Anne Gertrude, wife of John Sudlow, esq. formerly of Monument-yard, solicitor.

July 17. At Revensbury-house, Mitcham, aged 88, Frances, widow of W. Barnard, esq.

July 19. At Mortlake, aged 79, Margaret, wife of Mr. Joseph Christian, of the Strand.

SUSSEX.—June 24. At Hastings, Sarah Anne, eldest dau. of Maj. Richard Bennett, formerly of 13th Light Drag.

June 29. At Brighton, Mina Frederica Philippina, infant dau. of Baron de Rutzen.

WARWICKSHIRE.—June 24. Aged 26, at Cliff Hall, Mary, wife of S. Pole Shawe, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—July 5. At the house of her brother, Wm. Bricknell, esq. of Evenlode, Joanna, dau. of late W. B. esq.

YORKSHIRE.—June 3. At Doncaster, in her 70th year, Mary, only dau. of Sir Bryan Cooke, sixth bart. of Wheatley, by Mary, dau. of col. Foley; sister of the late and aunt of the present bart.

June 29. In his 79th year, Geo. Lempriere, esq. of Masbro, near Rotherham.

July 11. At Hull, Christ. Hebblethwaite, esq. of the firm of Hebblethwaite, Walker, and Co. of Leeds, merchants.

In George-st. Hull, advanced in years, the widow of Rev. Francis Tong, vicar of Mortou and Halconby, and Rector of Aisthorp, Lincolnshire.

July 18. At Handsworth Rectory, aged 77, Mrs. Freer, mother of Rev. T. Lane Freer, the Rector.

WALES.—June 11. After giving birth to a daughter, who survived but a short time, Anne Arabella, wife of Rev. C. Parkins, of Gresford, Denbighshire. She was the second daughter of late Wm. Boscawen, esq. and niece of G. Boscawen, esq. of Trevallyn Hall, Denbighshire.

IRELAND.—April ... At Kilkenny, Capt. J. McNiell, 79th reg.

May 8. At Trellaghallan, co. Louth, aged 85, the Hon. Mary Elphinstone, fifth child and eldest daughter of Charles, tenth Baron Elphinstone, by Clementina-Fleming, dau. and sole heir of John Earl of Wigtoun; and great-aunt of John, the present and 13th Lord.

June 26. Jane, third dau. of Right Hon. Denis Browne, M. P.

ABROAD.—Dec. 7, 1824. At the house of Dr. Smytton, Bombay, in his 20th year, Lieut. Thos. Hamilton Heatheote, E. I. C. service, third son of Rear-Adm. Sir Henry Heatheote. To memory of his talents and virtues his brother Officers have erected a monument in the church-yard at Matoongha, the place of his interment.

May 8. At Sierra Leone, Capt. Charles McGregor, of the ship *Corpernicus*, of London.

May 19. At Montreal, aged 106 years and 7 months, Chas. Lusiniani, esq. a native of Florence. He married when 70, and had 6 children.

June 18. At Posen, in Poland, aged 28, Peter Tuchan, a man of remarkable gigantic stature, and a native of Tula. He measured eight feet seven inches in height, so that the hands of the tallest man hardly reached his breast. It is remarkable that he had no beard, that his voice was soft, and his feet weak; he was a very moderate eater, and it is said he was seven years old before he began to grow in such an extraordinary manner.

June 28. At Stockholm, aged 65, Baron de Kantzow, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's late Minister to the United States of America, Knight of the Order of the North Star, and Marechal de la Cour.

Lately. Drowned, with six sailors, by the swamping of a boat at the Mouth of the Tiber, aged 18, Chas. Dudley Ryder, Midshipman of H. M. S. *Naiad*, and second son of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by Sophia, dau. of Thos. March Phillips, esq.

At Aix, les Bains, in Savoy, in her 10th year, Charlotte Augusta Caroline, only dau. of Sir Chas. Lemon, 2nd bart. of Carelew Cornwall, by Lady Charlotte Strangways, youngest dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ilchester.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 22, to July 19, 1825.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	193	50 and 60	109
Males	- 1061	Males	- 794		5 and 10	73	60 and 70	140
Females	- 1008	Females	- 718		10 and 20	56	70 and 80	107
Whereof have died under two years' old		426			20 and 30	106	80 and 90	39
					30 and 40	136	90 and 100	6
					40 and 50	121		

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending July 10.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
68 3	36 6	24 6	41 7	40 5	39 3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 25, 55s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 20, 38s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 18.

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to	6l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets....	7l. 0s. to	12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Kent.....	4l. 15s. to	8l. 0s.
Yearling.....	0l. 0s. to	4l. 15s.	Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	3l. 15s. to	5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 10s. Clover 5l. 13s. — Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 15s.
 Straw 2l. 8s. Clover 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to	5s. 0d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to	6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to	5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market July 20:		
Veal	4s. 6d. to	6s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,277	Calves 305
Pork	5s. 6d. to	6s. 4d.	Sheep	21,640	Pigs 120

COAL MARKET, July 25, 28s. 0d. to 39s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 39s. 0d. Yellow Russia 38s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 80s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of June and 25th of July, 1825), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l.; price 2,100l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 520l.—Coventry, 44l. and bonus; price 1,200l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l. and bonus; price 780l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 328l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 100l.—Swansea, 14l.; price 300l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s.; price 335l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 230l.—Neath, 15l.; price 375l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 1l. 10s.; price 50l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 130l.—Huddersfield, 1l.; price 35l.—Lancaster, 1l. 10s.; price 44l.—Ellesmere, 3l. 10s.; price 120l.—Kennet and Avon, 1l.; price 27l.—Grand Surrey, 2l.; price 53l.—Croyden, price 3l. 10s.—Regent's, price 53l.—Wilts and Berks, price 7l.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 214l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 102l.—WATER WORKS. East London, 5l. 10s.; price 140l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 80l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 76l.—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Globe, 7l.; price 175l.—Imperial, 5l.; price 128l.—British Fire, 3l.; price 50l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 9l.—Hope, 6s.; price 6l.—Rock, 2s.; price 4l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 65l.—Imperial, 40l. paid, Div. 2l. 8s.; price 50l.—Phoenix, 27l. paid; price 39l.—Waterloo Bridge shares, price 9l.—Ditto Annuities, (1st class); price 42l.—Ditto, (2d class); price 38l.—Highgate Archway, price 12l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 26, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
June	o	o	o			July	o	o	o		
26	54	65	55	29, 85	showery	12	66	77	67	30, 04	fair
27	55	60	54	, 88	showery	13	66	77	67	, 22	fair
28	54	60	55	, 74	showery	14	60	79	70	, 16	fair
29	55	67	57	, 79	cloudy	15	81	84	72	, 05	fair
30	56	65	56	, 76	cloudy	16	70	83	68	, 25	fair
Jy. 1	56	67	52	, 86	cloudy	17	70	83	70	, 28	fair
2	55	66	58	30, 20	fair	18	70	86	72	, 25	fair
3	57	74	66	, 21	fair	19	72	89	69	, 23	fair
4	64	71	63	, 22	fair	20	67	80	64	, 32	fair
5	60	67	62	, 33	cloudy	21	62	69	55	, 26	fair
6	60	62	50	, 14	cloudy	22	55	69	60	, 14	fair
7	51	61	54	, 06	cloudy	23	55	65	56	, 03	fair
8	55	64	56	, 07	cloudy	24	56	68	57	, 14	fair
9	54	67	57	, 05	fair	25	57	66	60	, 31	fair
10	60	68	61	, 01	cloudy	26	60	66	52	, 31	fair
11	63	75	66	, 01	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 28 to July 26, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
28	232 1/2	90 3/4	1/2	98	98	—	22 1/8	—	62 pm.	90 1/2	43 47 pm.	45 48 pm.
29	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	90 5/8	7/8	98	98	—	22 1/8	—	—	—	43 46 pm.	43 46 pm.
1	231 1/2	90 5/8	7/8	98 1/8	98 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	44 46 pm.	44 46 pm.
2	232	90 3/4	5/8	—	98 1/8	—	22 1/8	—	61 pm.	—	44 46 pm.	44 46 pm.
4	232 1/4	90 3/4	—	—	98 1/4	—	22 1/8	—	62 pm.	—	46 44 pm.	46 44 pm.
5	232 1/2	90 3/4	1	98 1/8	98 1/4	—	22 1/8	—	63 pm.	—	44 46 pm.	44 46 pm.
6	—	90 1/2	3/4	89 3/4	90	104 3/8	22 1/8	273 1/4	—	—	44 46 pm.	44 46 pm.
7	—	90 5/8	3/4	90 89 3/4	98 1/8	104 3/8	22 1/8	—	—	—	44 46 pm.	44 46 pm.
8	231 1/2	90 1/2	3/4	89 3/4	90	104 1/2	22 1/8	—	63 pm.	—	46 44 pm.	46 44 pm.
9	—	91	90	90 1/8	98 5/8	104 1/4	22 1/4	273 3/4	60 pm.	90 7/8	46 42 pm.	46 42 pm.
11	232 1/2	91	1/8	90 1/8	98 7/8	104 1/4	22 1/4	—	62 pm.	—	45 40 pm.	—
12	—	91	1/8	90 1/8	98 7/8	104 1/8	22 1/4	273 1/4	—	—	39 33 pm.	38 36 pm.
13	231 3/4	91	1/8	90 1/8	99	104 1/4	22 3/8	—	55 pm.	—	36 33 pm.	33 36 pm.
14	232 1/2	90 7/8	—	90 1/4	90	104 1/8	22 3/8	273 1/4	52 pm.	—	34 30 pm.	34 30 pm.
15	—	90 3/4	7/8	90	98 3/4	103 7/8	22 1/4	273	54 pm.	—	35 33 pm.	35 33 pm.
16	—	90 7/8	1	90 1/4	90	104 1/8	22 1/4	273 1/4	52 pm.	—	30 34 pm.	30 34 pm.
18	—	90 5/8	3/4	89 3/4	90	103 1/2	22 3/8	—	—	—	35 33 pm.	36 33 pm.
19	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	90 3/4	1	89 7/8	90 3/8	103 3/8	22 1/4	273 1/2	51 pm.	—	30 33 pm.	30 33 pm.
21	231	91 1/2	1/4	90 7/8	98 7/8	103 7/4	22 3/8	271 1/2	54 pm.	—	35 33 pm.	35 33 pm.
22	232	91 3/4	2	90 7/8	99 1/4	104 1/8	22 1/2	273	53 pm.	—	30 33 pm.	33 30 pm.
23	231 1/2	91 7/8	—	91 1/4	90 7/8	104 1/8	22 1/2	—	53 pm.	—	31 28 pm.	31 28 pm.
25	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	230 3/4	91 5/8	1/2	91	90 5/8	104 3/4	22 3/8	—	53 pm.	—	27 30 pm.	27 30 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
I. Chronicle--Post
I. Herald--Ledger
Brit. Press-M. Adver.
Courier--Star
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Brit. Traveller
St. James's Chron.
Lit. Gaz. Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
Weekly Papers
2 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth.--Chelms 2
Chelms. 2--Chest. 2
Cholchester-Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devonport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchester.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucester 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2--Ipswich
Kent 4--Lancaster
Leeds 4--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool
Macclesfi..Maidst. 6
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N. Wales--Northamp.
Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
Plymouth--Preston 2
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne--Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2--Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey...
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven--Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2--York 4
Man 2--Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

AUGUST, 1825.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.....	97
Historical Account of the Isle of Man.....	98
On William I. being styled "Conqueror"....	103
Anecdote on the pronunciation of "Heard"....	104
Inscription to the Memory of Shenstone.....	ib.
Authentic History of Gov. Pitt's Diamond.....	105
Account of Woodlands, Wiltshire.....	107
Reveries in Autumn.....	108
Chronological Conjectures.....	111
Account of Kibworth Church, co. Leicester, and destruction of the Steeple.....	113
Account of Merton Church, Norfolk.....	115
Memoir of Alderman Penington.....	119
Experiments on Bread.....	121
On Telegraphic Communication.....	122
Notices of an early Edition of Terence.....	124
Age for improving a Parsonage House.....	125
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HIST.--Wiltshire	126
Singularities from Boyhood to Age.....	130
On Anglo-Saxon Laws and Customs.....	132
List of Pictures at Holme Lacy.....	134
Monuments erected to Dean Jackson, Bp. North, Adm. Russell, and Lord Byron....	135
Baskerville, Dyneley, and Goodere Families..	136

Review of New Publications.

Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay	137
Brayley's Sketches of Brighton.....	140
Description of three Ancient Bricks.....	141
Howison's Travels, 142.—The Arabs.....	144
Poet's Pilgrimage, 146.—Halford's Oration	147
Bayley's Tower, 147.—Life of Schiller.....	150
Antiquities in Westminster Abbey.....	151
Carlisle's Hints on Rural Residences.....	152
Fosbroke's Encyc. 154.—Siege of Quebec...	157
Milner's Sermons—Raine's Letter, &c.....	158
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.--New Works, &c.	161
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES--On Composition of Ancient earthen Vases, &c.....	164
SELECT POETRY.--Latin Epilogue to the And- rea of Terence, &c.....	163
Historical Chronicle.	
Foreign News, 171.—Domestic Occurrences	172
Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages.....	175
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of Princess Borg- hese; Bp. Mountain; Sir H. C. Ibbetson; Admirals Bertie and Clements; Generals Vyse, Bridges, and Burne; Dr. Rees, &c....	177
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets.....	191
Meteorological Table.—Prices of Stocks.....	192

Embellished with Views of WOODLANDS MANOR HOUSE, Wilts;
and KIBWORTH CHURCH, co. Leicester.

Also with a Representation of the PITT DIAMOND.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Some strange revolutions are now transpiring among the Reviews and Magazines. The British Critic has ceased as a Monthly, and is proposed to be continued as a Quarterly Review. Knight's Quarterly Magazine appears this month as the first number of a New Series. The European Magazine, which, since the death of Mr. Asperne, has been sadly thrown from pillar to post, (no publisher apparently succeeding in realizing any profit from it,) last month, as a sequel to its recent boastings, appeared not in the land of the living. It now comes forth also as the first of a New Series, promising, as an excuse for its late remissness, to favour the public with a double number (a thing never before heard of) on some future calends. This trifling with customers never succeeds;—the Somerset House Gazette, in which the Museum and Literary Register had merged, stopped at the leaf-falling period of last year, promising to shoot forth with fresh vigour in the Spring—we need scarcely add that it never did. It amuses us in our old age to watch the gambols of our remotest descendants!

J. D. remarks, "in the Appendix to the 2d vol. of Banks's Dormant and Extinct Baronage, attached to the Stemmata Anglicana, recently published by the same author, I perceive mention made (at p. 15) that the ancient Barony of Lisle is at present under claim; on which he remarks (at p. 18) that the Claimant has not noticed Robert, the son of the celebrated Dudley Earl of Leicester, by his wife the Lady Douglas Howard, which Robert was created a Duke in Italy, and married Alice the daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, and had issue several daughters, who upon their mother being created Duchess Dudley, had precedence granted them, of the children of a Duke. The legitimacy of this Robert, which was so strongly contended against by interested parties, was afterwards allowed by King James the First, to be manifest, as well as the injustice done to him.—In Nichols's Leicestershire there is mention of a 3d sister to the last Sydney Earl of Leicester married to a Foreigner. Provided she had issue, would not her representatives be co-heirs to the Barony with Sir John Shelley Sydney?"

A GENEALOGIST says, "your Correspondent, Mr. YATES of Birmingham, is incorrect in his statement, part i. p. 482, 'that Wm. Dyer, who married Anne, the youngest dau. of Sir Thomas Hooke, Bart. was not a brother of Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, Bart. but his Great Uncle.'—Collins, in his Baronetage, states that Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, eldest son of the 1st Baronet (Sir William)

succeeded him in 1680, and that his brother William had the estate of Newnham in Hertfordshire. He had two wives, the 1st Mary, dau. of — Howard, Esq. with whom he had a considerable fortune, &c. And 2dly, Anne, youngest dau. of Sir Thos. Hooke of Tangier Park House, Hants. Bart. and had issue. —Sir Henry Chauncy, in his Hertfordshire, also says, that the Manor of Newnham was given by Sir Wm. Dyer to his 2nd son, who married Mary Howard, and after her decease, Anne, sister of Sir Hele Hooke, Bart. son of Sir Thomas."

In reply to "An Old Subscriber," the same Correspondent observes, "Sir Thos. Hooke was of a very ancient family, formerly seated at Bramshot, co. Hants. and the son of a Gentleman of the same Christian name, who married Mary, a dau. of Nicholas Hele, of Easton in Gordon, alias St. George, co. of Somerset, Esq. He (Sir Thos.) married Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Wm. Thomson, Knt. and Alderman of the City of London, and by her had the Baronet who succeeded him, and three daus. Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne. Elizabeth married Thos. Grove of Fern, co. Wilts, Esq.; Mary married Wm. Hammond of Whitton, co. Suffolk, and Anne, as above, all leaving issue. Sir Hele, the second and last Baronet, married Hester, dau. of — Underhill, Citizen and Grocer of London, by whom he had issue two sons, Hele and Thomas, who both died young, and one dau. Elizabeth. He also dying at an early period of life, his widow married a Mr. Richard Lilly of Kensington. Her death is recorded in the Gentleman's Mag. for 1733. There is a very curious Latin epitaph inscribed on the tomb of Sir Thomas Hooke, Bart. in Woolton Church, Hants. in which Parish Tangier Park House is situated.

S. R. M. feels much obliged to D. A. Y. and E. D. H. (see part i. pp. 608, 482) for their communications relative to the family of Bloundevill. The issue of Rowland Meyricke and Elizabeth Bloundeville were Bloundeville Meyricke, Gelly Meyricke, and Margaret Meyrick. The second left issue an only daughter married to one of the Norris family related to the Earl of Abingdon. Can either of these Correspondents state the descendants of Bloundevill Meyricke, and whether he or they resided in Norfolk, and until how late a period? S. R. M. would be much obliged for such information, and for where the proofs of what is already communicated are to be found.

ERRATA.—P. ii. p. 94, l. 17, for some, read none; 3 from bottom, Handsworth is in Staffordshire.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Rosegill, Westmoreland, Aug. 12.*

HAVING just returned from a Tour on the Isle of Man, I herewith send you a brief account of this interesting Island, to make such use of as you may think it worthy.

The Isle of Man is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad at the widest part; but diminishes almost to a point at both extremities. It is supposed to contain about 130,000 square acres, and about two-thirds of which are under cultivation. It contains 17 parishes, three of which are rectories, and five chapels of ease. The Bishop is nominated by the Duke of Athol, and approved of by the Crown, and, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York. The Duke of Athol is the patron of all the livings, with the exception of about three, that are in the appointment of the Bishop.

The Island in 1821, when the last census was taken, was found to contain 40,081 inhabitants. Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsay, are the four principal towns on the Island. In 1821 Castletown contained 308 houses, and 2036 inhabitants; Douglas 736 houses, and 6054 inhabitants; Peel 300 houses, and 1909 inhabitants; and Ramsay 262 houses, and 1523 inhabitants.

Castletown, formerly called Rushen, being the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, and the place where the Courts of Law are usually held, is considered the Metropolis of the Island. It has an indifferent Harbour, Pier, and Lighthouse. In the centre of the town stands Castle Rushen, the prison of the Island; and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor. The Deemster's Courts are held here weekly, and those of Chancery the first Thursday in every month.

Douglas, from its excellent harbour,

trade, and population, must be considered the first town in importance on the Island. The greatest part of the town is in the parish of Kirk Brad-don, and contains two Chapels of Ease under it; viz. St. Matthew's, consecrated by Bp. Wilson in 1708, and St. George's, which is spacious and elegant, consecrated by Bp. Mason in 1776. The remaining part of the town, which is a little on the East side, is in the parish of Kirk Onchan. All colonial and foreign goods for the Island, must, by law, be landed here. All Letters and Newspapers between England and the Island must pass through the post offices of Liverpool and Douglas. The Mail, by the Steam-packet from Liverpool, arrives in Douglas every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings; and departs for Liverpool on the mornings following. Douglas lies 72 miles N.E. from Liverpool, 40 S.W. from Whitehaven, 75 N.E. by E. from Dublin, and 144 nearly due S. from Greenock. The Steam-packets make the passage between Douglas and Liverpool in between 6 and 10 hours; and between Douglas and Greenock in between 12 and 17 hours. A Company is now forming for a Steam-boat to ply between Whitehaven and Liverpool, and to touch on its passage at Douglas. When this is carried into execution, which will be a voyage of about four hours between Douglas and Whitehaven, it must greatly increase the number of visitors to the Island, and be of immense advantage to Douglas as a place of fashionable resort. Indeed, for the loungeur to enjoy at once the pleasures of society, and the luxuries of life cheaply, or for the invalid, to whom sea-air and bathing may be thought beneficial, few places can equal Douglas.

The town of Douglas is in the form
of

of a triangle; the houses are crowded together without regard to convenience or uniformity, and the streets are narrow and irregular. The principal promenade of the place is on the Pier, which, on the arrival of the Steam-boats on a fine summer evening, presents an interesting view of characters to the mind. The Pier was built in 1801 by the British Government, and cost 25,000*l*. It is 520 feet long, and 40 broad. At the extremity rises the Lighthouse. Three different Newspapers are published in a week in Douglas. About a mile North from Douglas, on the margin of the Bay, stands Castle Mona, the residence of the Duke of Athol, built in 1803. It is a square heavy-looking building, in a pleasant situation. The young woods on the brow behind it, will, when grown up, add much to the beauty of the place.

Peel is situated about the middle of the West coast of the Island. It is 12 miles from Douglas, and the road which leads between these towns divides the Island into the northern and southern districts. It is a fishing-town, irregularly built, with a good Pier and Lighthouse. The fish caught here are principally herrings. At about 100 yards West of the town, and about 20 from the pier, on a small rocky island, containing an area of about two acres, stand the remains of an old castle, and also the ruins of two churches, the one dedicated to St. Patrick, and the other to St. Germain (formerly a cathedral). A few years ago a rampart, or broad strong wall, was built across from the mainland to this Island, in order to prevent the tide from washing round into the harbour. This wall is a yard broad at the top, and renders it a safe and easy foot passage to the Isle. This small Isle, with the ruins thereon, is interesting from its remarkable situation, the legendary stories connected with it, and from its being noticed by Sir Walter Scott in his "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*," and in the Romance of "*Peveril of the Peak*."

Ramsey is an irregular built town, on the eastern coast, and derives a slight degree of importance from its being the seat of justice for the northern district. There is a Pier, which runs out a few hundred feet to sea, and is terminated by a Lighthouse. The Harbour is choked up with

sand, and admits only vessels of about 100 tons burden. A number of herring boats belong to this town.

In Kirk Michael Church-yard, at the East end, near the chancel, is an oblong tombstone, painted white, and surrounded with iron rails, covering the mortal remains of the pious Bishop Wilson. On the stone is the following inscription:

"Sleeping in Jesus, here lieth the body of Thomas Wilson, D.D. Lord Bishop of this Isle, who died March 7, 1755, aged 93, and in the 58th year of his consecration. This monument was erected by his son Thomas Wilson, a native of this parish, who, in obedience to the express commands of his father, declines giving him the character he justly deserved. Let this Island speak the rest."

Mark Hiddesley, D.D. was consecrated Bp. of Sodor and Man, April 25, 1755. He died Dec. 7, 1772, aged 74, in the 17th year of his consecration. His remains are covered with a plain tombstone, near to that of Bp. Wilson.

Rev. Dr. Richmond was consecrated Bp. of Sodor and Man in 1773, died and was buried in England in 1775.

George Mason, D.D. was consecrated Bp. of Sodor and Man in 1775; died in 1785, and was buried in Kirk Michael Church-yard; but no monument or tombstone records his memory, or points out where he lies.

Claudius Crigan, D.D. was consecrated Bp. of Sodor and Man in 1785, died April 5, 1813, aged 71, in the 29th year of his consecration. He was buried in this Church-yard, near to the other Bishops, and a plain tombstone, with a modest inscription, covers his remains.

George Murray, D.D. the present Bishop, was consecrated Bp. of Sodor and Man in 1814. The See having been held vacant a year, till he was of age by the canons of the Church to fill the situation.

A mile North from Kirk Michael, and about a quarter of a mile from the West sea shore, is the Bishop's Palace, a respectable looking building, with the appearance of alterations and additions having been made. The aged trees that surround it were planted by Bp. Wilson. The gardens, shrubberies, and walks, are extensive, and of more modern date, are tastefully laid out, and in a high state of cultivation. The Bishop's domain is between

between 3 and 400 hundred acres. The grounds are well wooded, and the situation altogether is delightful. Plants and shrubs grow here most luxuriantly.

The appearance of the country is hilly, though the hills are tame and rounded, and their altitude low. Snafield is the highest, and is 2004 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is generally a light sand, and shallow. In some places are peat mosses. But the island principally relies for its fuel on the Whitehaven coal. The stone most abundant on the isle is a blue schistus; at Castletown and neighbourhood is excellent lime-stone, whence the island is supplied with lime. There are three lead mines on the mountains; *viz.* at Brada, Foxdale, and Laxey. At Brada also copper ore is found. The horses, cows, and sheep, are all small, and shew that there is great room for improvement in the breeds. In 1823, it was found, upon inquiry, that the Island exported wheat, 7,549 quarters; barley, 254; oats, 1,256.

There are no poor rates on the Isle of Man. Paupers are maintained, as in Scotland, by collections in the Churches.

The sovereignty of the Isle of Man formerly belonged to the Earls of Derby; but by the death of James 10th Earl of Derby in 1736, he dying without issue, the Estate and Lordship of Man devolved to James Murray, 2d Duke of Athol, as sole heir of James 7th Earl of Derby; whilst the title and earldom passed in the male line to Sir Edward Stanley.

In 1765 the 3d Duke and Duchess of Athol finding the English Government resolved to obtain authority and right on the Isle of Man, for the sake of putting a check to smuggling, and preventing it being a place of refuge for debtors, reluctantly complied to accept (being afraid of losing the whole) 70,000*l.* in lieu of their right to the custom and herring dues; which were then said to amount to 6,547*l.* a year. The Duke and Duchess also received 2,000*l.* *per ann.* during their natural lives, owing to some misunderstanding arising from the English Government claiming more than the Duke asserted it was his intention to grant.

In making a sale of the Island, the Duke reserved all his feudal rights as lord of the soil, with certain other profits coming under the same descrip-

tion. These complicated claims led to disputes, and the 4th and present Duke resorted to Parliament to establish his mutilated rights, and complained that the sum given to his ancestor was greatly beneath the value of the revenue ceded to the crown, and prayed for additional compensation; which complaint, upon enquiry, seemed to be well-founded; and in 1802 Parliament voted that one-fourth of the gross revenues of the Isle of Man, which of late years has varied from 12 to 20,000*l.* a year, should be allowed to the Duke and his heirs for ever. In the Session of Parliament just now closed (June 1825) a Bill was passed granting the Duke 280,000*l.* for all his remaining rights and dues on the Island, for the mines and minerals,—for the patronage of the Bishoprick and the Churches, and the one-fourth of the revenue as granted to him in 1805 to be done away with, and he only to reserve Castle Mona and his lands; and hereafter to stand in the capacity of a private gentleman.

The Island is ruled by a Governor, which is the Duke of Athol, and in his absence by a Lieutenant Governor, who is then invested with all his authority, and performs all the duties belonging to that office. He can call in the assistance of the two Deemsters or Judges, (called Deemsters, or Doomsters, from the word doom, to judge); and also his council, which consists of the following persons. The Bishop, the Receivers General, the Water Bailiff, Attorney General, Clerk of the Rolls, and the Archdeacon. And on affairs of polity and legislature, the House of Keys, so called, as is supposed, from their being the persons that unlock the difficulties and mysteries of the law. The House of Keys consists of 24 of the chief landholders of the Isle. The appointment is for life, except in cases of criminal conduct, resignation, or the acceptance of any place that entitles him to a seat in the Council. When a vacancy occurs, the others present the names of two gentlemen of landed property to the Governor, or, in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor, who nominates one of them to fill the vacancy. These two, the Governor in Council, and the House of Keys, constitute the Legislature, and the laws they enact having received the approbation of the King, and having been pub-

published by proclamation on the Tynwald Hill, according to ancient usage, become statutes of the land. The House of Keys have no fixed time for their sittings, but meet as business requires.

Tynwald Hill is in the village of St. John's, three miles from Peel, near the centre of the Island, and where the roads from Castletown to Ramsey, and that from Douglas to Peel meet. It is a green, circular, artificial mound, about three yards in height. The diameter of the top is seven feet. About a yard below, and round this, is a step or resting place, four feet wide. Below this is another step or resting-place six feet wide; and below this, another still wider. The circumference of the outer circle is nearly 80 yards. Laws passed by the Legislature of this Island are called Acts of Tynwald. Before they become binding upon the people they must be read from this place, which is generally done on St. John the Baptist's day. Some think the word Tynwald is taken from the Danish word "Tin, or Ting," a Court of Justice, and "wald," a field, or place fenced. Others derive it from the old British words Tyng and val, signifying the juridical hill.

The two Deemsters, that is the Judges for the northern and southern districts of the Island, are appointed by the Crown of England, with a salary of 800*l.* a year each, and precluded from taking fees. They hold singly their Courts once a week, at some Court-house in their respective district. They have full power to determine all claims for debts to any amount, and decide all disputes respecting lands, contracts, and engagements; and also respecting defamation, slander, or simple breach of the peace. The frequency of these Courts, and the petty offences they take cognizance of, create continual litigation and bad neighbourhood. The business of Attorney and of Counsellor are here vested in the same person. There appears a great want of order and decorum at the Manx bar. Three or four of these Attorneys, or Counsellors, may be seen standing up together, arguing and contradicting one another in the most rude and indecorous manner. The parties at issue, and their witnesses, will also exclaim and contradict one another without

any ceremony while under examination. The Deemsters, or Judges, wear neither wigs nor gowns, and every way seem to want that commanding dignity which is so essentially requisite on the Bench. The Court of General Gaol Delivery is held at Castletown twice a year. All felons are here tried by a Jury. The Governor, Council, Deemsters, and the 24 members of the House of Keys, sit as Judges; but their judgment is subject to Royal confirmation.

The revenue is of two kinds, *viz.* that which arises from the duties on Imports and Exports, which of late years has been from 12 to 20,000*l.* a year. After paying therefrom the Custom-house Officers, and the Duke of Athol one fourth of the net revenue, as a compensation for the sale of the sovereignty of the Island, as agreed in Parliament in 1805, the remainder is remitted to the Lords of the Treasury in London.

The second kind is what is imposed by the Manks Legislature on wheeled carriages, dogs, and public houses; this amounts to something more than 2,000*l.* a year, and is solely expended in keeping the turnpike-roads and bridges in repair. Here are no toll-bars, and the roads, generally speaking, are good.

A person may live as well on the Isle of Man with 200*l.* a year, as he could with 300*l.* in England. Whitehaven coals are from 20 to 22*s.* a ton. Butchers meat and flour are about the same as in any country village in England. A variety of fish cheap. Port wine from 18*s.* to 24*s.* a dozen. The duty on brandy is 4*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, and is here sold at 10*s.* a gallon. The duty on rum is 3*s.* a gallon, and is here sold at 6*s.* a gallon. The duty on black tea is 6*d.* a lb. and is here sold from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* a lb. The duty on green tea is 1*s.* a lb. and is here sold from 6*s.* to 9*s.* a lb. Every description of groceries are at the like reduced scale of prices.

The name of "Man," as given to the Island, is generally supposed to be derived from the Saxon word "*mang*," or "*among*," and was used in reference to its situation among surrounding kingdoms. But Bp. Wilson supposed it to be an abbreviation of the Manks word "*manning*," which signifies among, *i. e.* among other nations.

The arms of the Isle of Man are three

three legs, uniting at the upper part of the thigh, clothed and spurred, with the motto, "Stabit quocunque jeceris," i. e. which ever way you throw it, it will stand. The three legs refer to the relative situation of the Island with respect to the neighbouring nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, previous to their union. The legs are *armed*, which denotes *self-defence*. The spurs denote *speed*; and while in whatever position they are placed, two of them fall into the attitude of supplication, the third, which will be upward and behind, appears to be kicking at the assailant, against whom the other two are imploring protection. The *vis* of the symbol is, that if England should seek to oppress it, it would soon engage Ireland or Scotland to afford protection; and if either of these should assail it, that it would hasten to call England to its defence. G. H.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

IN referring to the "History of England," at the period usually designated the 'Norman Conquest,' we perceive it to be there represented that this Country became entirely subjugated, and 'laid at the proud foot of a Con-

queror*." On the subject in question, I propose to advance two seemingly decisive arguments, (at least, as I conceive,) till invalidated by more subtle disputants than myself, against England's having been totally overcome and subdued by the Normans;† and to which, without further comment, I request to direct the attention of the readers of your interesting Journal.

To proceed then, in the first place we are given to understand that immediately after the 'Battle of Hastings,' "he marched directly to London: but on the way was met by a large body of Kentish men; each with a bough, or branch of a tree in his hand. This army was headed by Stigand, the Archbishop, who made a speech to the Conqueror, in which he boldly demanded the preservation of their liberties; and let him know that they were resolved rather to die than to part with their laws, and live in bondage. William thought proper to grant their demands; he agreed to govern them by the laws of Edward the Confessor, and to suffer them to retain their ancient customs‡."—All this took place, be it remembered, previous to the ceremony of Coronation, and upon these conditions only, was he acknowledged King: indeed, Stigand§, the Primate, upon

* Shakspeare, King John, Act 5th, Scene the last, says,

"This England never did, (nor never shall,) Lie at the proud foot of a Conqueror, But when it first did help to wound itself."

† "The Ecclesiastics in particular," says Hume, "whose influence was great over the people, began to declare in his favour; and as most of the Bishops and dignified Clergymen were even then Frenchmen or Normans, the Pope's bull, by which his enterprise was avowed and hallowed, was now openly insisted on as a reason for general submission. The superior learning of those Prelates, which, during the Confessor's reign, had raised them above the ignorant Saxons, made their opinions be received with implicit faith; and a young prince like Edgar, whose capacity was deemed so mean, was but ill-qualified to resist the impression which they made on the minds of the people." P. 230.—From the above passage, cited at length, it must be incontrovertibly apparent, that the people were so much under priest-government, or to use our more modernized phrase, "priest-ridden," as well as overawed by popish superstition and artifice, as to be utterly incapacitated from taking up arms, at least for any lengthened period, and consequently of regaining, or endeavouring to regain, the ancient rites and privileges they had previously enjoyed, under Saxon Monarchs; that much of the arbitrary power exercised by these ruthless and inhuman spoilers, over this favoured land, may, with the utmost propriety, be attributed to the awe in which they held the absurdities of relics, and supposed preternatural interpositions. Any person, therefore, who surveys the above passage with the most moderate attention, must perceive that, (should they allege that he carried, and surmounted all obstacles to the Throne by force of arms,) the present argument entirely overthrows that opinion, and causes us consequently to infer that this kingdom was obtained far more by artifice than conquest.

‡ Vide Cooper's "History of England," 12mo, pp. 14, 15. c. 1.

§ He was in fact crowned by Alldred, Archbishop of York; Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, refusing to perform the ceremony. Harleian Miscellany. Moss's Hastings. C. 2. pp. 51, &c. Some, however, say he did, which was most probably the case.

any

any others, refused peremptorily to perform the office. Now, one cannot well attribute his concession of the above-mentioned privileges to any other motives than those of fear, and for the reason here assigned. Had he proceeded as a direct and determined Conqueror, would he not, to complete his victory, have negatived privileges and rights (of the nature of which he knew nothing, and which might, for ought he could tell, be utterly inimical to the system of government he intended to introduce,) wrested from him, as it were, by actual compulsion, and have pushed forward his title, as a 'Conqueror,' by the sword? I deduce the inference from his being (as History relates) a cruel, vindictive, and rapacious tyrant. This, I conceive, to be one argument exceedingly derogatory to the misapplied epithet of 'Conqueror:' and in the next and last place, I will observe, that it is a notorious fact, that part of Kent, to this very day, bears for its arms, a rampant white horse, the motto "Invicta *," subscribed. I proceed, then to propose the following important question in relation to William's being strictly and appropriately endowed with the appellation of 'Conqueror †,' and would state my arguments thus: If part of Kent, being part of England, remain unconquered, how is it possible that England, in a distributed sense, can be said to have been conquered? or perhaps the question might be more syllogistically stated in the following manner, *viz.* For England to be subdued, the whole must be conquered. Part of England was unsubdued; therefore England was not conquered.

I have troubled you by inserting the foregoing remarks, in hopes that they may attract the attention of some ingenious reader or readers, and beg to close them by subscribing myself,

Yours, &c.

J. D. Oron.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Aug. 11.*
THE remarks of your intelligent Correspondent "J. S. H." Supplement, First part, 1825, p. 583, appear to my mind most acute, masterly, and conclusive. They evince soundness of judgment with delicacy of critical taste, and certainly require not the authority of an *αὐτός ἐφα*, "the master said it," to confirm their validity. But, Mr. Urban, should that be deemed important; should the image and superscription of Cæsar be sought for on the coin before its general currency be allowed, I am happy in the power of satisfying your readers with reference to Samuel Johnson himself. In his very entertaining and instructive Life of Dr. Johnson, in quarto, 1791, vol. II. p. 171, Mr. Boswell writes thus: "I perceived that he pronounced the word *heard*, as if spelt with a double *e*, *heerd*, instead of sounding it *herd*, as is most usually done. He said, his reason was, that if it were pronounced *herd*, there would be a single exception from the English pronunciation of the syllable *ear*, and he thought it better not to have that exception." Conceiving it the duty of every one who is improved by your work, to aid your views, I have made this extract: and remain, your obliged humble servant. * B.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Aug. 13.*
THE following inscription on an urn in a garden at Edgbaston, co. Warwick, may be acceptable (at least) to your Shenstonian friends.

Yours, &c.

Δ. Π.

"Ah, Musæ perfidæ!
Ah, Naiades, Dryadesque!
malè tenuistis
nostrum prædilectum
G. SHENSTONE."

* "Invicta." If this motto be considered as no proof of England's not having been absolutely conquered; I should feel much obliged to any of your Correspondents to prove in what sense it may properly be applied? and consequently to overthrow the syllogism subscribed.

† "Some writers," says the above-mentioned Historian, "have been desirous of refusing to this prince the title of Conqueror in the sense which that term commonly bears; and, on pretence that the word is sometimes in old books applied to such as make an acquisition of territory by any means, they are willing to reject William's title by right of war to the crown of England. It is needless, he further adds, to enter into a controversy, which, by the terms of it, must necessarily degenerate into a form of words." This Historian is far from being an impartial one, and the arguments before submitted, in my opinion, are far, very far, from "degenerating into a form of words."



CROCKET, del.

J. H. S. sc.

*Woodlands, House at. Here.
The Property of the Rev. William Heyrick.*

MR. URBAN, *Bath, Aug. 15.*

I HAVE much pleasure in communicating to you Governor Pitt's own account of his purchase of the celebrated Diamond, both from the personal interest I feel in vindicating his character, and as I shall be glad to see his candid and plain statement of the fact recorded in your valuable Magazine. It is dated July 29, 1710, and is as follows:

"Since my coming into this melancholy place of Bergeu, I have been often thinking of the most unparalleled villainy of William Fraser, Thomas Frederick, and Smapa, a black merchant, who brought a paper before Governor Addison in Council, insinuating that I had unfairly got possession of a large Diamond, which tended so much to the prejudice of my reputation and the ruin of my estate, that I thought it necessary to keep by me the true relation how I purchased it in all respects, that so, in case of sudden mortality, my children and friends may be apprised of the whole matter, and so be enabled thereby to put to silence, and confound those, and all other villains in their base attempts against either. Not having got my books by me at present, I cannot be positive as to the time, but for the manner of purchasing it I do here declare and assert, under my hand, in the presence of God Almighty, as I hope for salvation through the merits and intercession of our Saviour Jesus Christ, that this is the truth, and if it be not, let God deny it to me and my children for ever, which I would be so far from saying, much less leave it under my hand, that I would not be guilty of the least untruth in the relation of it for the riches and honour of the whole world.

"About two or three years after my arrival at Madras, which was in July 1698, I heard there were large Diamonds in the country to be sold, which I encouraged to be brought down, promising to be their chapman, if they would be reasonable therein; upon which Jaurchund, one of the most eminent diamond merchants in those parts, came down about December 1701, and brought with him a large rough stone, about 305 mangelius, and some small ones, which myself and others bought; but he asking a very extravagant price for the great

one, I did not think of meddling with it, when he left it with me for some days, and then came and took it away again; and did so several times, not insisting upon less than 200,000 pagodas; and, as I best remember, I did not bid him above 30,000, and had little thoughts of buying it for that. I considered there were many and great risques to be run, not only in cutting it, but also whether it would prove foul or clear, or the water good; besides, I thought it too great an amount to be adventured home on one bottom. But Jaurchund resolved to return speedily to his own country; so that I best remember it was in February following he came again to me (with Vincatee Chittee, who was always with him,) when I discoursed with him about it, and pressed me to know, whether I resolved to buy it, when he came down to 100,000 pagodas, and something under before we parted, when we agreed upon a day to meet, and make a final end thereof one way or other, which I believe was the latter end of the aforesaid month, or the beginning of March; when we accordingly met in the Consultation Room, where, after a great deal of talk I brought him down to 55,000 pagodas, and advanced to 45,000, resolving to give no more, and he likewise resolving not to abate, I delivered him up the stone, and we took a friendly leave of one another. Mr. Benyon was then writing in my closet, with whom I discoursed on what had passed, and told him now I was clear of it; when about an hour after, my servant brought me word that Jaurchund and Vincatee Chittee were at the door, who being called in, they used a great many expressions in praise of the stone, and told me he had rather I should buy it than any body, and to give an instance thereof, offered it for 50,000; so believing it must be a pennyworth, if it proved good, I offered to part the 5000 pagodas that was then between us, which he would not hearken to, and was going out of the room again, when he turned back and told me that I should have it for 49,000, but I still adhered to what I had before offered him, when presently he came to 48,000, and made a solemn vow he would not part with it a pagoda under, when I went again into the closet to Mr. Benyon, and told him what had passed,

GENT. MAG. August, 1825.

passed, saying, that if it was worth 47,500, it was worth 48,000*; so I closed with him for that sum, when he delivered me the stone, for which I paid him very honourably, as by my books appear. And I here farther call God to witness, that I never used the least threatening word at any of our meetings to induce him to sell it me; and God himself knows it was never so much as in my thoughts so to do. Since which, I have had frequent and considerable dealings with this man, and trusted him with several sums of money, and balanced several accounts with him, and left upwards of 2000 pagodas in his hands at my coming away. So had I used the least indirect means to have got it from him, would not he have made himself satisfaction when he has had money so often in his hands? Or would I have trusted him afterwards, as I did, preferable to all other diamond merchants? As this is the truth, so I hope for God's blessing upon this and all my other affairs in this world, and eternal happiness hereafter. Written and signed by me, in Bergeu, July 29th, 1710,

THOMAS PITT."

The Diamond was sold to the King of France for 200,000*l.* and the crown jewels of France, in sealed packets, numbered, were pledged for the payment of it. My great-grandfather, Mr. Cholmondeley of Vale Royal, who was for 42 years M.P. for the County Palatine of Chester, at stated periods took one of these packets to Dover, which he delivered to a messenger of the King, and received from him an instalment of the purchase money. This descended principally in the other branches of Governor Pitt's family; but the estates I possess in Dorsetshire, Devon, and Wilts, were purchased with a part of this money on the marriage of his 2d son, Colonel Thomas Pitt, afterwards Earl of Londonderry, with Lady Frances, daughter of Robert Ridgeway, Earl of Londonderry. The ancient house at Woodlands, in the parish of Mere, Wilts, is a part of this property, which you will find amply described by our learned and indefatigable friend Sir R. Colt Hoare, in his elaborate and splendid History of the Hundred of Mere; and as, with his usual kindness, he has

given me the plate, from which the print of Woodlands House, in that work, is taken, I have sent it for insertion in your Magazine, if you think proper. (*See Plate I.*)

As I do not understand what is become of the Pitt Diamond, perhaps some one of your Correspondents may be able to inform you, together with its history during the French Revolution.

Ridgeway, the last Earl of Londonderry of the Pitt family, having broken his leg in shooting, died at Wood-yates Manor, a part also of this property, 11 miles from Blandford.

Yours, &c. WM. MEYRICK.

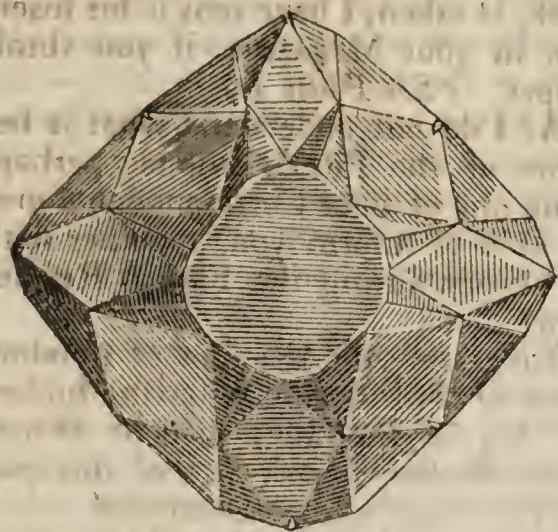
* * * Thomas Pitt, esq.* was born at St. Mary's, Blandford, 1653. He was in Queen Anne's reign appointed to the government of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, where he resided many years, and gained an immense fortune. In 1716 he was made Governor of Jamaica; but resigned that post 1717. He was M.P. in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th parliaments of Great Britain, for Old Sarum and Thirsk. He repaired and beautified the churches of Blandford St. Mary, Dorsetshire, Stratford in Wiltshire, and Abbot Inn, Hampshire. It having been reported that he gained his famous diamond by a stretch of power, he made the above solemn declaration that he purchased it fairly for 48,000 pagodas, or 20,400*l.* A further vindication was thought necessary, in a sermon preached at his funeral by Mr. Richard Eyre, Canon of Sarum. It was at the time reckoned the largest jewel in Europe, and weighed 127 carats. When polished it was as big as a pullet's egg. The cuttings amounted to 8 or 10,000*l.* Governor Pitt sold it to the King of France, as our Correspondent above states, for 200,000*l.* Other accounts say, for 120,000*l.* 125,000*l.* or 135,000*l.* See Gent. Mag. vol. XLVI. p. 105; LXXXV. i. p. 593, in which volumes an account of several rare Diamonds will be found. Query, what was the precise sum obtained by Governor Pitt?

The Pitt Diamond, or as it was called in France, the Regency Diamond, formed the principal ornament in the French Crown before the Re-

* 20,400*l.* sterling, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per pagoda.

* A full pedigree of the Pitt family is given in the new edition of Hutchins's Dorset, vol. iii. p. 361.

volution; and the form of it is shewn in the annexed representation:



We understand from Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, that the Pitt Diamond is now among the King of France's jewels. There was a portrait of Governor Pitt at Boconnoc, by Kneller, with this diamond in his hat. See Camden, Brit. i. 26, 2d edit.

Governor Pitt died 1726; and in Blandford St. Mary Church, Dorset, is the following handsome memorial:

“To the Glory of God. Thomas Pitt, esq. of this place, in the year of our Lord 1711, very much repaired and beautified this Church; dedicating his substance to his Maker, in that place where he himself was first dedicated to his service. In this pious action he is alone his own example and copy, this being but one specimen of many of the like nature. Thus by building God's houses, he has wisely laid a most sure foundation for his own, and by honouring the name of the Almighty, has transmitted himself to posterity by such actions. He deserves not only this perishing register, but also to be had in everlasting remembrance.”

On the North side is also a mural monument thus inscribed, to the memory of his father, by Governor Pitt:

“H. S. E. Vir reverendus Johannes Pitt, hujus ecclesiæ per annos viginti octo Pastor fidelis, Vitæ integritate, morum probitate, et doctrinæ puritate spectabilis. Duxit uxorem Saram, Johannis Jay, generosi, filiam, ex eaque, Dei dono, suscepit liberos novem. E quibus Johannes, Sara, Thomas, Georgius, et Dorothea ipsi superstites.

Obiit 25^o Aprilis, anno { Dom. 1672^o.
Ætatis sue 62^o.

Hanc inscriptionem, postquam hanc sacram Ædem instauraverat, ornavit honoratus Thomas Pitt, armiger, defuncti filius natu secundus, qui post varias utriusque fortunæ vices, et multis terrâ marique exantlatos labores, demum opibus et honoribus auctus,

et in hanc sedem natalem redux, erga Patrem cœlestem et terrestrem, Pietatis suæ duplex crexit monumentum, anno Domini 1712.”

The eldest son of Governor Pitt, Robert Pitt of Boconnoc, who died 1727, was the father of the celebrated Earl of Chatham. The 2d son of Governor Pitt was created baron Londonderry 1719, and Earl of Londonderry 1726. He was succeeded by his sons Thomas and Ridgeway, successively Earls of Londonderry. These dying without issue, the title became extinct in 1765. But the property descended to the only daughter of the Earl of Londonderry, Lady Lucy, married to P. Meyrick, of Anglesea, esq.

The tithing of Mere Woodlands is described by Sir R. C. Hoare, in his History of Mere. It adjoins to the town of Mere on the South, and consists chiefly of pasture lands, watered by a copious stream. The whole tithing consists of 2801 acres.

The earliest possessors of the Woodlands estate, of whom Sir R. C. Hoare could procure certain intelligence, were the Dodingtons, whose armorial bearings on the outside of the present farm-house, of which our Correspondent has sent us a view (*see Plate I.*), as well as over a chimney-piece in one of the apartments below stairs, attest their former residence on this spot.

In 1672 Woodlands was mortgaged to Matthew Andrews, esq. afterwards knighted, who appears to have purchased the estate in 1705, and died 1709.

In 1753 Woodlands was purchased of Henry Andrews, esq. by Richard Wotton and William Kay, of St. George's, Hanover-square; and by them sold in 1756, to Thomas Pitt, first Earl of Londonderry. His son, Ridgeway, 3d Earl, bequeathed it to his sister Lady Lucy, who married P. Meyrick, esq. and had issue Ridgeway Owen Meyrick, who married Diana Wynne, and had one son, Henry, who died an infant. Lady Lucy Meyrick died in 1802, and Woodlands descended to her daughter Elizabeth, who died 1816 unmarried; upon whose decease the estate devolved, by entail, on her cousin, Owen Lewis Meyrick, who died in 1819, when Woodlands descended to his son, the Rev. William Meyrick, the present possessor. The estate is estimated at 232 acres.

EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *15th Oct. 1817 Melksham.*

THE day had long been on the wane, and the mild aspect of an autumnal sky portended the approach of night, as I was travelling through a romantic district of one of the western counties of England. The orb of day had sunk beneath our hemisphere, and the dusky mantle of evening had already begun to circumscribe the prospect around me to very inconsiderable limits, when I threw my eyes somewhat anxiously over the waste which opened to a considerable extent before me, endeavouring to recognize some friendly place of shelter where I might domiciliate for the night. A light which streamed across the moor presently announced to me the object I sought; and I hastened to afford to the animal which had for many hours been the companion of my solitude, that rest of which he stood in need. As wont, the beauty of the evening lured me from repose, and guided my vagrant footsteps to a spot where I might, alone, resume that train of reverie which is frequently elicited from circumstances, and a kindred association of objects.

An admirer of beauty, the checquered scenery of a wild and romantic district, sequestered far from the social haunts of busy mankind, opened an enthusiasm of soul in unison with that which had very recently filled and animated it, while wandering on the beetling eminences which crown the sequestered summits of the Wye. "How exhaustless is the field," (was the language which involuntarily escaped me, as visions of the illimitable grandeur and extent of Nature's operations rose on my fancy), "How exhaustless is the field, which Nature, exuberant in all her departments, opens to the intelligent mind!—What worlds, teeming with unbounded variety, exquisite proportion, and matchless contrivance, rise before the philosophic eye, accustomed to mark her wide economy! To the vulgar gaze of the million she occasionally addresses herself with resistless appeal, as she strikes in her grander features, but she will habitually enchain the energies and provoke the enquiries of him who, from his retirement, watches her multifarious operations. "Wheel within wheel," in one grand concatenated series of cause and effect, emerge on every hand to his view;—discoveries, formerly impervious to the human

sense, while they stimulate his curiosity to fresh efforts, flatter his ambition with the consciousness of possessing the knowledge of truths hidden to the bulk of mankind;—thus the native ardour of curiosity presses forwards the votary of research, while wonder and admiration is wont oftener to attend his march through the devious recesses of her innumerable gradations!"

The landscape which rose on every side, and checquered my path, did not, indeed, combine those grander characteristics, amidst which Rousseau delighted to give utterance to the images of his soul. Rocks, and cataracts, and snow-capped mountains, which wrought up the imagination of the citizen of Geneva to tenderness and sublimity, had here no reality to assist the visions of the traveller. The undulating copse, the verdant pastures, the gentle declivities, sometimes, however, rising into precipitous steeps, embrowned with the tints of foliage, and the faded hue of the wild flower and the mountainous heather, rather delineated scenery in which the imaginations of our countrymen Thomson and Cowper would have opened to a congeniality of sentiment, and afforded in rich abundance those archetypes of Nature, in which the minds of our amiable Poets—the faithful, yet sublime chroniclers of Nature, as she exists in her simplest and most beautiful forms, would have responded with a generous reciprocity of feeling.

The moon, sole arbitress of night's dominion, from whose mild radiance so many hearts have been led to contemplation, when the shadows of evening have closed around terrestrial objects, and calmed the active passions of the breast, shot the mirror of her light into the clear expanse of a neighbouring river, which, in hoarse murmurs, rolled its deep waters beneath the spot where I stood. The oak, whose broad and umbrageous arms, flung in many a gnarled direction, canopied my retreat, exhibited, conjointly with the other tenants of the thicket, which rose on the opposite bank, partially, the sad remnants of former verdure, and indicated the ravages which the recent storms of an autumnal equinox had impressed upon them.

Although, in certain places, the amalgamated tints of summer still retained a vestige of their former exuberance,

berance, the tremendous gales which had so lately agitated the atmosphere, had swept the leafy honours of the grove with ruthless hand. Now hushed to silence, the breeze scarce ruffled the unbroken surface of the water, and the foliage, which thinly hung in scattered fragments on the majestic pine, which proudly towered above his fellows, formed the sure presages of approaching change in the revolutions of the season.

I involuntarily sunk into reverie, connected with the economy which fructifies and corrects the phenomena of our atmosphere. How complicated and grand, yet how simple and harmonious are the principles upon which animal and vegetable life are supported and renovated on our terrestrial globe! While we admire the incalculable uses which are attendant upon the tempestuous eddies which visit, at certain intervals, the atmosphere we inhale, we are no less constrained to speculate upon the wisdom and contrivance by which they are philosophically educed. That refulgent orb, the prodigious source of life to unnumbered myriads of creatures,—the mighty image of an all-creative and all-vivifying power,—is ordained to operate in a twofold manner upon our globe and its atmosphere.

While its light irradiates, and its heat engenders vitality, it is also employed in regulating the winds; and to its sole instrumentality Naturalists have ascribed the periodical recurrence of excessive storms when the sun (to us) enters certain constellations of the Zodiac. Particular tracks in our atmosphere experience an excessive rarefaction from the sun's continued action;—these rarefactions immediately produce currents, which rush through the fields of ether in various directions, and with different degrees of impetuosity, in proportion to the force with which the rarefying or compressing power acts.

Hence the acceleration of certain portions of the ærial fluid, which, whether in its effect it refresh and invigorate our bodies in the summer's breeze, or tear up the oak of the forest with its impetuous gusts, is only so many modified effects resulting from the same cause.

This fluid, which we call atmosphere, not only subserves the purposes of our existence in innumerable

ways, but is ordained to form the basis of high and varied enjoyments in our intellectual life. Its chemical uses in sustaining vitality in the animal and vegetable kingdom, and its share in the decomposition and re-composition, and a mutual action on each other, of all material bodies, have ever formed a source of interesting study since intelligent mankind have learned to investigate the treasures of that ample cabinet upon which they vegetate. But the phenomena with which it stands connected with the science of Optics, and through which it has relation to our moral and intellectual nature, forms a topic of disquisition not always, perhaps, duly appreciated. Atmosphere, in its various forms of tenuity, is supposed to extend around our planet about thirty or forty miles more or less from its surface; and the other planets of our system have been found from experiments to possess, several of them at least, this phenomenon in the economy of wisdom for preserving life and heightening enjoyment. Unlike the vortices of Des Cartes, however, this elastic fluid *accompanies*, instead of *directing*, the motions of the planets in their respective orbits. The ingenuity and research of the renowned founder of the Cartesian school (who taught that all bodies in space did, in truth, perform their revolutions through the instrumentality of this fluid,) only led him in pursuit of an *ignis fatuus*, which had proved the source of fatal errors to mankind, had not the superior sun of Newton's intellect quickly afterwards arisen to dispel the illusion. His infinitely more beautiful theory of a gravitating principle, which mutually imparts and receives motion and regularity to the great bodies of our system, dispelled the fallacy, and assigned to atmosphere its proper office in the spheres. The fluid which constitutes atmosphere is now known to fulfil its proper offices in the universe, and instead of constituting a propelling power, as taught by Des Cartes, attends them in their revolutionary course as a genial satellite—a provision at once simple, and admirably happy in fulfilling its diversified purposes.

We see that vitality in animals and vegetables is presently extinct when deprived of the sustaining and vivifying principle of air,—it is no less cer-

tain that sounds in all their innumerable modifications, must be also extinct, if a perfect vacuum prevailed on the surface of our globe. The theory of intelligible language which, perhaps, imparts to life its highest pleasures, could not, under our present economy, exist but through the instrumentality of the fluid in which we move and breathe. The tympanum of the ear, (no longer agitated by the concussions impressed upon the floating particles of air, and which by re-conveying certain infinitesimal vibrations to the brain, produces the sensation of hearing,) would, as an organ of sense, for ever remain useless; while in another important sense, by which we inhale a thousand odoriferous scents, wafted upon the summer's breeze, we should be equally destitute of impressions, as without the assistance of the fluid, called atmosphere, to serve as the medium of conveying the impression, it is impossible we should ever receive it. Absolute nihility can form the basis of conveyance to no impression.

But in another of the faculties of sensation, one of the noblest and most useful, which stands most intimately connected with the intellectual faculties,—that of vision, the effect would be as signally striking. The sublimest phenomena, perhaps, connected with our atmosphere, is the universal diffusion of light, and the equalized and soft radiance which pervades every space throughout our globe, not excluded from the sun's light. These effects are very well known to Naturalists, but are apt to be overlooked by common observers. Were it not, however, for this rare and subtle fluid which encompasses and rises to a considerable height above us, light, as emanating from the resplendent luminary which forms the centre of our system, as it could never answer the purposes of vegetable life, so would form an incomparably less cheerful and perfect medium of invigoration to the myriads of creatures which move on the surface of our planet. All would be contrast in the expanse above us. The mild diffusion of his splendour, the radiant glories with which the beams of the sun are reflected to human optics, would no longer exist; a continued blaze of ineffable effulgence would mark his path in the ecliptic, while through all surrounding space, at a trifling distance, would reign the blackness of

universal midnight. Doleful shades would, to the appearance of every spectator dwelling upon the earth, environ the greater part of mankind, engendering gloomy horror on each side of us, which, to each individual, as it affected all around him, would sit enthroned in grim desolation over the habitations of men.

In the language of a somewhat fanciful writer*, “the sun would appear like a fire in the night, glaring and fierce, strongly contrasted upon a back ground of intense black, overpowering indeed the stars close to him, and those only; no others would ‘hide their diminish’d heads,’ but ever accompany him in his daily course; such would be the appearance of the heavens! On earth we should be constantly overwhelmed with that diminutive portion of the earth immediately adjacent to us, while on either hand reigned obscurity and night. The infinite variety of compounded tints would immediately vanish, and in its stead be substituted light insupportably brilliant, contrasted with darkness, the shadow of death.”

The crepuscule which, in many of the latitudes of our earth, particularly in the temperate zones, stands connected, not only with our comfort, but in a variety of ways with the expansion of our faculties, has been long ascertained to be wholly dependant upon the atmosphere. Did we exist in vacuo, nothing of the kind could, upon any principle of physiology, recreate our senses. The moment the sun descended beneath the plane of our horizon, would prove the commencement of a period of deepest shades,—almost immediate darkness would wrap her gloomy mantle over terrestrial objects,—a contrast which, besides the injury accruing to our optics, as at present constituted, would, in many moral points of view, deprive us of incalculable advantages. If immediate and total darkness, in the midst of summer, spread her veil around us, as the sun left our hemisphere, except when irradiated from the borrowed splendour of the moon, or the faint twinkling of the stellar fires, the interesting spectacle, which, at certain periods of the year in the temperate regions of our globe, offers to the mind of man so fine a medium for the exercise of his powers,

* See Keith, and other astronomical authorities.

would be at once withdrawn. The invigorating and balmy coolness which refreshes the student in his walk, after the resplendent orb of day has withdrawn his beams, together with the delightful contemplations which it is wont to open in the soul attuned to beauty, would be extinct in the catalogue of human enjoyments, and the soft whisperings of poetic imagery would often lose their most kindred and delightful season of inspiration.

The glories which often accompany a setting sun, or his declination in the heavens, likewise could clearly never re-create the sense, were atmosphere denied to us. The glowing beauties and rich fantastic shading of an evening sky, the light fast dwindling in the western horizon,—the dusky hue of night gathering thick in the azure fields of ether, which, to the gaze of mortals, bounds the vault of heaven, and gradually shrouds the face of Nature from the view, would at once vanish from human optics.

Some considerable time after the disc of the sun has receded from the gaze of those who inhabit the level of plains, we see its departing rays still lingering on the tops of the distant mountains; these rays, it is known, are not all reflected immediately from the orb, of whose splendour they afford a last remembrance, but reach these eminences through an angle of inflection.

By impinging against the upper regions of our atmosphere, where the ærial fluid is far more rare and subtle, those particles of light, which would otherwise have glided into the empty spaces of our system, are arrested in their course, and converge to the projecting excrescences of our globe, from whence they are again transmitted to us.

In like manner does the day break on our senses,—not through the broad effulgence pouring light insupportable upon our benighted hemisphere,—but by a gentle diffusion of its various modified degrees. The upper stratum of atmospherical fluid, by inflecting his earliest beams while the sun is yet many degrees beneath the horizon, are instrumental in illuminating, in their turn, the grosser particles which form all the intermediate strata, until at length they reach the lowest regions, and refresh our senses,—thus the first dawn breaks upon us, which

ripens, through all its stages of light, until the broad red disc of this luminary gleams upon our world in all the majesty of surpassing splendour.

Atmosphere is ordained to fulfil other purposes connected with physiology,—blessings incalculable, and not so immediately obvious to the generality of observers, much less to the “mute unconscious gaze” of vulgar mankind, follow in the train of this admirable provision in the economy of Nature. Subservient to high *moral* ends, in the varied order of life and happiness, the sublime phenomena in Meteorology prove that, without the medium which is, hence, presented for those vapours which float aloft, destined to irrigate the surface of our globe, wisdom ineffable could scarcely have contrived a more perfect system for supplying our *physical* exigencies.

Yours, &c.

E. P.

Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

THE importance of Chronology is undeniable, and never has been denied; I will not, therefore, add a single word in its favour; but I must express my regret at the confusion which prevails in this department of literature. Many of the most distinguished talents have preceded me in this line; every one has a system peculiar to himself, and to this he endeavours to adapt the texts of ancient historians. An early partiality to History, and the acquirement of useful knowledge, have caused my application to the subject.

Amongst the numerous systems which have been offered to the world in different ages, that of the illustrious Newton has the most claim to our regard. He has thrown great light on the subject, and has corrected many absurdities in the common chronology; but, although he has been now dead 100 years, he is still, undeservedly, neglected by modern writers. Mr. Mitford is, I think, the only historian who has adopted it; if we except Mr. Gibbon, who has an essay on it, in which he adopts part, and rejects some.

I wish to call the attention of the learned to the consideration of this system. When I said that Newton has corrected several absurdities in ancient history, I alluded to the extraordinary duration of the reigns of the monarchs they mention.

For

For instance, Chronologists assign to the first 21 Kings of Sicyon, 830 years; or 40 each: to the 15 Kings of Argos, 509; or nearly 34: to the six of Troy, 297; or nearly 50, &c. &c. Now, if we consider the duration of reigns, as given in authentic memoirs of other kings, we shall find that 13 Persians reigned but 229 years.

31 Parthians	479
70 French	1404
32 English (to George III.) . . .	754
11 Predecessors of Alexander the Great	161
19 Samaritans or Israclites	264
19 Jewish monarchs	376
15 Ptolemies in Egypt	296
22 Goths and Lombards	263
16 of Wessex	304
20 Égbert to Harold	267
56 Emperors of Germany	990
13 ——— Russia	188
13 ——— Danes	317

Added together, these amount to 350 monarchs, and 6292 years, or on an average of nearly 18 each.

I wish here to prove the correctness of the date of 904 for the destruction of Troy. Velleius says that Caranus founded the kingdom of Macedonia about the time of Sardanapalus; but if the date of that event in his text be correct, he is mistaken here. He says Alexander was the 17th from Caranus, who was an Argive, and 16th from Hercules. There are 19 monarchs between Caranus and Alexander, who ascended the throne B.C. 337. His 11 predecessors reigned 161 years; admitting his nine predecessors to have reigned $16\frac{1}{2}$ each (the medium between 18 and 15) their united reigns will amount to 148, therefore Caranus must be dated B.C. 646 instead of 807. Again, supposing that the 16 predecessors lived as long as the 20 monarchs, and 16 succeeding generations, Hercules will fall about 956. According to the testimony of Velleius (I.) Hercules died 40 years before the Trojan War. It is then probable he died 944, or 12 years after the birth of the son, whence Caranus descended; and the destruction of Troy falls in the year 904. According to Herodotus, Lydus, son of Atys, established the kingdom of Lydia, called before his time Mæonia.

Homer mentions the Mæonians, II. II. 864, among the Trojan allies, under Mesthles and Antiphus, sons of Pylæmon.

If then Mæonia was called Lydia at this time, Homer would have distinguished it by that name; but as he does not, I must place Lydus posterior to Homer, or at least to the time when the Iliad was composed. Velleius affirms, that in the reign of Orestes, Lydus and Tyrrhenus by lot emigrated to Etruria, on account of a famine. Herodotus (Clio, 94) mentions also a famine in the reign of Atys, son of Manes; and says it lasted 18 years; and says that Tyrrhenus, son of Atys, emigrated to Umbria, thence called Etruria. They must allude to the same event. This Lydus, therefore, I suppose, if he did emigrate, returned again to Lydia on his father's death, and gave it his name. Orestes died 77 years after the destruction of Troy (Velleius) after a reign of 70 years. If then we place the Lydian emigration in his 40th year; according to our date of the war it happened B.C. 857.

To this conjecture it may be replied, that Herodotus (Clio, 7.) expressly says that the Atiadæ first governed Lydia; and then the Heraclidæ for 22 generations and 505 years. Now as the last died B.C. 716, it is easy to calculate when the first commenced to reign, i. e. 1220; and so says Larcher. But I have little hesitation in calling the passage corrupted. I conjecture that ἐπὶ δύο καὶ εἰκοσὶ γενεῶν ἀνδρῶν is the addition of some inexperienced copyist, who saw in some other author a catalogue of 22 monarchs; reckoned from the original founder. To the same skilful hand I also attribute the number ἐπὶ πεντε καὶ πεντηχόντα, for πεντε καὶ ἑκατόν, or 105 years. The mistake was easily made. What strengthens my conjecture is, the fact that no historian mentions more than five of these princes, i. e. Agron, Ardysus, Alyattes, Mysilus, and Candaules, the four last of whom Lavoisne dates 797 — 761 — 747 — and 735 to 718; so also Usher. How does it happen that these five only should be mentioned? or why should we believe that there were kings (between the two) whose names no one could learn? According then to this, Agron, (or Argon) began to reign 823 (or 820). 824 is the date assigned by Newton to the return of the Heraclidæ; at which time also it is probable that Argon was restored. Argon was son of Belus, son of Ninus,

son



son of Alcæus, son of Hercules, and a slave of Jardanus, King of Lydia. This places Hercules as before, about 940.

According to Herodotus, Homer and Hesiod lived about 400 years before his time, (i. e. 455); but whether he alludes to the births or deaths of these poets, is uncertain. I prefer the latter; for I believe that Homer was living at the very time of the Trojan War, and that in the Odyssey where he describes the blind Bard, who, at the Court of Phocœa, sung to Ulysses, and celebrated his exploits. The Arundelian marbles place him B. C. 907, Velleius 920, (Lempriere says 968; but has misunderstood the author.) These are neither inconsistent with one another, nor with Herodotus if he refers to his death.

How could Homer have been able to describe the war, the Trojan and Grecian chiefs so elegantly, so consistently? and what could have induced a poet to signalise an event which took place 280 years before, and the memory of which could only have been preserved by tradition; as Cicero denies that even Homer could write? If too he lived so long after the war, why did he not mention the returns of the Heraclidæ, which occurred but 80 years after? for if he had heard of it he would certainly have mentioned it. There is a passage, Il. 20. v. 307,

Νοῦ δὲ δὴ Αἰνείας βῆ Τρωέσσιν ἀναξεί,
καὶ παῖδες παίδων, τοὶ κεν μετοπίσθε
γενώνται.

In my opinion, we may conclude that the grandson of Æneās was contemporary with Homer, or about 50 years after Troy was taken.

Other critics explain this away, on the ground that the Trojans were not entirely subdued till the third generation after the destruction of Troy. Velleius Paterculus says that Homer lived longer after the war *than was generally supposed*; we may on that account be the more bold in opposing that author's opinion. Velleius endeavours to prove what he advances by the expression in Homer, οἱοὶ τοὺς βροτοὶ εἶσι. But for a refutation of this, I must refer to Mr. Mitford's Greece. SEPTEMDECIMUS.

GENT. MAG. August, 1825.

Mr. URBAN, *Kibworth Rectory,*
July 27.

THE awful event which has recently taken place at Kibworth, co. Leicester, together with the causes that led to it, having been variously represented, I deem it proper to request your insertion of the following particulars, authenticated by my own personal observation.

At nine o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday last, the ancient and venerable tower and spire of Kibworth Church fell to the ground. Various symptoms of decay, about the lower part of the South-west angle, had been discovered, and partially remedied, above two years ago. The originally defective materials having, since that period, more visibly yielded to the pressure of the superincumbent mass, Mr. Wm. Parsons, of Leicester, was called in about a month ago, to inspect the state of the tower; and, under his direction, the masons had made considerable progress in the work of reparation. On Thursday last, however, the fissures and bulgings which had appeared in numerous places, were found to have increased in so alarming a degree, that Mr. Parsons was again summoned without loss of time. On his arrival on Friday morning, he ordered that the tower should be propped with inclined beams, till permanent support could be given, by removing all the decayed parts, and supplying their place with strong masonry. The carpenters began their operations on Saturday morning, but were almost immediately compelled to desist. Violent disruptions in various places, accompanied by threatening sounds, were now incessantly going on, and the pile was left to its inevitable fate.

A short time before the final event, I had been informed at the Rectory that Mr. Oldfield, who had just arrived from Leicester for the purpose of beginning to paint the pews, desired to see me at the Church. Unacquainted as yet with the imminent danger, of which Mr. Oldfield had been equally ignorant, I immediately went to the Church, entered at the chancel door, advanced toward the West end where the mischief was gathering, heard the noises before mentioned, suddenly retired by the same door, proceeded round the East end toward the North gate

gate of the Church-yard, and there found the different workmen with a few other persons intensely watching the steeple, and, as they told me, every moment expecting its fall. I took my station among them, and in less than a minute after several premonitory crashings, the whole fabric bowed from the summit over the base, paused for a few seconds, and then, as with one collective effort, came down in a thundering cataract of ruins. A thousand years could not efface the impression made upon my soul and my senses by the grand, the astounding catastrophe.

Through the immediate and most merciful interposition of God's providence not a life was lost, not the slightest bodily injury sustained by a human being. Praise be to His Holy Name!

J. BERESFORD.

* * * As the singular and much-to-be lamented catastrophe detailed by our Correspondent, will naturally create a considerable interest, we have annexed to his Letter some account of the Church of Kibworth, accompanied by a view of it. (*See Plate II.*)

The Church, which is seated on an eminence, amidst a group of trees, is dedicated to Saint Wilfred. It consisted of a nave and chancel, with two lateral aisles; a steeple at the West end, and two large porches. The steeple was lofty and taper, measuring 53 yards in height, and rising from a sex-angular basement without battlements or pinnacles. It was probably erected posterior to the Church. The steeple was repaired, the Church new floored, and some other improvements took place in 1778 at an expence of 80*l*. Over both of the porches there are niches; the windows of the nave are lofty, and the Church is flanked by buttresses. The buttresses which flank the chancel window at the East end, are very obtuse, and the apex of the roof is ornamented by a quatrefoil. The East window is divided by mullions into five bays, with quatrefoil lights above. The architecture of the chancel differs in general appearance from that of the aisles, the arches being more obtuse in the former. The extreme length of the Church from the altar to the steeple is 120 feet, and the breadth 54 feet. The nave is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches, springing from light and airy pillars. The pulpit is curiously carved, and the font, which is octagonal and plain,

has a corresponding cover. On the South side of the chancel are three handsome stone seats and a small piscina. The galleries are of modern construction, and very neat.

Kibworth is situated nine miles from Leicester, in the great turnpike road from London. The parish is about four miles in length, and contains nearly 4000 acres of land.

Near the Hamlet of Kibworth Harcourt, is an encampment, consisting of a large mount, encompassed with a single ditch, the circumference of which, at the bottom, is 122 yards. The height of the slope of the mount is 18 yards, and its diameter at top is 16 yards. About 200 yards from the meeting-house, is a large barrow on elevated ground.

The Free Grammar School was founded and supported upon a liberal plan; but the founder, and the precise period of the foundation, can not be easily ascertained. Mr. Nichols thinks it was originally founded near the close of the 15th century. A new School-house was built in 1725 by Francis Edwards, esq. a gentleman eminent for liberality and munificence. The Trusteeship for the School was about expiring, when a few years ago Mr. Cradock, one of the last remaining Trustees, called a Public Meeting at the Church, and the number required was then filled up, and a new deed, which was judged necessary, was supplied from the Court of Chancery. Mr. Cradock was unanimously thanked by the gentlemen assembled, and his conduct has since been approved by the Court appealed to.—EDIT.

MERTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

(*Description continued from p. 14.*)

THE South aisle is lighted to the West by one window, and to the South by two windows, all pointed, and divided into cinquefoil-headed lights, with a quatrefoil above; the mouldings are ornamented on the inside by small heads and grotesque figures. The East window in this aisle is pointed and divided into cinquefoil-headed lights by two stone mullions, which form trefoil and other lights above. There are many fragments of painted glass. The South doorway is pointed, the moulding terminated with small heads. The seats are open; one of them, about the middle of the aisle, has

has the figure of a man, decapitated, kneeling before a desk, his hands, now gone, appear to have been clasped in the posture of devotion; the other end of the seat bears a shield cut with the De Grey's arms.

On the floor a stone plated with brass, formerly having two hands holding a heart, on which was the word *Credo*, and from the heart two scrolls; on the first:

Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit.

On the second:

*Et in nobissimo die surrect.....
Salvatorem meum.*

The hands and heart are gone, but the scrolls, and the inscription remain:

*Hic iacet Alicia q'nd'm uxor Johis
Fynch'm filii senioris Johis Fynch'm
| *Que quid'm Alicia fuit filia Thome
Bedingffeld armigeri soror Marie |
Grey que qdm Alicia obiit xii die
Maii R' d'm. MCCCLxxvii cujus
aie ppiciet'. de'. |*

The arms were *Fincham*, three bars and bend *Erm.* impaling *Bedingfield*, but are now lost.

Another stone, shield and inscription gone.

On a brass plate against the South wall. Arms: *De Grey*, impaling *Fitz-Lewes*, a chevron between 3 trefoils.

In this lie lyeth buryd under one Stone Thomas† de Grey Esquire and Elizabeth his Wife, Dought' of Syr Rycharde Fitz-lewes Knight, and after her decease made hymselfe Preast and so lived xlii Yeres and dep'ted out of this Wyse ye first of Septembre 1556.

At the East end of the aisle lies a fair marble, having, on a brass plate, the figure of a man in armour, with clasped hands; the lower part of the

effigy is gone, but the inscription remains:

*Here lyeth intombed the Bodie of
Tho de Grey† Esquior Sonne and
heire of Edmund | de Grey esquior who
deceased the 12 of May 1562. And
had to his first Wife Anne Everode |
Daughter of Henry Everode of Lin-
sted in Suffolke Esquior. And to his
second Wyffe | Temp'ance the Daugh-
ter of Sir Wymonde Carewe of An-
thonpe in Cornewell | Knighte whose
soule God pardon.*

There were formerly three shields, viz. two at the head, having his own arms, impaled with his two wives: 1. *Everard*, on a fess between three mullets; 2. *Carewe*, three lions passant; and one under the inscription, *Grey* and *Baynard* quartered; the last is gone.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a lofty pointed arch, under which is an open wooden screen carved. This part of the Church is lighted by five windows, two to the South, two to the North, and one to the East; they are all pointed; those to the North and South are divided each into three pointed lights by two stone mullions, which form ramifications above. The East window consists, at present, of four plain lights; the upper part was once ramified, but is now blocked up.

"It appears by a MS." says Blomefield §, "that formerly in the North and South windows opposite to one another, in the entering into the chancel, stood the coat of De Gray or Cornerth quartered with Baniard, erected in 1403. And in a South window at the upper end of the Church were the effigies of St. Edmund, in his princely robes, holding in his left hand an arrow, and lower in the same window was depicted the portraiture of Sir Robert Clifton, knt.

* The mark thus | denotes the end of the line on the brass plate.

† He was eldest son of Wm. de Grey (by Mary Bedingfield, his first wife. See account of monument against the North wall of the nave), but did not inherit his father's estate; he died s. p.

‡ He had no issue by his second wife, who outlived him, and married Sir Christopher Heydon of Beaconsthorp, Knt. He died seised of Hadston or Baynard's manor in Bunwell, held of the Earl of Sussex at one fee; Berry-hall manor in Ellingham, late Manning's, held of the Earl of Sussex as of his manor of Attleburgh; the advowson of Bunwell, held of Sir Thos. Lovel by fealty, and 13s. 4d. rent; the manor of Merton, held of the Earl of Sussex, as of his manor of Woodham-Walter, in Essex; parcel of Fitz-Walter's, alias Baynard's Barony, 390 acres of land, 100 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 1000 acres of marsh, and 300 acres of bruery, a fold course and commonage for 100 cows in Tompson, Griston, Waton, Tottington, and Merton, held of the Queen in capite, by the 20th part of a fee. Robert Kemp, of Gissing, esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of the above Thos. De Grey.

Thos. De Grey, his son and heir, was only seven years old at his father's death, and so became ward to Queen Elizabeth, but died a minor in 1556; his estate went to his uncle Robt. De Grey, esq. See Monuments in Chancel.

§ See "History of Norfolk," fol. ed. vol. 1. 582, 583.

kneeling, with his hands held up, in armour, with his mantle and coat of arms thereon, quartered with Caily's, with a book before him, and in a serowl from his mouth :

Sancte Edmunde ora pro nobis.

In the same window, was an effigies of a De Grey kneeling on his mantle, his coat armour impaled with Baniard, and this;

Orate pro animabus Roberti Clifton militis ac [Will.] de Grey Armigeri, & pro bono statu Alicie nuper uxoris eorundem & pro quorum.....

By which it appears, that she put it up after the death of both her husbands, their souls being prayed for in it. This is now gone."

There were formerly also the arms of De Grey impaling Baynard.

Barnardaston, Azure, a fesse dancetté Ermine, between six crosslets Arg.

Baynard, *Manning*, *Bedingfield*, *Spelman*, *Everard*, *Carew*, *Lovell*, and *Teye* of Essex, *Clifton* and *Cailey* quartered, quartering *Albany*.

Burnell, Arg. a lion rampant, in a bordure engrailed.

De Grey, impaling a chevron between three trefoils slipped.

In one of the North windows, three whole-length figures, in painted glass, without heads.

In the South wall, three stone stalls, and a double piscina, pointed, now walled up.

The Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, against the East wall, dated 1731.

At the entrance into the chancel from the nave, a small stone thus inscribed, in capitals :

"Here lyes the body of Mrs. Mary Warren *, who exchanged this life for a better, Decemb. 8, 1661. To whom God grant a ioyfull Resurrection."

On a tablet against the South wall over the chancel door :

"To the memory of Robert Arnold, of this parish, who during the space of forty years in one family maintained the character of an active, useful, and honest servant. He died at Cornerd in Suffolk, July 9th, 1755, aged 58 years."

Against the North wall, towards the East of the chancel, a brass plate with the following inscription, and the De

Grey's arms quartering Baynard, impaling Spelman :

"Here lyeth underneath lyeth Edmund de Grey †, Esquire, who married Elizabeth ne Doughter of Sr John Spelman, knight & deceased this present Life ye 20th Daye of Auguste 1548."

On a monument of white marble :

"Near this place are interred the remains of Hardwick Sewell, Esquire, of Henny, in the county of Essex, whose easy temper and modest disposition agreed not with the tumults of a public life, nor courted the empty honours of popular applause; the influence of his virtues was confined to a more contracted, tho' not less noble sphere. He wish't not to be great, but good. By principle religious, tender to relations, constant in his friendships, humane, generous, and benevolent; after having suffer'd the severest torments that the cruellest distemper could inflict, he dyed of the Small Pox, on the 24th day of November, 1742, in the 27th year of his age."

Near the chancel door lies a marble, having the De Grey's arms, and this inscription :

"Under this stone lyeth ye body of Susan de Grey, second daughter of James de Grey, late of this place, esq. by Elizabeth de Stutvillee, daughter of Sir Martin de Stutvillee, of Dalham, in the county of Suffolk, knt. She departed this life the 30th day of Dec. 1697, in the 47th year of her age. In affection of who's memory her brother-in-law Sr Will. Rant, of Thorp Market in this county, knt. hath, at his own charge, caused this marble to be laid."

Close by the above, another marble, with the De Grey's arms in a lozenge, and this inscription :

"Here lyeth the body of Anne, the daughter of James de Grey, esq. late of this parish, she died Feb. 4, 1702, in the 50th year of her age."

Against the South wall, towards the East end of the chancel, a marble monument with the figure of Time, at the top, decapitated. The crest and arms of De Grey, impaling Lovell, Arg. a chev. Az. between three squirrells sejant Gules. A compartment, supported by Corinthian pillars of veined marble, has this inscription in capitals :

"Hic requiescunt Robertus de Grey Armigr. qui obiit 28 Die Febr. Ano. d'ni 1600 et Ætatis. suæ 70. Ae Anna Vxor eius, Filia Thome Lovell de Harlinge Milit: Ex

* "1661. Miss. Mary Warren, once espoused to Samuel Warren, Rector of Merton, departed this life Decemb. 8th, and was buried Decemb. 10th."—*Parish Register*.

"1676. Samuel Warren, Rector of Merton, a pious, learned, and orthodox man, departed this life the last day of May, and was buried the first day of June, Anno prædicto, Ætatis suæ 77."—*Parish Register*.

† "Edward Kemp, of Gissing, esq. married Mary, daughter of Edmund De Grey, esq."—*Bl. Nfk.* i. 117.

quoru' nato unico & Hærede, Gvlielmo de Grey milite per Do'am: Annam Uxore' eivs, Filia' Jacobi Calthorpe de Cockthorpe milit: Conivgio jam per triginta Annos beatè continuat: prodijt hæc chara Soboles.

Filij.

Robertvs, eorvm Filius primo-genitus, Etate sva sex Mensiu', ex hac Vita migravit An^o Dni. 1606. Robertvs, modo Hæres apparens. Jacobvs. Edmondvs. Gvlielmvs, defvnet: Phillippvs, defvnet: Gvlielmvs Syperstes.

Filiæ.

Elizabetha, defvnta. Barbara, nvpta Tho. Gvibon, Armigero. Anna, nupt: Cottono Gascoigne Gen. defunct. Ellena, nvpta Talmach Castle, Armigero. Dorothea, nupt: Jacobo Reinold. Armigero. Maria. Penelope. Elizabetha, defvnta. Catharina, defvnta. Jana.

Antecessoru' Memoria, Honore magis & longivs viget, quando eorv' Pietas & Providentia, in Posteris svīs relvcent. An^o D'ni: 1652."

Within the altar rails, a large grave-stone having a brass shield at each corner:—1. De Grey, or Cornerd, impaling Calthorpe. 2. De Grey, barry of six, with an annulet for difference, impaling Bridon, a bend engrailed. 3. De Grey with an annulet. 4. Bridon. In the middle is a brass escutcheon, with a mantle and crest, viz. 1. De Grey, with an annulet. 2. Cornerd. 3. Baynard. 4. Manning, and an escutcheon of pretence, Bridon.

"Here vnder lyeth the body of Sr. Robert de Grey, Knight (soune and heyre of Sr. William de Grey*, Knight, late of Merton, deceased) who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheyles of William Bridon, late of Ipswich, Gentleman, and had issue by her, William, late deceased, Barbara and Anne†, now liveing, and departed this life the 20th day of October, Anno Domini, 1644."

On a black marble adjoining the last. Arms: 1. De Grey, Barry of six, with an annulet. 2. Cornerd. 3. Baynard. 4. A bend. 5. A fess, indented Erm. between six crosslets. 6. Manning. All impaling Stuteville, of Dalham, Suff. a saltier engrailed Ermine.

* "William de Grey, the sonne of Sr. William de Grey, knt. and ye lady Anne his wife, was baptized the seventh day of August 1613."—*Parish Register of Thompson, Norf.*

† Anne married Sr. John Gawdie, bart. of West Harling, Norfolk. He was deaf and dumb, but an admirable painter, and a most ingenious man. They had issue one son and one daughter.

‡ I have not been able to ascertain the reason why the Parish Church of Tottington was denied. The Salters, a family of great respectability, resided at Tottington for upwards of 200 years, and were lords of Bokenham's manor in that parish. (*See Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxix, p. 26. 113, 114.)

"Exuviae Viri Honorabilis Jacobi de Grey Armigeri, Filij secvndi Gvlielmi de Grey militis, et Dominæ Annæ Uxoris svæ, qui ex Elizabetha, Filia Martini Stutfeild de Dalham in Agro Suffolciensi militis, charissimâ Sponsâ prolem reliquit, Gvlielmvm de Grey Armigervm, filium unicvm, Elizabetham, Susannam, et Annam, Filias, et tertio Die mensis Junij, Anno Domini mdcxv, Spiritum Deo reddidit, et in Pace hic requiescit, Carnis Resvrrrectionem expectans gloriosam, in Adventu Salvatoris Domini nostri Jesu Christi.

"In memoriam Conjugis clarissimi, et mœrentissimi, Marmor hoc Reponendvm curavit, Elizabeth de Grey.

Also vnder this stone lyeth the body of Elizabeth de Grey, daughter of Sr. Martin de Stutteville, of Dalham, in ye county of Suffolk, Knt. She departed this life upon the 15th day of September, 1696, in ye 80th year of her age, her wholl life haveing bene a continued example of great vertu and prudence."

Hatchments against the South wall.

1. De Grey, on a coat of pretence, Arg. on a chef Gu. a dolphin embowed Arg. 2. De Grey, impaling Arg. fretée Sab. on a canton Gu. a chaplet Or, Irby. Against the North wall: 3. Same as No. 2. 4. De Grey, impaling Arg. three martlets Gu.; on a chief, engrailed of the second, three annulets Or. Cowper.

The oldest Register now remaining, which is a transcript for 34 years from the original Book, commences thus:

"Merton. A true and p'fect register of all the christenings, marriages, and burialls which have happened wthin the towne above-sayd An^o D'ni 1564, and so vntill this present yere of our Lord 1598 as ensueth."

As Blomefield, in his "History of Norfolk," has given several extracts from the Registers, I shall merely give a few unnoticed by him, and which appear remarkable.

The second entry is:

"Johane Salter, the daughter of Thom's Salter thelder of Tottington, being an infant, was baptized the xiijth day of the moneth of January, and died and was buried in the Churehyard of Merton, for that the p'ishe Church of Tottington was denied it the xvth of the same moneth ‡."

From this time the family of Salters appear to have been baptized and buried at Merton.

“Rob'tus Bockenham filius cuiusdam Thome Bockenham qui quid' Tho furti damnatus fuit Norwici loco executionis ib'm collo suspensus, et quæd' Margareta Bokenham vxor sua Baptizat' fuit 9^o die mensis Septembris An'o vt supra.” [1565.]

The first page concludes thus:

“Deo ubique gloria.”

The earliest entries relating to the De Grey family are,

“Ao. d'ni 1598. Elizabeth, the daughter of Sr. Will'm De Grey, Knyght, was bapt. the vijth of August Anno dni.

“Barbary Grey, the daughter of Sr. Will'm de Grey, Knight, was bapt. the xxth of July Ao. dni [1599.]”

The two next entries have been copied by Blomfield with wrong dates:

“Anne Gray, y^e wife of Mr. Robt. Gray, Esquer was buried the xvjth of May 1500.

“Robert de Graye, Esquier, was buried the vijth of March 1600.

“Anno d'ni 1620. John Crosse, Rector of Martin, was buried the last day of Maye Ao. p'dicto.

“Margaret, the wyfe of Thomas Crosse, p'son of Threxton, was buried the same daye Ao. p'dicto.

“Briget Crosse vidua was buried the xvij day of August Ao. p'dicto [1625.]

“[1640.] Thomas Crosse, Clerke, Rector of Marton, was buried the 28^o. day of August.”

From the writing, I conclude that Samuel Warren became Rector in 1654.

One page is occupied with *memoranda*, from which I select the following:

“To the Releefe off Poor Protestants in Lituania Novemb. 17. 1661, eighteen pence.

“To a Burning at Shipdam, a neighbour town, 4s. 3d. the inhabitants there promising a requitall on the like occasion, ffebr. 16. 1661.

“To y^e rebuilding of St. Paul's, Lond. three pounds nineteen shillings and eight pence.

“To y^e neighbouring Town of Dereham, five pounds seven shillings and ten pence.

“Memorandum, that in the beginning of Lent last past there was a license granted for eating flesh to James de Grey, Esquire, in respect of his indisposition, infirmity, and want of health, by Samuel Warren, Minister of Merton, according to the statute to that purpose, and another was granted to Mary

Warren upon such an account. So we testify this xliijth of April 1661,

SAMUEL WARREN,

ROBERT SPENSER,

Churchwarden, his ✕ mark.”

“Memorandu', that Joshuah Chadwicke being inducted into the Rectory of Merton, October the xxxith, Anno Dom. 1676, did upon the xijth day of November next followinge, being Sunday in the forenoon, in the time of Common-prayer, reade in the s^d Parish Church the xxxix Articles agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces, and the whole Clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the yeare 1562, with declaration of his unfeigned assent thereunto. Soe we testifye,

WILL. DE GREY,

EDWARD TURNER.

ROBT. his R marke, Mins.

RICH. his A marke, SMITH.”

“January 31th, 1688.

“Merton, Norfolk. These are to certify, that in the yere 1666 there was collected in our p'ish of Merton towards the releefe of the sufferers by the casualty of that sad fire in London, the sum of thirteen shillings five pence, w^{ch} was safely sent up, and delivered to one Owen Hughes, from whom we have a receipt. So we testify,

SAMUEL WARREN,

Rector of Merton.

EDWARD TURNER, } Church-
ROBERT (his R marke) HUSHIN, } wardens.”

“Joshuah Chadwick Master of Arts, and Rector of this Parish, dyed November 23d, and was buried Nov. 25th, 1695.

Alex. Croshold next signs Rector.

The last entry in this Book is dated Dec. 17, 1722.

The second Register begins Dec. 27, 1722, and ends May 2, 1785.

The next Register commences in 1785, and continues till 1812, when the new Registers begin. There is also a Marriage Register from May 6, 1756, to 1812.

List of Rectors and Curates continued from the time that Blomefield wrote his “History of Norfolk.”

Alexander Croshold, A.M. died Dec. 12, and was buried Dec. 14, 1731.

John Borrett, A.M. Vicar of Griston *, Joseph Forby.

Thomas Scott, instituted May 4, 1785.

Richard Black, resigned, and afterwards appointed Rector of Copdock, Suffolk.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, A.M. second son of the late Lord Walsingham, was instituted March 24, 1803, and is the present Rector.

* See Gent. Mag. for May 1817, p. 296.

He is also Archdeacon of Surrey, Prebendary of Winchester, Rector of Fawley, Hampshire, and Calbourne, Isle of Wight.

CURATES.

William Clough, died Aug. 20, 1778, and was buried at Sahan Toney.

Thos. Scott.

F. Francklin.

J. Francklin, 1803.

Wm. Grigson, 1804.

Wm. Pearse, licensed Jan. 20, 1814 *.

Wm. Grigson.

Matthew Dawson Duffield, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and F.S.A. was appointed to the Curacy Oct. 10, 1821; and is the present Curate of Merton, as well as of the adjoining Parish of Tottington.

William Dalton, Parish Clerk.

Divine service is performed regularly once every Sunday, in the morning or afternoon alternately.

Yours, &c. M. D. DUFFIELD.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IN vol. xci. i. 583, are some enquiries relative to Alderman Penington, one of the Judges of Charles the First, and father of the celebrated Quaker. The following memoir, originally compiled for private use, is offered to your Correspondent.

Isaac Penington was son to Robert Penington, merchant, and a native of the city of London†. His family were seated at the Grange, in the parish of Chalfont St. Peter, in Buckinghamshire, which estate came into the possession of his son. In 1638 he served the office of Sheriff, and distinguished himself by his incessant opposition to the Crown, with more zeal than reason, as he possessed no talents whereby to compose differences, or reform abuses; and, in 1640, being elected member for the City, rendered himself notorious for his seditious speeches. On December 11th, he presented a petition to the House, alleging it to be signed by twenty thousand persons, inhabitants of London, who required nothing less than 'the total abolition of Episcopacy,' and prayed that as 'the government of Archbishops and Lord-bishops, Deans and Archdeacons, &c. with their courts and ministrations,' had proved dangerous to the Church and

State, 'the said Government, with all its dependancies, roots and branches, may be abolished.' This paper produced a resolution that the late Canons, made in Convocation, were illegal, and a vote to fine all that were concerned in their making; an order being passed that no copy of it should be given to any person, the Members of Parliament excepted*.

In 1641 he was nominated by the House, one of the Committee to proceed against Delinquents, and to receive information or offers of discovery; to repress tumults and riots, to take an account of his Majesty's revenue, to consider of framing a West-India Company, and to propose a fishery on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; together with many other apparently beneficial particulars, which served to raise the authority of that Committee, but were never performed or brought forward†. At the same time he joined in the opposition against the Established Clergy, against whom he laid various informations, particularly against the Minister of Grace-church, which appears to have totally failed; and appeared against Mr. Robert Chestlin, of St. Mathew's, in Friday-street. Though not at all concerned in that gentleman's case, he made his appearance before the Lord Mayor, to countenance the factious parishioners; openly reviling Mr. Chestlin, and calling him 'Saucy Jack, brazen-faced fellow,' &c. and had the effrontery to abuse the Magistrate himself, who with just indignation asked, 'What, shall I be afraid to do justice?' and gave sentence in the Clergyman's favour‡.

From this and other circumstances, he obtained a wonderful consequence among his party, and when the City petitioned the King, 'professing their grief for his distrust of them,' his Majesty told them 'that he had a good opinion of many of them, and would willingly pardon all, except Penington, Venn, Fowk, and Manwaring§.' This open answer served but to inflame the disaffected, who appointed him Mayor in 1642, Sir Richard Gurney being deprived, and gave him the Lieutenancy

* Nelson's Collection of State Papers, 1682, where a copy of it is to be found.

† Clarendon, vol. i. p. 294.

‡ Merc. Rust. p. 170. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

§ Noble's Lives of the Regicides, vol. ii. p. 121.

* Now Rector of Hanwell Drayton, Oxon.

† Strype's Stow.

of the Tower, which was taken from Sir Edward Coniers*. In this situation he was active and diligent, advancing and promoting the fortifications thrown up around London, and procuring supplies of money on the public faith, which were never repaid. In 1645, he was obliged to resign his post, in consequence of the self-denying ordinance; after which, possessing no military qualification, he sunk into discredit, and in 1647 was turned out of the city militia. This cloud was soon dissipated; for, the Army having acquired the ascendancy, he was called upon to act a part which has preserved his name in infamy, being appointed one of the commissioners of the pretended high court of justice; where he sat in judgment the 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 27th days, on the last of which sentence was passed on the King, but he did not sign the warrant. Nor did his activity cease here; he assisted in proclaiming the abolition of kingly power; and received the *honour of knighthood* from the Speaker of the House of Commons, with Andrewes and Atkins, two of the Court of Aldermen†. In 1649 and 1650, he occurs as a member of the Council of State, from which time he became ‘an insignificant cipher in the kingdom‡.’

The Restoration brought him to justice; he was absolutely excluded from the bill of indemnity, but surrendered himself, and was tried at the Old Bailey, October 16, 1660. His defence was as false as it was pusillanimous: ‘My sitting amongst them,’ said he, ‘was out of ignorance; I knew not what I did; therefore I hope you will believe there was nothing of malice in anything I did; I was misled in it.’ This he spoke in a tremulous voice, and alleged that he never plotted or contrived malicious practices against his Majesty, upon the ground that he had not signed the warrant. The judge mentioned his penitence to the jury, who brought him in guilty, but the King spared his forfeited life, condemning him to imprisonment. He died Dec. 17, 1661, in the Tower: his own estates, it should seem, not being confiscated, as his son Isaac possessed the family property of Chalfont.

He purchased some episcopal possessions, and embezzled, through permission of the Parliament, the sum of three thousand pounds, belonging to the brave and loyal admiral, Sir John Penington, who had deposited it in his hands. At other times he obtained grants of various sums, amounting to 4,000*l.* and by these means was enabled to purchase lands; but extravagance and dishonesty brought him to ruin, and he twice became a bankrupt, without any visible misfortune*.

It is not generally known that he was the keeper of Archbishop Laud in 1644; he desired him, while a prisoner, to go to Church and hear ‘an honest, godly, able man,’ as he termed him, which his Grace declined†. Heylin mentions that he was the officer appointed to superintend the execution of that prelate‡.

In the life of Penington, there is scarcely a circumstance to which the reader can turn with pleasure: it presents nothing but sedition, dishonesty, and perverted energies; and the share he had in the miseries of his country, must sink him in the esteem of all. This is the more to be regretted, as he was so nearly related to loyalty and piety. His cousin, Sir John, was esteemed by all parties; and his son, Isaac, possessed the admiration of at least one—yet we cannot say

“The virtuous son preserves the guilty father§.”

Mr. Noble presumes that Sir Isaac Pennington, *knt. M. D.* late Master of St. John’s College, Cambridge, was descended from this family.

Yours, &c.

W. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Aug. 1.

THOUGH your interesting and long-established Magazine is essentially antiquarian, it also includes scientific and other subjects of general utility. I am not aware that such an experiment as the following has been made, under all the specified conditions; and it may be serviceable to refer to it in such public institutions as that of the excellent General Hospital here, for whose use it was by me repeatedly made. The Committee of Go-

* *Lives of the Regicides.* Clarendon.

† *Noble’s Life of Cromwell.*

‡ *Lives of the Regicides.*

* *Ibid.*

† *Occurrences, &c.* Friday, Feb. 2, 1643-4.

‡ *Memoirs of Archbishop Laud.*

§ *Hoole’s Metastasio, Artaxerxes.*

vernors who indefatigably conduct this fine charity, deeply lament a deficiency of funds preventing them from admitting unfortunate applicants unavoidably excluded, where near two hundred are in-patients. I trust, that the wealthy and beneficent, who liberally support

An Experiment made to ascertain the quantity of Bread produced by a Sack, or 280 pounds of good Flour ; deducting 4 pounds used in dusting, and included in the process.

Large Loaves, 254, weighed when hot,	lb. oz.	242	8	and when nearly cold,	lb. oz.	234	0
Small Loaves, 171, do. do. do.		123	0	do. do. do. do.		119	0
		365	8			353	0
				Loss in cold weight		12	8
		365	8			365	8

The evaporation in cooling appears to be nearly uniform in both descriptions of loaves ; but in the oven, the evaporation is about 6½ per cent less on the small loaves.

As the large loaves are supposed to weigh 15 ounces, the 234 pounds of cold weight ought to give 249.6 loaves of 15 ounces each, but in point of fact, each large loaf weighed only 14.74 ounces and hundred parts.

As the small loaves are supposed to weigh 11 ounces, the 119 pounds of cold weight ought to give 173 loaves of 11 ounces each ; but there proves to be here a small excess of 13 hundred parts of an ounce on each loaf ; but in general there is rather a want of due weight. In a former experiment, the large loaves, from manifest careless weighing in the scales, exceeded the due weight ; so that on an average, the allowed relative weights may, with a *small modification* as below, be made sufficiently accurate ; and the produce must be estimated by the number of pounds of hot bread, and not by the number of loaves. It is preferable in making a comparative experiment, to weigh hot, because the weight de-

creases in cooling, during more than 24 hours ; and the bread is served out in 16 hours after it is baked. No two experiments are found to agree, as a difference [amounting to nearly three pounds in two experiments made] will arise from a different degree of heat of the oven ; from the quantity of bread baked ; from a difference of time in the oven ; and from the state of the weather, in reference to summer or winter. According to the above experiment, the quantity of cold bread furnished by a certain quantity of flour, is found by multiplying the number of pounds by 353, and dividing by 276, the flour actually baked ; or in the case of hot bread, by multiplying by 365.5. This rule will apply only where the quantities of flour are *nearly similar* ; as a considerably smaller quantity will yield more weight of bread ; because, from obvious reasons, the heat and steain generated in the oven, act less, in the same oven, on a smaller than on a larger quantity of bread. For instance, 240 pounds of flour will give 3½ per cent. more of weight, than 276, or 280, including the dusting flour.

Remarks on Evaporation.

Flour made into dough	lb. oz.	276	0	Weight of dough	lb. oz.	407	8
Water and Yeast (5 pints)		132	12	Lost by evaporation previously to Scaling		4	12
Salt - - - - -		3	8			412	4
		412	4			412	4
Lost by evaporation in Scaling, 3 pounds ; leaving dough made into loaves					lb. oz.	404	8
Weight of bread in the hot state		-	-			-	-
							365 8
Lost by evaporation in the Oven		-	-			-	-
							39 0
					lb. oz.		lb. oz.
Loss of weight of dough by evaporation		7	12	Water, Yeast, and Salt,			
Do. do. in cooling 16 hours		12	8	or 16 gallons, 4½ pints		132	12
Do. do. in the Oven		-	39 0				
Remaining in 353 lbs. of cold bread		73	8				
		132	12			132	12
							A pint

A pint being equal to a pound, the 73 pounds 8 ounces will make 9 gallons, 1 pint and a half of water remaining in 353 pounds of bread; being nearly one fifth of a pint to each pound of bread.

On reference to Bakers of repute, they said, that a sack of the best flour, without such mixtures as they use, ought to yield 360 pounds of bread, when hot; and one experiment gave a few ounces more. They said the best flour might sometimes give above 360 pounds. It was intended to form a gage of measure, in order to shorten the operation of weighing, or scaling the dough into loaves; and though this would have such effect, the flour used in *dusting* the frame, would be more in value, than the time to be saved in scaling. To furnish loaves of 15 ounces, the weight in dough of half the number of loaves of the large sort, should be 17 ounces and three quarters of *scrimp weight* for each loaf; and for each of the small loaves, 12 and three quarters of *scrimp weight*, to yield loaves of 11 ounces. The other half of the number of loaves respectively, being scaled, or weighed to $17\frac{1}{2}$ fully, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces fully. The heavier half will be *first ovened*, and will lose the small excess of weight, by evaporation, before the other half is put in, and during the time of its being taken out of the oven. Bakers' bread is rendered of standard weight by giving sufficient weight in dough, to compensate for evaporation. By the above expedient of equalizing, the interior half will contain a trifle more of flour, or crust, and less of water, than the external half of the whole of the bread baked. The apparent advantage probably vanishes, on account of heating the oven more frequently, and of additional labour in baking less quantities of flour.

The bread in the Hospital is produced from flour unmixed with other substances; and if it were required to ascertain the price, or expense of a loaf of each description, such a calculation could be effected by having as *data*, the cost of the flour, salt, yeast and furz; the supposed rent of the bakehouse; the baker's wages proportioned to time; the expense of an assistant for a known time; and a fraction for tear and wear of materials.

N. B. During the above experiment, terminated the third day, the baker

had not possession of the key of the door.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Aug. 3.

IN several papers printed in your valuable work, a grand National project, now likely to be carried into effect, was strongly recommended to public notice: being the establishment of Telegraphic communication ramifying from London to the principal Towns and great Sea Ports. In my Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, published in 1808, I gave a specimen of such a Telegraphic Dictionary as ought to be constructed. Nine years afterwards, I published this laborious work, under the patronage of the East India Company. Mr. Barrow said it was precisely what was wanting in the Navy; and recommended it for Land Service in India.

At the present moment, an explanatory Letter in your extensive work will be conducive to purposes of public utility, in directing the attention of the Gentlemen constituting the Chartered Telegraphic Company, to quarters where information and assistance may be acquired. On this account, it would be a dereliction of a subject, now of vast interest, not to speak out clearly, though it may unavoidably be with some imputation of vanity. This, however, I must encounter, rather than be silent where utility is the object in view. The Dictionary was transmitted to India, along with models of full-powered Telegraphs of various descriptions, and was submitted by the Marquess of Hastings to the consideration of a Committee of scientific men from the Staff of the Army. The following is one extract from their proceedings:

"Having thus secured so great a number of signals, the more arduous task of forming a Telegraphic Dictionary remained. For this purpose the author [Colonel Macdonald] appears to have availed himself of every form of speech that industry could collect, or ingenuity devise, as useful in rendering this mode of correspondence at once clear and comprehensive. The labour, perseverance, and ability required to select and arrange this vast mass of materials, cannot be too highly appreciated. On inspection, the Dictionary will be found to contain 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences."

This report farther says, that the science "is brought to a *maximum*, by telegraphing in two movements, one for

for the class, and another for the marginal number of the word or phrase ;" and it also appeared, that the small or auxiliary words, forming near the half of all sentences, are given by *one signal* in figures. In comparing this Dictionary with others, as has been done, the Gentlemen concerned can judge for themselves, by converting a page of a book into telegraphic signals, by each Dictionary. This is the only test by which a Telegraphic Dictionary can stand or fall ; and this, with other departments of an interesting science, in its infancy, I have fully stated in an APPENDIX to a work on Fuzes and Projectiles, published in 1819. I am induced to mention these books, because in all of them I ventured to predict, from my long and continued study of the subject in all its branches, that general telegraphic communication by land, must be ere long established. Beyond a brochure, or a few pages, there are no works on the science in this country, except those mentioned, and a few Dictionaries.

The French originated the Semaphore, and modern telegraphing ; but they have no Dictionary. Monsieur Chappe l'ainé published, last year, " Histoire de la Telegraphie," in two volumes, with numerous plates. Finding, from my Treatise, that near one hundred plans had been given in, in this country, he reckons it surprising that none of them had been found superior to the present, which he has no hesitation in condemning. This is not surprising, seeing that it is necessarily placed on very short lines ; that it expresses but *one* figure at a time ; and that from the weakness of the system used, almost every thing is done by the tedious process of spelling.

In polite intercourse with Lord Melville, to whom I had been introduced by Lord Liverpool, I ascertained, that the whole of the hundred plans had been duly examined ; and of course, without discovering any one more eligible than the present, so loudly condemned by Monsieur Chappe.

When, during Lord Mulgrave's administration, I, after a similar introduction, offered my three-figured Telegraph, and made experiments evincing its power, his Lordship remarked, that only remained to calculate the expense of constructing it along the stations. This expense only prevented the adoption of what was otherwise highly desirable.

If the Chartered Company resolve to erect a Telegraph that can convey but *one figure at a time*, their communications in such a climate as ours will be interrupted, even with a comprehensive dictionary, *three* days out of *five* : but the case will be far different, if they provide a Telegraph capable of expressing any three figures *simultaneously*. The system will be complete, if two pairs of semaphoric arms or wings are placed over the lower Telegraph, by which means, the utmost celerity of effect will be produced, by expressing the class and marginal number of the word, phrase, or sentence, *contemporaneously*. To express any three figures *at once*, six semaphoric wings, or six shutters out of twelve, must be in action ; and if the shutters were somewhat insulated, they might be probably better seen, on account of their greater area. But as shutters are expensive, I prefer a telegraph consisting of *six balls* moving up and down, on iron rods, as they are better seen, are more durable, appear of the same size in every direction, and are much cheaper than shutters ; because six do the service of twelve of the latter. In the above-mentioned Appendix, there is a plate and description of this Ball-Telegraph, which I deem the best of the six kinds of my invention.

When I invented my Semaphore, with *three pairs of arms*, expressive of *units, tens, and hundreds*, an officer of rank, in no measured terms, claimed it as his own ; and persevered in his error subsequently, in a Pamphlet recommending a single-figured Telegraph. I had no difficulty in replying to this gentleman, with more urbanity than he merited. The letters appear in the Appendix alluded to. I also wrote to himself ; sending a copy to the India House and Admiralty, whither the Pamphlet had been forwarded. I proved that my Semaphore was distinctly different from the other, in principle, machinery, power, mode of working, and application to practice.

I would recommend to the Chartered Company the union of the Semaphore and Ball-Telegraph, as the cheapest and most durable, and efficient plan. That is, over the two balls expressing *tens*, let there be two Semaphoric wings on my simple construction, to express the place of *units* ; and over the two balls expressing *hundreds*, let there be *two pairs* of my wings, to express

express the *class* containing the word or phrase indicated.

It may not, Mr. Urban, be saying too much, that the insertion of this Letter in your valuable publication, cannot but be subservient to promote the interests of a science of great prominence and importance, at the present moment. Monsieur Chappe's volumes treat the Telegraphic plan of this country with a criticism bordering on contempt. I sent Lord Melville a sketch of the contents, in case the Admiralty might deem it expedient to reply through some eligible medium: and a retort on the *imperfection* of the French system, would, to any one understanding the subject, be a facile task.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

AS the early annals of Typography have of late years so much engrossed the attention of the curious, and as every information connected with that subject seems to have become daily more interesting, you may perhaps render an agreeable amusement to many of your readers, by inserting a brief notice of a recently discovered volume, not only in itself unknown, but by a printer of whom no notice appears in any bibliographical work I have been able to consult.

This volume contains the seven Comedies of Terence, with the four commentaries of Donatus, Guido, Calphurnius, and Ascensius, and was printed, according to the Colophon, in the year 1499, at Venice, by Lazarus de Soardis, who subjoins an exclusive privilege granted him by the Senate for issuing the works of that writer, and which is dated November the 7th, of the above year.

Prefixed to the Comedies, is a life of Terence, accompanied by two engravings in outline; the former of which represents the Poet himself mounted on a rostrum or pulpit, reading his Comedies aloud, whilst his commentators are seated below, in the act, as it appears, of noting down the text itself for the purpose of adding their own observations. The second engraving presents us with the interior of a Roman Theatre; the audience are seated, and one of the performers is addressing them, whilst a second appears on the point of entering from behind a curtain or tent-door on one side of the stage. These engravings

have somewhat the appearance of copper-plate impressions; and the latter one may be considered as highly valuable, on account of the scanty information we have hitherto received respecting the interior architecture and arrangement of a Roman Theatre; and still more so, as there is reason to believe that some antiquarian remains of this nature did actually exist in Italy up to the period in question, which have since been destroyed, or suffered to fall into total decay.

But the most prominent feature in this curious volume still remains to be noticed. I allude to a vast number of small engravings, probably from wooden blocks, one or more of which accompany almost every scene of every play. Although in point of elaborate finishing and detail, as well as in actual size, they are not to be equally esteemed with those in the celebrated Strasbourg Terence and Horace, put forth by Grüninger some years earlier, yet in spirit and expression I doubt if they rank in any degree below those extraordinary productions. The names of the characters are engraved over the figures themselves; and we have frequently the curtain introduced in the back ground, through which faces are seen to peep, with an effect remarkably striking and expressive; as is the case in "*Le Grant Therēce en Francoys*," printed at Paris, in 1539. It only remains to add, that the volume is on a folio size, containing 236 leaves, and that the printer's device is subjoined. The whole is arranged in the square Roman type, and with an accuracy and distinctness very unusual at this early period of the art.

After all the pains I have in vain taken to discover another copy of this edition, or some other work from the same press, still I can hardly persuade myself either that the present copy is *unique* (since it is scarcely of antiquity enough to become so from that cause, and I know not what other reason could be assigned), nor can I readily imagine that any printer who had the means of publishing so expensive a work would be content with having only once distinguished himself. However this may be, I can gain no information on the subject, either from the books I have referred to, or from my own immediate acquaintance. If any of your Correspondents can throw light upon the subject, the investigation, I trust,

trust, will not prove unacceptable to your Readers in general, and will be attended to with particular satisfaction, by
R. I.

It may be as well to mention, that the copy here described (which is tolerably fine as well as perfect) was lately procured from Germany at a price proportionate to its rarity and curiosity.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

AS I look to you more than to all other literary men for sympathy, I cannot forbear communicating the following facts.

Having very lately completed some repairs of my Parsonage-house, and reduced its contiguous grounds from a wilderness to a garden fit for the residence of myself and my family, I found rather more room in my study for all my books that used to fill it in the old house; this room adjoins the vestry of the Church, to which my parish officers are admitted on Sunday morning; at all other times it serves as a room in the house, and sometimes we breakfast there *en famille*.

After an absence of three weeks, I returned home late on Saturday evening last; my son came in from All Souls but a few minutes afterwards, where he greeted me with the news that he had gone out first wrangler; we sat down together to supper, and I enjoyed peculiar gratification in seeing upon the countenances of my wife and daughters very agreeable smiles, which I ascribed *wholly* to their kind affections on seeing us both at home, and in good health and spirits; and as I had travelled with some diligence, that I might be ready for my duty in the morning, we all separated for the night, and I was better disposed for rest than for any preparations, which I therefore deferred until next morning at an early hour.

As I went up stairs I perceived the girls whispering something with great earnestness to their brother, but it never occurred to me to take any notice of it at that time.

I counted upon two hours at least before the service to turn over my stock, and to select my sermon. I had no sooner crossed the hall to the study-door, than I found myself surrounded by all the party; and my wife put a new key into my hands, and the girls waited to see my surprise with no small expectation. When I entered the room,

I lifted up my hands to see the alterations which had been made in my short absence. A Brussels carpet had been laid down instead of the old floorcloth, which I do confess had been worn out long since; the old rectorial chair, the venerable gift of its more venerable donor Archbishop Secker, in which many an abstruse text had been deeply studied, and many an unruly youth of either sex had been reprov'd, had given place to a square-armed red leather seat and back lounge, moving me away upon brazen castors. The old inkstand, which had served the vestry-room from the overthrow of the round heads, now disappeared, and a handsome silver stand-dish, with cut glasses, and wax taper; a small mahogany stand for my watch, and a letter bracket for "post and delivery," had insensibly found their way upon a single-claw mahogany writing table, too narrow to hold any other books than a red morocco cover for a quire of gilt-edged paper. I sighed to think that I could never study at such a table, or with such apparatus; but on lifting up my eyes in this ejaculation, I beheld all the old shelves removed that had held the whole body of divinity from the Reformation; and above them, alas, instead of the venerable Bezas and the Melancthons; the rectors of the parish in their almost sable grizzels and stiff bands; the champions of orthodoxy down to the Horsleys and the Marshs; all these had given place to the more modern worthies of our Episcopal Bench in glazed mezzotinto—Moore, Horne, Vernon, Sutton, Barrington, Howley, Luxmore, Van Mildert, Andrewes, and Kay.

But when I cast a hasty glance over the book-shelves, the strength of divinity which they had supported for centuries presented something very alarming to my distressed anticipations! for be it known and acknowledged, that, by force of time and diligent service, all the collection had well done their duty, and their covers were not only become dark brown, but many had lost their ancient red leather lettering. All the copies of Mosheim Du Pin, and Warner, could well correspond with the date of the remotest Ecclesiastical History. Josephus, Athanasius, Theodoret, and a train of carefully collected copies of the Fathers—the Homilies of the Church, and a grave set of Commentaries from Fuller to Hewlett, were all removed to the

the dark shades of the room, because they did not correspond with the table, the chair, and the carpet; and in their places I discovered in gorgeous bindings the *Travels into all Nations*, Maundrel, Cook, Clarke, Aeerbi, Weld, and of every country except our own!

My old Collection of Sermons, than which no other Clergyman could boast of so valuable an assortment, and from which I had been accustomed to serve myself most liberally without any fear of detection, (for there is no gallery in my church,) had all taken their flight to the upper shelves, quite out of my occasional reach, and which will oblige me to order from London a mahogany set of library steps; and their places were filled up with all the arrangements of Dr. Drake's Essayists, Mrs. Barbauld's well-selected novels, with those of Sir Walter Scott, and his edition of Dryden; Johnson, Steevens, and Malone's Shakspeare; and Bell's Poets; Hume and Smollett in morocco with gilt leaves; Robertson and Laing to correspond; and these being of the same size, superseded a course of Sermons and Holy Living of Jer. Collier, Wm. Sherlock, and his son the Bishop, Ogden, Balguy, Barrow, and Clarke. Indeed I found the Parish Register re-bound in purple Russia, with silver clasps. I did confess this marvellous change, and just as I had

begun my lamentations at seeing so many old friends with new faces, my Churchwardens entered to congratulate my return, and my family hastily fled, clapping their hands, that I had not turned them out of doors.

Now, my dear friend, let me assure you, that after the duties of the day were closed, I betook myself most seriously to consider how it would be possible to acquit myself next month, when I am appointed to preach the Visitation Sermon; for all my customary materials are so far out of my reach, that I must suffer great fatigue in resorting to my venerable assistants, and my mind is now too much engaged with my new associates to prepare any thing suitable to my purpose; I am now continually afraid that I am quoting Clarke and Weld, instead of Paul and Stephen! The new system of chemistry, steam, gas, and phlogiston, have already seized upon my brain, and utterly exterminated Hooker and Pearson! I shall think myself very fortunate if my Sermon should pass unnoticed, and the Visitation close without any censure of it from my Diocesan; for I am certain that the rage for improvements, or the new mania which has seized all my family, has nearly conquered myself, and for ever shut the door to all my former ambition of obtaining an Episcopal Chair! A. H.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—WILTSHIRE.

HISTORY.

(Continued from p. 414.)

“Heard ye the din of battle bray,
Lance to lance, and horse to horse?” GRAY.

- 520. Cerdic laid siege to Banbury Castle, but was so completely defeated by Arthur, as not to be able again to take the field for seven years.
- 552. Kenrie routed the Britons, and established himself at Old Sarum.
- 556. Kenrie again defeated the Britons at Banbury, in consequence of which Wiltshire became incorporated with Wessex.
- 590. Ceolric rebelling against his uncle Ceaulin, completely defeated him at Wednesbury.
- 652. A severe battle fought at Bradford between Kenwalph, King of Wessex, and his kinsman Cuthred, in which the King was successful.
- 658. Cenwellus, King of Wessex, defeated the Britons at Pen.
- 695*. A bloody battle fought at Great Bedwin between Wulfhere, King of Mercia, and Escuin, Governor of Wessex, in which the former was defeated.
- 821 or 823. Egbert, King of Wessex, fought a successful battle against Beornwulf the Mercian, at Wilton.
- 853. Ethelwulf, on his return from an expedition against the Welsh, resided at Chippenham, where the nuptials of his daughter were celebrated.

* Some Historians write 675.

854. Ethelwulf executed at Wilton the charter by which he conveyed the whole *tythes* of his kingdom to the Clergy.
871. A bloody battle fought at Marden between King Ethelred and the Danes, in which the former was defeated, and died soon after of his wounds. In this or the succeeding year, Alfred obtained a victory over the Danes at Wilton, after a sanguinary contest.
875. Castle Combe Castle, said to be demolished by the Danes. [This is, however, doubtful.]
878. The Danes entered the county, plundering and destroying wherever they came, at which time Malmsbury was assaulted and burnt. When Alfred engaged the Danes by treaty to quit the Kingdom, they treacherously possessed Chippenham, and being strengthened by arrivals, at last compelled Alfred to go into retirement. Alfred having afterwards collected a considerable force in the vicinity of Selwood, sallied upon the unsuspecting Danes at Eddington, who fled to Bratton Castle, which they were forced to surrender after a siege of 14 days. In memory of this it is said a white horse was cut by the Saxons on the slope of the hill, by paring off the surface turf in the shape of a horse.
905. Ethelwald entered Wiltshire with an army of Danes to assert his pretensions to the throne of Wessex. He put to death all the inhabitants of the tract of Braden Forest; but did not advance farther than Cricklade.
939. Athelstan defeated the Danes at Sodbury*. The men of Malmsbury displayed great courage.
954. A synod held at Bradford, in which the treacherous St. Dunstan was elected Bp. of Worcester.
960. Edgar held a great council at Old Sarum, when several laws were enacted.
977. A synod held at Calne, at which a most diabolical act was effected by St. Dunstan. In consequence another was held at Amesbury†. Stephen went to Wilton with the intention of fortifying the nunnery, but the Earl of Gloucester unexpectedly set the town on fire.
1001. A bloody battle fought at Pen, in which the Danes overthrew the Saxons under Cola and Eadsigus.
1002. The Danes barbarously murdered by King Ethelred.
1003. Sweyn, King of Denmark, pillaged and burnt Old Sarum and Wilton, returning to his ships laden with wealth.
1006. The Danes defeated by the men of Wiltshire, near Kennet.
1011. Sweyn once more passed through Wiltshire, imposing very heavy contributions. King Ethelred lay sick at Corsham, but his son Edmund obliged them to fly to their ships.
1016. Canute, with an army of Danes, plundered Cricklade. They were defeated by the army under King Edmund Ironside at Pen, and at Great Shers-ton‡; in the latter engagement he with difficulty gained the victory.
1066. William I. after the victory at Battle, came to Stourton House, where he was met by the Abbot of Glastonbury, and the grandes of the western parts. Attended by his nobles, he went to Old Sarum, to receive the homage of the principal landholders, who then became his vassals§.
1095. A great council held at Old Sarum by William II.; which impeached Wm. Earl de Owe, or de Ou, of high treason, for conspiring to raise Stephen Earl of Albemarle to the throne. His cruel punishment shews the barbarity of the age.
1100. Henry I. held his Court at Old Sarum for some months; and again in 1106.
1116. Henry I. held a council at Old Sarum of all the nobles and barons of the realm, to do homage to his son William, as his successor to the English throne. This council is considered the origin of English Parliaments.
1139. Stephen seized the castles of Salisbury, Devizes, and Malmesbury, from

* Leland, Itin. vii. p. 96. Mr. Hobbes, Malmes. Vit. Author. Seip. p. 1, considers the engagement to have occurred near the town.

† See Britton's "Beauties of Wiltshire," vol. ii. p. 229-30. See however Lingard's History of England, vol. i. on this subject.

‡ Some place it at Shire-stones, Worcestershire.

§ Some place this under 1086.

Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, his nephew Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and another nephew, after an obstinate resistance.

1140. Stephen besieged Malmsbury.

1141. April 25, Devizes Castle besieged by Robert Fitzherbert, who boasted he would be master of all the country from Wiltshire to London, but John the Governor of Marlborough took him, and had him hung.—The Empress Maud took up her abode in Ludgershall Castle in her flight from Winchester to Devizes.

1142. Old Sarum taken possession of by the Empress.

1150. Trowbridge Castle besieged and taken by Stephen.

1152. Henry of Anjou, son of Maud, entered England to support his claim to the crown. Soon after his landing he laid siege to Malmsbury, which, together with the Castle, he took in a very short time; and soon afterwards the Jordan's Tower, which had held out, surrendered. Stephen proceeded to Malmsbury to offer him battle, but the inclemency of the weather compelled him to retire to London.

1164. Henry II. held a council at Clarendon Palace, in which were past the "Constitutions of Clarendon."

1193. During the imprisonment of Richard I. John his brother, afterwards King, seized many towns and castles, and among them Marlborough.

1194. Soon after Richard's return from captivity, Marlborough Castle was reduced by Archbishop Hubert.

1225. Henry III. and Hubert de Burgh arrived at Salisbury, in the Cathedral of which they performed their offerings.

1233. Hubert de Burgh confined at Devizes Castle, whence he escaped to the high altar of the Parish Church, from which he was again seized and re-conducted to the Castle. The guards who took him were excommunicated; and he shortly afterwards released.

1258. Henry III. and his Court attended the dedication of Salisbury Cathedral. He came from Clarendon.

1267. A Parliament summoned to meet at Marlborough.

1297. A Parliament held at Salisbury to consult on the best mode of opposing Philip of France, who had seized Guienne. The Earls of Norfolk and Hereford would not assist him, but retired, with thirty others, from Salisbury, in open rebellion.

1317. Edward II. summoned a Parliament to meet at Clarendon, but the Barons, apprehensive of treachery, neglected to attend.

1328. A Parliament held at Salisbury, in which the Earl of Lancaster intended to impeach the odious Mortimer. The latter procured an order that none should appear armed in the assembly. The nobles being suspicious of his design, retired to Winchester, leaving the Clergy wholly to deliberate. Scarcely had they entered upon the dispatch of business, when Mortimer broke into the hall with a band of armed men, threatening them with death if they presumed to speak or enact any resolution contrary to his pleasure.

1357. During the ravages of the Plague, Edward III. John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, spent the summer at Clarendon.

1358. Edward and his Queen spent the summer at Marlborough and Corsham.

1450. On the breaking out of Jack Cade's rebellion, the tenants of the Bishop of Salisbury joined in the insurrection. On June 29 they seized the Bishop in his palace at Eddington while celebrating mass, and dragging him to a neighbouring hill, barbarously stoned him to death.

1457. Henry VI. visited Salisbury, and lodged at the deanery. He sat with his lords in the Bishop's Palace, to pass judgment on some traitors.

1471. Edward IV. passed through Malmsbury as he advanced to meet Queen Margaret at Tewkesbury.

1473. Edward IV. visited Salisbury.

1483. Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, by whose influence and exertions Richard III. was advanced to the Throne, was executed at Salisbury.

1486. Henry VII. visited Salisbury, and was met by the Corporation on Alderbury Common.

1516. Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine visited Salisbury.

1535. Henry VIII. escorted his Queen Anne Boleyn thither.

1536. On March 20, Henry VIII. married Lady Jane Seymour at Wolf-hall.

1552. Ed-

1574. Queen Elizabeth entertained by the Earl of Pembroke at Clarendon. She also visited Salisbury.
1579. In September Elizabeth at Wilton received the French Ambassadors.
1603. King James I. visited Salisbury, where he was royally entertained. He, together with his Queen and Prince Henry, spent some weeks at Wilton-house. He also visited other mansions in Wiltshire, as he did again in the years 1607, 1609, 1613, 1615, 1618, 1620, and 1623; each time passing a day or two at Salisbury.
1625. Charles I. was at Salisbury; and again in 1635.
1632. When Charles I. was at Salisbury, a boy aged 15 was hanged, drawn, and quartered, for saying he would buy a pistol to kill the King.
1643. In May Sir Edward Hungerford besieged Wardour Castle, but was boldly withstood by *twenty-five fighting men*, under the command of the Lady Arundel, for a considerable time; till at last they surrendered. The learned and illustrious Mr. Chillingworth was here when it was taken.—A severe battle between the two parties at Albourne, in September.—The royalists, under the King and Rupert beat the enemy under Essex.—Charles I. lodged at Malmesbury, in his way to Cirencester.—Waller after he had taken Chichester moved quick through Wiltshire, with near 2000 light horse and dragoons, and took Malmesbury; which was retaken the same year. Prince Maurice took the Mayor of Salisbury prisoner for not assisting the King.
1644. Woodhouse garrisoned by a party of the Parliament forces, under the command of Major Wansey, and closely pressed in siege by Lord Inchiquin with his Irish forces. Ludlow advanced to Warminster, intending to raise the siege, but not being strong enough, retreated, after a short skirmish, towards Salisbury. He lost all but 30 out of his 200 horse.—After the battle of Lansdown the royalists retreated to Chippenham, where they offered battle to Waller; but being refused, marched to Devizes, where they were besieged by Waller, who was entirely overthrown by the re-inforcing troops of Lord Wilmot, at Roundaway-hill.
1645. Cromwell took the Castle of Devizes, and assaulted Malmesbury.
1648. In July, Devizes besieged by the Parliamentarians under Waller, but some royal troops coming to its assistance, Waller was completely routed, 600 being killed on the spot, and 900 taken prisoners.
1655. Penruddock, Groves, Jones, &c. with 200 horse, marched to Salisbury, seized the Sheriffs and Judges, then present at the assizes, and proclaimed Charles II. King. If this troop had been supported by their associates in other parts, the Restoration would at that time have been effected by force of arms.
1663. Charles II. magnificently entertained at Longleat by Sir James Thynne.
1665. Charles II. went to Salisbury on account of the plague in London.
1671. Charles II. slept at Wilton House on his way to Plymouth. The next day he breakfasted at the Bishop's Palace, Salisbury.
1683. Several members of the royal family entertained by the city of Salisbury at an expence of 1,500*l*.
1688. James II. went to Sarum with his army to oppose the Prince of Orange, but soon returned to London. *The Crown on the top of the Council House, Salisbury, fell down!*
1722. August 29 George I. and the Prince of Wales reviewed the forces encamped within two miles of Salisbury.
1778. George III. and his Queen entertained by the Bishop of Salisbury. His Majesty reviewed the dragoons on Comb Down, and afterwards visited the Earl of Pembroke at Wilton.
1789. George III. and his Queen, visited the Marquis of Bath, at Longleat.
- * * * The following events deserve to be noticed, though I have not been able to ascertain the precise years in which they occurred.

A sanguinary battle fought at Commerford* between the Mercians under Earl Æthelmund, and Wurstan, Earl of Wiltshire.—King Stephen went to Wilton, with the intent of fortifying the nunnery, but the Earl of Gloucester unexpectedly set the town on fire. (*To be continued.*) S. T.

Errata. P. 126, l. 1, 4, read Barbury; l. 10, read Cenwauls.—P. 127, l. 20, read Bradon; l. 27, dele from "Stephen went" to "town on fire," l. 29.—P. 128, l. 8, from bottom, for 1473, read 1478.

* Some have fixed the scene of action erroneously at Kempford, co. Gloucester.

SINGULARITIES FROM BOYHOOD TO AGE. BY A SEPTUAGENARIAN CORRESPONDENT, LATELY DECEASED.

No. I.

MY father and mother were married when neither was older than 19, at the parish church, Kingston, near Portsmouth. Some property possessed by my mother made their circumstances, from the first, comfortable. They had three sons and two daughters; the latter died in infancy; the sons were all designed by my father to be brought up to the church. The reason of this plan I never was able to determine; he had not the least interest; but, as he was a man of the most virtuous integrity, I have supposed that he considered the clerical profession as the best passage through this life to a better.

For himself, he declined an offer of the office of Naval Storekeeper at Antigua. His death was sudden, at the early age of 40. A gentleman (to whom I afterwards served my apprenticeship) and his two nieces had been on a visit to our house; and on the third day after their return home received intelligence of my father's decease. There were four persons on the Dock-yard establishment at that period, who have never been surpassed for integrity, application, and neat penmanship. My father, one of these four, for three years had not a Sunday to himself. Another was Mr. Russel, the Clerk of the Rope-yard, who prevented the fatal effects threatened by the fire which originated with the incendiary Jack the Painter, and for which that culprit suffered. Russel was introduced to his Majesty at a levee held in the Commissioner's House, and received the Royal thanks for his attention. Many years after he carried his grandson to Eton College, and went on the Terrace of Windsor Castle when the King was there on a Sunday evening; his Majesty recognized him in the crowd, stopt and spoke to him, asked his business from home, and wished his grandson might become a good man.

At the time of my father's death my elder brother was on the foundation at Winchester. As soon as the messenger of evil tidings entered his chamber, he said, "Charles, my father is dead; he died at four this morning." He afterwards used to say that he awoke with this remarkable, though

not unexampled, impression. Dr. Warton shook my brother's hand with affection as he departed for Trinity College, Oxford; for he lost his election to New College. My younger brother was also a faithful priest; so that two out of three became what their good father wished,—I should think in every respect.

Left orphans at an early age, an excellent mother redoubled her attention to us. She taught me to write, and her "copies" were all aphorisms. One under the letter B was: "Be timely wise rather than wise in time." How often have I had to regret want of attention to this!

My mother's character possessed some singularities. On the 30th of January she would come down to breakfast dressed in a black sack with long ruffles broadly hemmed at the elbows, black gloves, and black fan; she allowed us but a single cup of tea and a single slice of bread and butter, and when a little murmuring on the subject took place with myself and younger brother, said: "Children, do you know what day it is?—when you come from church you shall have more to eat. You will thank me when you become men for forming this impression on your minds. Your family has been reduced, and your country placed under great sufferings by the events of this day."—Again, when speaking of the Revolution, she would say, "Ah! William was only a Dutch Presbyterian!" Time has since in a great measure dispensed with the commemoration of these events. The Houses of Parliament now adjourn to avoid keeping the 30th of January;—and black sacks are forgotten to be worn by gentlemen!

I was sent to Ruben Burrow's school, where Ware the oculist (the elder of that name) was my schoolfellow; he was a clever fellow at Algebra.

I played at Portsmouth on the poop-royal of the old Royal Ann, a first rate; and when she was broken up, collected a phial of quicksilver from her keels. Query. How came it there?

I went into the head of the old Britannia, a group or complication of figures, and large enough inside for a table to stand, at which six persons might sit.—What a difference has since taken place in the construction of ships! Heads are now only busts! The Guadaloupe Frigate, Capt. (after-

wards

wards Admiral) Cornwallis, was the first that had a painted side, and the figure head of various colours. We called her the Nancy Dawson. Turpentine sides and yellow heads were the general costume.

I saw the Princess Dowager of Wales walking through Portsmouth, leaning on the arm of Commissioner Hughes; she, in a close black hood, as a covering for the head, like a modern quakeress; he in full uniform, and a Ramilies wig, covering his shoulder with abundance of flowing curls; her head the size of a cocoa-nut, his like an owl in an ivy-bush. At an early age I received an impression of the absurdity of fashions, and considered the best covering for the human body was, that which was most easy,—a jacket and trowsers. I would not use pantaloons, thinking they were a French fashion, till, at the repairs of Worcester Cathedral, the body of King John was discovered in a pair, and then I adopted them as an old English fashion.

The chimes of Portsmouth Church used to play: "The world, my dear Mira, is full of deceit!"—a truism I experienced many years afterwards.

The coach from Portsmouth to London carried 26 sailors "on the deck" and in the large square basket behind; it started 4 A. M. and arrived at 8 P. M. Fifty times since I have travelled the distance by the coach between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

At 14 I was offered to the Storekeeper of the Dockyard with a premium of 150*l.* for a Clerkship of 30*l.* *per ann.* That place I could have well filled, having been for some months in the office during the day, and to school at night (for I ever kept close to work); but I was rejected as too young. Two lads of bad character were, however, about the same time admitted; and it was for want of proper attention to this that the Navy Board ultimately took from the Storekeeper the privilege of filling the vacancies, and retained it under its own control.

But what was to become of *me*? The London friend was to be my patron, and to London I went. He came down to Portsmouth on business, and I returned with him. The Thames and shipping did not astonish me, as they might an inland country boy; on the contrary, the river appeared narrow, and the shipping small and dirty. Comparisons are early formed.

The junior clerk, whom I accompanied to learn my way about town, was a long-legged thoughtful Scotchman; he walked as Londoners do—quick,—the head a spur to the heels. One thing he did tell me, and only one: "that's the Monument;" and he was off in the twinkling of an eye, whilst I had to twist through twenty persons to overtake him. These perambulations often repeated soon taught me to take my bearings and distances; and a few weeks enabled me to be despatched alone with the banker's book and other papers. I bought a map, and occupied a post at the corner of some lane to acquire information by examining it. And now no twopenny postman knows the town better, or where to cross with more advantage to save two yards of ground. Saturday at last became heavy days for these undertakings; I used to be out from 10 to 3, and had upwards of 20 places to call at; nor did I quit letter-copying till 10 at night, at which hour the post used in those days to call for inland letters.

A youth, and a stranger, when the Counting House business was over, I found my best companions in the contents of Lane's Circulating Library, and never had a lonely hour. I never broke the Sabbath but once, when I went to Kensington Gardens with my Master's footman out of livery. He was the son of a decent tradesman of Sudbury, and in 1815 published a volume of serious poetry. He also played admirably on the flute, and composed some duets that I might join him. His family were weavers, all musical, and a band of themselves.

The time was now arrived when I was destined to be placed in an office of trust. At 19 I was despatched to the West Indies in the capacity of a Supercargo. The confidence thus reposed, drew from me a letter to my good old master, declaring my determination to act worthily of it. This letter was shewn by him to my friends, accompanied with the kindest remarks. A party was formed by my master to take me in his sailing-boat, and put me on board the ship in the Lower Hope, and then proceed on a voyage of pleasure to Margate. I bid him farewell,—jumped on board, summoned the crew, and, as he sailed away, gave him three cheers.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

HAVING very lately had occasion to peruse the very able and interesting History of the Anglo-Saxons, by Sharon Turner, I was pleased to find, that notwithstanding the many subsequent years, and commercial and political connexions which have engaged the attention and communication of this Country with all others, yet how numerous are the institutions, and far greater the original terms in our modern language, which retain, through every part of our improvements, a strict assimilation and identity with those of our Saxon ancestors. This research has carried me back more than a 1000 years, and traced the original footsteps of a race whom we cannot venerate for their virtues, but to whom we owe many obligations for their valour; who form an important link in the chain of our destiny, and wove the banners of our maritime glory. It appeared to me that a few selections from their language will excite an agreeable surprise to see how closely united we are with those of our ancestors, and that neither the Roman dominion of 476 previous years, nor the subsequent Danish irruptions, nor the Norman invasion, nor all the foreign influence which continued during the reigns of 54 monarchs, have been able to eradicate the language of the Saxons, who were governed by a disunited octarchy during 620 years, from Vortigern to William of Normandy.

It does nowhere appear why the Romans thought fit to improve Britain so little, and to relinquish their long dominion over it; nor how blinded their quick-sighted policy and power of arms was to succeed so ill in this island. As their government of it weakened, they yielded to the enterprising sway of Saxon pirates, who found it well worth their while to fix themselves in the establishments which they had formed; to adopt, even in their rudeness, many of their useful arts and enjoyments; and to become, in their stead, the founders of a rival greatness, far surpassing them in dignity, in dominion, and in power!

The simplicity of Saxon times was coeval with the customs of barter, and the little value set upon money, according to modern estimation; thus at Dover, when the King's messenger arrived, the burghers had to pay threepence for transporting his horse in winter,

and twopence in summer; and they also provided a steersman and helper, —2 Turner, p. 108.

The Gilds and Burghers contributed to the King's, or to the Lord's revenue, sometimes in systers of honey, and sometimes in money. Ninety of them at Bath yielded 60 shillings, and personal services, by which they held rights which have been since transmitted to their posterity.

When the Saxons settled in England, they ceased to be pirates; higher prospects opened before them; fertile lands, flowing rivers, woods peopled with cattle, and all the beneficial arts of the spindle, the distaff, the ploughshare, and the progress to habitation, possession, and property, rendered maritime robbery needless; and the rights of social life exalted their nature.

I now proceed to the derivations selected.

BRIDE AND BRIDE-GROOM.—From Bryd-guma. Guma means a man, which word we have perverted into groom. Bryd implies marriage; hence also the bride.

The Welsh for marriage is priodas; and priodvab is a bridegroom; priodi, to marry; all these in composition change into the initial B.

THE DEUCE.—The venerable Bede, in his Commentary on Luke, mentions demons appearing to men as females, and to women as men, whom he says the Gauls call Dusii, the presumed origin of our word Deuce.—Turner, p. 17.

The deuce is in him, means the demon or devil is in him.

The name of idol was wig; and the altar was wighed, a table or bed for the idol.

FREEMEN, as well as Serving-men, were in the employment or service of superiors. Among their laws it is prescribed that, "if any give flesh to his servants on fast-days, whether they be free or servile, he must compensate for the pillory."—So in the laws of Ina, "if a Freeman work on a Sunday without his Lord's orders, he shall lose his liberty, or pay sixty shillings.—Leg. Inæ. 15. 2 Turn. 95.

A Freeman was respected as well in his station as in punishments for offences committed by or against him; and if reduced to slavery, he was called a white theow, or penal slave.

"Theow, or esue, or slave, had no political existence or social consideration."

tion." P. 96. They were bought, sold, and conveyed and bequeathed, and are often enumerated by name with their posterity; and a late law enjoined that no Christian, or innocent man should be sold from them.—Laud. Wilk. Leg. Sax. p. 107. Malms. 1. 3. Personal slavery at Bristol abolished by the preaching of Wulfstan. Ibid. 99. Manumission, both by gift and by will, to slaves, was frequent, and is traced up to Edgar's time. Sometimes absolutely, sometimes on a condition annexed. Documents of this kind are in preservation, where the freedom was purchased as a charitable act by some patron for five shillings, or two shillings, signed and duly attested (p. 101), and sometimes the slaves purchased their freedom with their own savings. They were sometimes declared free at the altar; and the synod in 816 enjoined that at the death of a Bishop his English slaves, who had been reduced to slavery in his life-time, should be freed. Spel. Conc. 330.

Without the possession of a certain quantity of landed property, the dignity of sitting in the *wittena-gemot* could not be enjoyed, not even by a person who was of distinguished or noble birth, p. 92. Honour might be acquired by descent, by property, by office, by freedom; but the distinction of property was a still higher qualification for the gemot. This is a very high authority against the arguments for universal suffrage.

HYDE OF LAND.—Hynde of Land gave distinction to their owners as Twyhyndum, Syxhyndum, and Twelfhyndum. This also shews that not only the Hyde of Land, but the numbers in common use at this time are the same as those in the Saxon æra.

HOCUS-POCUS.—There were two personages feared in the North of Europe in Saxon times; from whose names words have become very familiar to ourselves! one was Ochus-Boehus, a magician and demon; the other was Neccus, a malign deity, who frequented the waters. If any perished in whirlpools, or by cramp, or by bad swimming, he was thought to be seized by Neccus. Steel was supposed to expel him, and therefore all who bathed threw some little pieces of steel into the water for that purpose. It is probable that we see here the origin of Hocus-pocus and Old Nick.—2 Turner, 17.

KNIGHT.—The Anglo-Saxons distinguished the period between childhood and manhood by the term *cuithade*, knighthood. It is stated in Ina's Laws, that a knight of ten winters old might give evidence; and Bede's expression of a boy about eight years old, is translated by Alfred, "*wæs eahta wintra enight*."

LUCKY DAYS may be traced to our Saxon ancestors, who, says Turner, 2. 23, adopted from Chaldea the notion that the celestial luminaries influenced the fortunes of mankind, and operated powerfully on the Saxon mind. Affairs were thought to be undertaken with better chance on peculiar days, and the full or new moon was the indication of the auspicious season.

The sun was addressed as a female, and the moon as a male.

MILK.—Tri-milchi, the month of May; so called, because their cattle were then milked three times a day; which also proves the Saxon origin of the word.

BOOK—BOC.—Beech, bark wood; on which letters were either cut or impressed. So the same word in Welch, *gwydd*, is a tree or wood, used to denote a book for the same reason. P. 30.

MORGEN, or Marriage-gift, a present to the Bride by the Husband on the day after their marriage; intended, says Mr. Turner, 2. 83, as a compliment to the ladies for honouring a suitor with their preference, and for submitting to the duties of wedlock. If she survived him, having children, she had half his property if she chose to live with them; but if she was childless, his paternal relations took his possessions and the morgen gift; also if she chose another husband. This morgen gift laid the foundation of modern settlements and trusts. Wilk. Leg. Sax. p. 7.

STOOL.—On the death of the father, the child (*cild*) was ordered to remain under the mother's care, who was to provide it with sustenance; for this she was to be allowed six shillings, a cow in summer, and an ox in winter; but his relations were to occupy the *frum-stol*, the head seat, until the boy came of age. Wilk. 20.

TUMBLE.—Tumbling and dancing seem to have been synonymous, as they are both represented by the verb *tumbian*. The Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel mentions that the daughter

ter of Herodias tumble before Herod; and the word for dancing is tumbere. It is probable that the mode of dancing included much tumbling. 2 Turn. 76. Probably the morris-dancing, and those on the summer theatres, used in pantomimes, and in the theatrical booths at fairs, take their origin from this ancient date of more than 1000 years.

These instances are sufficient to remind the inquirer of the object stated at the beginning of this letter; many more selections might of course have been made, but these will excite his interest, and, without fatiguing his attention, afford him some amusement in his present recreation. A. H.

List of Pictures at HOLME LACY, co. HEREFORD, taken by JOSEPH GULSTON, Esq. in 1785.

LOBBY ROOM.

LADY NOEL, a daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough.

Two French Ladies, unknown, both in ovals.

Digby, an Irish Bishop, black, wig and gown.

Two black portraits over the door, unknown; one like Kenelm Digby.

A man unknown.

SMALL EATING ROOM.

Partridges, and other ornaments, carved by Gibbons; very fine.

GREAT ROOM.

Charles the First, over the Chimney, whole-length, in white Sattin, very fine, by Vandyke. (The same as Strange's print.)

Sir James, father of Viscount Scudamore, whole-length, in black and gold armour; very large, tilting spear in his right hand; white laced apron, flying sash over his shoulder, black boots.

Lady Digby, whole-length, leaning on a pedestal; by Sir Godfrey Kneller, very fine.

Sir John Packington, whole-length, with an immense ruff; white and black dress reaching half-way down his thighs; white breeches and stockings in one.

Unknown whole-length, full front; small falling ruff, red sash and gloves, staff in his right hand, and buttons all down the front of his black doublet.

Lady Packington, whole-length, red

hair, ruff and farthingale, white dress, embroidered with flowers, and puffed arms.

The Duchess of Norfolk's mother when young, and her Grandmother, whole-length, in green blue mantle; her mother is sitting by the side of a font.

Three figures, whole-length, in Vandyke dresses, called the three Penderils. By the style of the picture, I should think it foreign; one of them is playing on a Spanish guitar.

"Lewis XIII. aged 38, 1630, Beaubours fecit;" whole-length; pearl and white slashed dress; trunk hose, breeches and stockings; staff in his right hand; robe of Francee.

Anne of Austria, grosse de huit mois, 1638, aged 27, "Beaubrun fecit," in black dress, with lace.

DRAWING ROOM.

Charles II. when a boy, a long green robe, capped red table, over the door.

Earl and Countess of Southampton, by Sir Peter Lely, a fine double-portrait; the Earl sitting; black cloak, with a very large star on it; white sleeves; white staff in his hand; blue ribbon; and long hair; his lady is in yellow, standing.

Charles I. in black and white slashed; ribbon round his neck; taggs; ruff; left hand negligently holding the handle of his sword; star on his cloak.

Henrietta-Maria, in black, hands across James II. in armour, with long wig, laced cravat, and ribbon across; an oval painting.

Anne of Austria, in yellow, sitting with Lewis XIV. when a baby, swaddled up, a blue ribbon on her lap; a curious picture.

A most elegant beautiful portrait of a lady sitting in an elbow chair, dressed in white, with a brown and flowered robe loose, which her arms pass through; a red and black flowered petticoat; the cap, &c. like those of Mary Queen of Scots; she has a ruff; her right hand with a glove on, and a glove belonging to the other hand in it, negligently falls over the corner of a table by her; her left is in her dress; red chair, table, and curtain, within a garland of flowers, is inscribed 12 March, 1614," under it "nospring till now;" she has a bracelet of pearl on her left wrist.

This lady can be no other than the notorious

torious Countess of Essex, who was divorced, and married Car, Earl of Somerset in December 1613. The Spring of 1614 was the first she ever had seen according to her wishes*.

A man and woman in black, both unknown; he with a ruff, cloak, hand on his sword, and black bonnet; she with a row of pearls in her hand, and an anchor round her neck.

Three portraits; two gentlemen and one lady, by Sir Peter Lely, unknown; the lady in an oval.

NEXT ROOM.

Man over the door, in gilt armour, red sash, &c. ruff; oval.

Two ladies over the other two doors, both unknown; one in white satin, the other in red.

STAIRCASE.

Here are several French portraits, &c. unknown.

Prince de Condé, in black and gold armour, with ribbon across.

James I. when a boy, 1574, with a cap, ruff, green breeches, pink stockings, and a hawk in his left hand; a curious whole-length.

Cardinal Mazarine.

Lewis XIII. a boy in black armour, and white sash.

Anne of Austria, a head, black veil, and plain band.

Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in a white and gold ribbed waistcoat, a brown cloak with gold buttons dependant from the shoulder, his hand on his sword, little ruffles, feather, beard and whiskers, and collar of the garter.

Henry IV. of France, in black, with white sash, a ruff, with a beard and white hair.

Philip II. of Spain, a head only.

Queen of Bohemia, small.

Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange.

Ernest, Count of Mansfield.

Christian, Prince of Brunswick.

Maurice, Prince of Orange, 1628.

Queen Elizabeth, full front, very finely dressed in pompadour and gold, im-

mense ruff, very yellow, or red hair, and a fan in her right hand.

A long passage gallery is hung with prints, but none are curious.

The table in the Servants' Hall is twenty-four feet long, and three wide, of one plank of oak; on the South side of the house is a noble gravel walk, twenty-four feet wide, and nearly half a mile long.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 5.

IT is with great pleasure I see it announced that Chantrey's large statue of Dr. Cyril Jackson was last month placed in Christ Church, Oxford; and that it is generally pronounced to be one of the finest pieces of sculpture the University can boast. The resemblance has been taken from the Doctor's portrait by Owen.

The Cathedral of Winchester has just received a monument to the memory of the late venerable Prelate, Dr. Brownlow North. It is erected at the East end of the church.

A handsome monument is also just raised, in the Church of Canford Magna, co. Dorset, to the memory of Admiral Russell, of whom you gave so long and interesting a Memoir in vol. xciv. ii. p. 369. It consists of a large tablet of statuary marble, raised on a dove-coloured ground, surmounted by appropriate naval trophies, and with the Admiral's arms, and motto "Che sara sara," below. It was executed by Mr. H. Harris, of Poole, and is highly creditable to his abilities.

The tablet contains the following inscription,—a just statement of the gallant officer's naval career:

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Macnamara Russel, esq. Admiral of the White, late Commander-in-Chief in the North Seas. He actively served his country seventy years, with ardour, bravery, and ability, and combated her enemies in thirty-six engagements. His most undaunted spirit of enterprise during the first revolutionary wars of America and France was unrivalled. In 1784 he was offered the honour of knighthood, and at the

* It may be so; but we are not entirely convinced. According to the old manner of dating, the 12th of March, 1614, was in the Spring of the year 1614-15, whilst the Spring of 1613 (that is 1613-14) was the first after the Countess's shameless marriage. We are inclined to regard the motto "No Spring till now!" rather as a compliment, (not extravagant in those times,) paid to the lady's beauty by the painter or some other admirer, than as having any particular allusion. Still the portrait may very probably be the beautiful but "rotten branch of the Howards," as Sir Francis Bacon termed her. If the picture be still at Holme Lacy, the question may be decided by reference to her engraved portraits. EDIT.

close of his brilliant career he received the warmest acknowledgments from the Admiralty, for his superior conduct as a Naval Chief. His successful blockade of the Texel during the threatened invasion of our shores, was conducted on a new and admirable system of his own. He was the first who had ever dared to anchor a fleet there, in the strongest gales of a northern winter, and on an enemy's lee shore! Heligoland surrendered to him, by which he secured invaluable advantages to his country. The magnanimous, intrepid, and generous heart of a British seaman was united in him with the urbanity of a courtier. He departed this life on the 22d day of July 1824, in his 85th year. Elizabeth, his wife, died on the 2d day of March, 1818, in her 66th year. This tribute to departed inestimable worth is affectionately inscribed by his son-in-law, George Edward Paley."

Still more recently than the preceding, an elegant Grecian tablet of white marble has been erected to the memory of Lord Byron in the Church of Hucknall Torcard, about four miles from Newstead Abbey. It bears the following judicious inscription:

"In the vault beneath, where many of the ancestors of his mother are buried, lie the remains of GEORGE GORDON NOEL BYRON, Lord Byron of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, the Author of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' He was born in London on the 22d of January, 1788; he died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, on the 19th April, 1824, engaged in the glorious attempt to restore that country to her ancient freedom and renown. His sister, the Honourable Augusta Maria Leigh, placed this tablet to his memory."

Mr. URBAN,

Lea Hall, near Birmingham, Aug. 12.

YOUR Correspondent, "R. I." Gent. Mag. xciv. ii. p. 290, who is in want of information respecting the family of *Baskerville*, will find in Nash's "History of Worcestershire," vol. i. p. 156, a pedigree of that family, beginning with *Nic. Basquer-vile*, who married a daughter of *Hervast*, who was brother to *Gonore*, the wife of Richard Duke of Normandy, the great grandfather of *William the Conqueror*. There are twenty-two generations recorded, terminating in co-heirs, one of whom was the mother of the first *Lord Chedworth*.

In answer to "A. Z." for information respecting the *Dineley* and *Goodere* families. I would refer him also

to Nash's "Worcestershire," vol. i. p. 272, where he will find that *Sir Edward Dineley* left an only daughter and heir, who carried the estate of Charlton to her husband, *Edward Goodere*, who was created a Baronet. *Sir Edward Goodere* died March 29, 1739. As he lived at Burghope, he probably was buried at Wellington in the county of Hereford, in which parish Burghope is situated. The Baronetage did not become extinct upon the murder of Sir John, and the execution of *Capt. Samuel Goodere* for that murder; but descended, first to Edward, the eldest son of the Captain, who died unmarried March 1761; when he was succeeded by his brother *Sir John Dyneley Goodere*, who died in 1809 a poor Knight of Windsor, where he was well-known for his eccentricities; upon his death the title became extinct (see vol. LXXIX. 1171). This last Baronet many years before his death sold the Burghope estate to *Lord Selsea*, which one of his ancestors had purchased of the heirs of *William More*, a descendant of the Mores of More Hall.—"The late *Earl Coningsby*, of Hampton Court, was used to fancy in his later years that all the most valuable estates in his neighbourhood belonged to him; and one day, full of this imagination, personally demanded possession of Burghope House, with sword in hand; Sir John Goodere, who was as mad as his Lordship, being informed of this strange and unexpected requisition, immediately sallied from his house, inflamed with fury, mounted his horse, and drawing his sword, with a true spirit of chivalry, challenged his Lordship to decide the matter by single combat. The latter perceiving the resolute countenance of the knight, turned the head of his horse, and clapping spurs, *valiantly* rode away with the utmost speed, pursued with vengeful ire by Sir John, and but just able to shelter himself under his own roof from the stroke of his infuriated opponent." *Leominster Guide*, 1808, p. 275.

The Brass Mortar mentioned by your Correspondent Mr. Yates, which I rescued from the melting-pot of a Brass-founder in Birmingham, is still in my possession, where it shall be preserved, with as much care as so ancient and curious a relic deserves.

Yours, &c.

JOHN BLOUNT.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

23. *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay. With Engravings. Vol. III. 4to. pp. 554.*

IF India be intended to form an integral part of the British Empire, no documents can be more important than those of the kind now before us. Indeed, nothing is a more plain want of policy, than the neglect of having any country intended for a permanent possession regularly mapped, and statistically investigated. A General or Commander-in-chief then knows what are the proper spots for cantonments of cavalry, what for infantry, where are the prospects of the enemy's recruiting, and so forth. When Pichegru commanded the troops in Flanders, paper placards, like those of the London street hawkers, were posted in different parts of the line of encampment, even so simple as observations of the barometer, "*It will freeze to-morrow, It will thaw to-morrow,*" and so forth. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.* And we are solemnly of opinion, that if a statistical survey is not immediately made, where the nature of the conquest renders it practicable, an omission ensues of serious moment to the lives and property of garrisons, settlers, merchants, &c. Indeed, a General, by false or defective information, may be led into measures which absolutely insure defeat. He may be carried into swamps and woods, defiles, mountainous countries, in short, into situations where, for want of previous knowledge, he is not provided with the proper tactical application of his forces. The absurdity is evident. He is required to march into a country of which he has no geographical details; perhaps to march from London to Edinburgh as the crow flies, as if his passage was through the air. In India in particular, where troops are precious, maps and statistical investigations are imperiously necessary, as to the line at least of military roads (in India we believe there are none), the practicability of passage, and the possibility of provision. Street roads should be cut from one end of British India to the other, with vicinal

GENT. MAG. August, 1825.

branches, and every thing possible should be known of the state, and manners and customs of the country. It is evident that wisdom which supposes superior reason, points out all these things with regard to every foreign possession whatever, annexed to the Crown of Great Britain. There is, therefore, a branch of knowledge which *we* would call Governmental; and as there are two dissertations in this volume, viz. the account of the Township of Lony (p. 172 seq.) and the statistical account of the Pergunna of Jumbousar, (p. 331 seq.) which ought to have been rendered unnecessary, *by Governmental publications under authority*, like the Ordnance Surveys. We have thus spoken out, with the pure intention of doing good, that of enabling St. George *ever* to overcome dragons, not for the purpose of inducing party snakes to coil around him in his sleep, and poison him.

Such are the sentiments which the present volume has suggested to us in particular, over and above the usual interest which the publications of learned Societies ought to excite in the friends of Literature.

We shall now proceed to the contents.

I. *Remarks on the state of Persia, from the Battle of Arbela in A. C. 331, to the Rise of Ardashir Babegan in A. D. 226.* By Major Vans Kenne ly.

This paper is intended to show that the Parthians were *not* a distinct people from the Persians, and that the former had not attempted to overthrow the religion of Zoroaster; that Alexander's conquest of Persia was only attended by a change of the Government, inasmuch as the lands of the vanquished were not divided amongst the principal leaders of the victorious army, nor was even the country occupied, and its possession maintained, by large bodies of troops; that the practice of the Parthian warrior taking his unerring aim, while his horse was carrying him from his enemy, is an usage which has always been as common to Persian as to Tartar tribes (p. 22); that there is no ground whatever for supposing

supposing that the Parthians ever were a Scythian people (p. 23); that no information is to be got from Muhamedan writers, because there is no reason to suppose that any ancient historian was ever translated into either Arabic or Persic, and such writers are therefore extremely ignorant of all events which have taken place in foreign countries (p. 25); that the two ceremonies of the Magi, viz. the Barsam, or holding small rods of the tamarisk in their hands, while sacrificing or reciting prayers, and their covering their mouths while standing before the sacred fire, were never practised in any other religion than that of Zoroaster (pp. 35, 51); and in sum, that Arsaces or Arshak, who founded the Monarchy known by the name of Parthian, seventy years after the Macedonian occupation, was a Persian, and that his troops and the inhabitants of the conquered country were Persian also. P. 44.

Thus it appears that the object of the paper is to establish the identity of the Parthians and Persians. The authors used are Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Justin, Tacitus, Pliny, and Polybius.

Concerning this position we have only to observe, that Parthia was never considered by the Greeks and Romans to have been any other than a province of Iran (*Persia*) proper, which province was bounded on the North by Hyriana, on the W. by Media, on the S. by Carmania, and on the E. by Aria; but that the inhabitants were not of an Aboriginal race, but Scythian emigrants. (See Sir Will. Drummond's *Origines*, i. 301.) Sir William further observes, that Parthia was the present *Erak Aghem*, a name signifying a country of barbarians, which appellation was not only due to the ancient Parthians, but is now in a greater degree to their modern descendants. (Id. 334—336. He further thinks, that in the early ages of the world Iran and India formed only one nation. (p. 361.)—Major Vans Kennedy will not admit that the Parthians were Scythians, (see the Memoir, p. 18 seq.) and very justly complains that the term Scythian is the opprobrium of ancient writers, as from its vagueness and latitude of application, it never conveys any distinct information." (p. 18.) Sir Will. Drummond lays to the charge of Isidore (*Orig.* 9. 2) the Scythian origin

of the Parthians (p. 301); but Isidore is plainly supported by Strabo and Justin: nor do we think that Major Vans Kennedy has made out his conclusion in this point,—“that there are no grounds whatever for supposing that the Parthians *ever* were a Scythian people” (p. 23); because we think that the ancients only meant that they were not aboriginal, but were of that country which *they* called *Scythia*, and which perhaps we should with the same licentiousness call *Russia*, though the nations composing that immense empire are evidently distinct tribes.

II. *Account of a bed of native sub-carbonate of Soda found in Malwa.* By Capt. John Stewart.

III. *Notes respecting the principal remains in the ruined City of Bejapoor, with traditional accounts of their Origin, &c.* By Capt. W. H. Sykes.

These ruins take date between the years 1500 and 1672 of our æra. The kingdom terminated in 1685, A. D. Arungzebe taking prisoner the last of its Kings, Secunder Adil Shah. The ruins consist of innumerable domes, spires, and buildings. The dome of the Sooltan Mahomed Shah's tomb transmits sound like that of St. Paul's. (P. 57.)

“Over the South door of the tomb, and suspended by a long chain, is one of those meteoric stones, the occasional fall of which has produced so much surprise and discussion; the natives call it *vijlee puttur* (lightning stone), and suppose it possesses the property of preserving the building from being struck by lightning. It hangs too high to be distinctly examined; but viewed with a glass, it has the appearance of a grey metallic stone.” P. 58.

It is needless to observe, that specimens of these aerolites may be seen at the British Museum and elsewhere.

At the tomb of Ibrahim Pad Shah,

“The windows, instead of lattice or fretwork, are composed of Arabic sentences, cut out of stone tables, the space between each letter perforating the stone, and admitting the light.....What is very curious in this tomb is, that the ceiling is quite flat, made of square slabs of stone without apparent support: over this is a room with a convex ceiling, but the curvature so slight as to render it almost flat; upon this is raised the admirably proportioned dome.” P. 58.

“From the angles of the Maitree Kujoos [a gateway and mosque] hang massy stone chains, which must have been cut out of solid

solid blocks, as there are no joinings in the links." P. 59.

On one lower is a gun of iron bars thirty feet long. The ascent is by a winding ramp outside the tower. P. 61.

At the tomb of Buree Ali, "the rising Sun and Moon are badly painted on the walls amidst clouds; doubtless being typical of some event in the King's life.

Aurangzebe's brass gun, mounted on a tower near the Mecca gate, is a great curiosity. Four men were put into it, and made to sit bending their heads. It would require an iron ball weighing upwards of 2500 pounds. Some stone shot were lying near, and they reach higher than the knee of a tall man. It is called Malik-i-meiden (the King of the Plain). Although nearly fifteen feet long, its diameter is such as to give it the appearance of a vast howitzer. The gun was once fired; but it threw down so many buildings, and frightened so many pregnant ladies into premature labour, that the use of it was interdicted for the future. It was cast by order of Aurungzebe, in commemoration of his conquest of Bejapoor, and is covered with Arabic sentences in relief, explanatory of that event. P. 62.

The Caravanseras are of curious construction, consisting of long lines of lateral arches "placed in the manner in which the arches of a bridge are, built up at one end, but open at the other to the street." P. 62.

IV. *An Account of the origin of the Living God at the village of Chincpore near Poona.* By Capt. W. H. Sykes.

This is a legend of miraculous nonsense, evidently fabricated for the purpose of recommending senseless superstition, without even the interest which a writer for the nursery would think necessary to introduce into legends. Offended gods, it seems, punished the contumacious, by giving them the belly-ache (*sic*) (p. 67), a sort of unpicturesque revenge, which has not the poetical merit of our fairies in their Cinderillas and other wonderful things which the laughing eyes of the pretty prattlers on our knees relate with so much glee. What a fine specimen of the Bathos! Papa, the fairy turned Tom Thumb into the Monument, King Arthur into St. Paul's, and his Queen into Westminster Abbey! But *this* story ends in their all having the stomach-ache. Some pearls, however,

perhaps mock ones, may be scratched out of this mere heap of rubbish. It seems that the sanction of the god was shewn "by a conical stone arising out of the earth, and that people of extraordinary sanctity buried themselves alive in a sitting position." (p. 67.) That our Druids were modified Buddhists, has been often asserted, and we catch like drowning men at straws, at any assimilation of stone worship, and the frequent sitting posture of skeletons in barrows, though we admit that the instances quoted are very little to the purpose.

V. *On the institution and ceremonies of the Hindoo Festival of the Dusrah, with a short account of the Kurradec Brahmins.* By Major-general Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. and K.L.S.

This paper gives us an insight into what might have been the real mythology of the æras of the Tower of Babel, and may serve to convince us that Bryant's system, which has laid the foundation of a new school of mythology, has no archetype in history. It appears that the Sami tree was endowed with miraculous properties. Sir John Malcolm says, "The Sami relieves from sin; the Sami destroys foes. It is the bearer of the vow of Arjoon, the beloved object received by Roma."

"In one of the learned Wifford's papers in the *Asiatic Researches*, the name of Semiramis is stated to be partly derived from this tree. It is conjectured to be a compound of Sami and Rama, or "he who sports in the Sami tree," and he adduces indeed from the Pooranas authority for the etymology. P. 75.

We refer our readers to various oriental writers concerning the miraculous properties ascribed to trees. It is too trite to require further observation.

The Dusra, says Sir John (a writer whom we hold in high respect for judgment and strength of mind),

"Appears to me an allegory, representing the triumph of Virtue over Vice; but, like all stories in the Hindoo mythology, is so crowded with gods and goddesses under various shapes and names, with a multitude of rakush or demons, giants, or monsters of every description, as to be rendered almost unintelligible." P. 75.

Sir John then gives us an abstract of the legend which contains a history of the metamorphoses of Doorgah, which, it seems, like our mysteries and

and Coventry plays, were sometimes dramatically represented on the different days of his festival. P. 75.

The benefit of discussing Hindoo Mythology is, that we thus get at the real superstitions of antiquity, not Bryant's inventions, attributing to the creation of reason what that faculty would certainly explode. Among barbarians nothing but superstition makes an impression, and they who had to profit by superstition, invented idle tales, which had no more to do with Noah and the ark, than the dreams of our own Golden Legend. They were mere stories made up for occasions. In the legend before us, we find India the Hindoo *Jupiter*, Soorayer *Phæbus* or the Sun, Chandra the *Moon* or *Luna*, Agnee the god of fire, *Vulcan Vayoo* the god of air, Varoona *Neptune*, Pavona, *Æolus*, Kooverah *Plutus* or the god of riches, Yama *Minos* or the judge of the infernal regions. The war of the gods with the Titans, apparently symbolical of the difficulty of renovating the cultivation of the earth after the flood, an acknowledged fact (for the air really exists, and the only absurdity is Mr. Bryant's building a castle in it),—the third eye of the Cyclops,—the trident of Neptune,—the armour and warlike character of Minerva,—the magical transformations of the Arabian genii,—the celebration of festivals by prayer, festivities, gymnastic exercise, and every kind of warlike sports,—the martial qualities of the Amazons,—the veneration of the serpent, from the great serpent Andi-Shashah, or Ananta,—the Muses, from the Gopeias or mistresses of Kristna, the Hindoo Apollo,—the parasol or umbrella, the emblem of royalty (as on the Hamilton Vases)—the Centaurs from the *Cinnaras*,—the Fauns from the *Gahyaca*,—the winged Genii from the *ganderwas*, flying youths of beautiful forms and fair complexion,—the apotheosis of weapons,—sacred vessels and caldrons,—drinking blood, as among our witchcraft practices,—cakes ornamented with flowers, accompanying festivals,—serpents, scorpions, tigers, and other noxious reptiles and animals, formed by incantations into guards, whence Cerberus,—dragons vomiting fire,—human sacrifices;—all these things are shown to us as original Hindoo superstitions in the valuable paper before us. It may be relied upon, that contemporary ideas can alone explain

contemporary circumstances; that reason cannot explain, as Johnson says, what reason never invented,—and that the attempt of men in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to elucidate the history of Mythology, must come under the denomination of romance, not of science; for, at the best, the most plausible theory can be but opinionative, and opinions can never constitute knowledge. Mythological fables, when traced to their source, are pure inventions, taught purposely to foster superstition, which alone is cherished by ignorance; learning is thrown away in attempting to illustrate them.

The earlier and ruder stages of idolatry are marked by monstrous figures. They occur among the Australasians, are partially seen in Egypt, and were discarded by the Greeks, except in Janus, Cerberus, and a very few instances. In India they still remain, and there is a great similarity between their idols and those of the Anglo-Saxons, and also in their mythology and that of the Eddas.

(To be continued.)

24. *Topographical Sketches of Brighthelmston and its Neighbourhood.* By E. W. Brayley, F.S.A. Illustrated with Twelve Engravings, by R. Havell, jun. 12mo. pp. 82.

THE questions concerning a Bathing-place are, 1. What is the class of company usually resorting to it? 2. What is the extent of beach? 3. What rides and walks are they? and, 4. What are the accommodations? In answer to the first question, much depends upon situation and size. If near London, and large, the company will be motley; if distant, chiefly composed of the opulent persons in the vicinity. As to the second question, a good beach is the grand temptation to promenades and rides, and where this is wanting, invalids only will be the chief visitants. In regard to the rides and walks, towns on sea-coasts have seldom any rural scenery; what trees there are, are deformed by the winds, and if there are good sea-views, they are all alike, but there may be good excursions to villages. Accommodations of course depend upon the resort. Taking all the good characteristics of bathing-places together, the Isle of Wight exceeds all. Brighton, from its contiguity to town, and late resort

of the Court, has had London down by the coach to fit it up; and though it has distant good things, it is acknowledged that "few trees grow in the vicinity, in consequence of which there is very little scenery of a picturesque description." p. 13. Still there is a great deal of novelty in the bustle of a sea-port town. The resort of vessels to and fro, the business movements, the idle loungers, old, young, men, women, and children, the perpetual motion of the waters, the various nautical apparatus, the fantastic positions of the boats, all together make a good picture. And as people who have nothing to do live the same every where, and miss nothing but society and their comforts, Brighton is better suited to answer their views, than places of more natural attractions.

Brighton has only two striking objects, the Pavilion and the Chain Pier. As to the former, whether it be a correct imitation or not of the oriental style (which Mr. Daniell says it is not), it is certainly an exquisite thing. What feelings attest, it is vain to dispute. No one can deny that it may be justly called a capital fairy or garden-palace, or summer retreat, not beneath a powerful Sovereign. The Chain-Pier is a national monument, and to the philosopher presents the most gratifying reflections. Except a curious ancient circular font, and Hollingbury Hill and Camp (which appear to have been Danish), Brighton has no memorable antiquities; nor is it worth while for us to expatiate upon theatres, elegant houses, good hotels, and libraries. He who has money to spend, finds out all these things blindfolded.

We shall therefore only say, that the work does credit to the well-known Topographical ability of Mr. Brayley, and the skill of his artist. The luxury and elegance of British bathing and watering places, show off the wealth and taste of the nation; and though it may be more patriotic to behold our lions in their menageries of Portsmouth and Plymouth, yet it is interesting to see birds of gaudy plumage enlivening our white cliffs.



25. *A Description of three ancient ornamented Bricks, found at different Periods in London and Gravesend, with Observations respecting the Date of their Produc-*

tion and the Appropriation of them in Buildings. 8vo. pp. 32.

THE bricks of the middle age, as to their external decorations, consist of two kinds, those painted, as we should call them, i. e. with colours burnt in, for floors, and bricks moulded in relief. Nothing is more evident and better known, than the ancient history of these bricks. One impressed with a lion in bas relief, was found in the ruins of ancient Babylon, and is engraved in the *Archæologia* (vol. xiv. pl. 10, p. 56), and being an oriental custom, it was used by the Jews in the Middle Age. Ducange tells us so, and quotes the following authorities: 1st, Pliny (vii. 56), who says, "Epigenes apud Babylonios dccxxx annorum observationes siderum coctilibus laterculis inscriptas docet." 2d. Diogenes Laertius in Cleanthes, who, however, says not a word about *bricks*, only about shells and bones, thus inscribed. (See p. 546, ed. Hen. Steph. 8vo, 1594.) Ducange also quotes a passage from Marten's *Anecdota*, in which magical characters written on bricks are forbidden by Lewis, King of France, anno 1154, and are called a Jewish practice, "Judæi cessent ab usuris et blasphemis, sortilegiis *Lateralibus*." Thus Ducange, v. *Lateres*. We are indebted for the reference to Mr. Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, who (p. 110) has anticipated the appropriation of Bagford and Hearne's brick to Samson, upon which four or five pages have been here spent in supererogation. — Great mistakes exist upon the subject of bricks. In the Roman fashion, as wall-tiles, i. e. flat and equilateral, they appear mixed with stone-work, in the keep of Chepstow Castle, and many other buildings. This was called *Tigel-geweorc*. As to bricks of the modern oblong form and *moulded*, they were introduced from France and Flanders temp. Edw. I. and II. (See Mr. Fosbroke, *ubi supra*); and the subject being thus well known, we shall say no more than that our author has taken much pains with his subject, and written his *Essay* elaborately. The account of *Pantiles* is also anticipated in the *Encyclopedia*, p. 116; and we hope that we shall not be accused of ill-nature, if we express a wish that authors who can write well, and in a tasteful and judicious form, will, for their own sake, examine

examine previous writers, and not dilate upon subjects already pre-occupied, unless in the way of addition or illustration. The other Brick refers to the Legend of St. Hubert, and is very happily explained. We are of opinion that an amuletical protective property was annexed to these bricks.

26. *Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreations*. By John Howison, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Whittaker.

MR. HOWISON is of the East India Company's Service, a most agreeable traveller, and an observing and intelligent gentleman. He has produced, and apparently without effort, two very entertaining volumes, combining the attractions of travel and the speculations of the moral essay. The volumes begin with a description of life at sea, and we accompany a lively and not ill-natured satirist, from our first enquiries for a cabin at the Jerusalem Coffee House to a landing in the harbour of Havanna. It is not our intention to delay an introduction.—Reader! Mr. Howison! Scene, the cabin of an Indian.

“In large ships an abundant and even elegant table is kept; but its comforts are not available, except during moderate weather. When there is a high sea, meals become an annoyance rather than a pleasure; for all the plans that have yet been invented to obviate the inconvenience of the rolling of a vessel, prove of little actual utility. A party at dinner in a gale of wind, is a scene as illustrative of the miseries of a sea life as any that can be chosen: on such occasions the more experienced passengers know when the ship is on the point of making a violent lurch, and prepare for it accordingly; but the novices are usually taken unawares, and their plates, knives, forks, glasses, chairs, and their own persons, perhaps, are suddenly hurled to the lee-side of the cabin. However, those who retain their places are probably in a situation not less ludicrous; a delicate young lady just recovered from sea-sickness, will have a large ham precipitated into her lap; all the wine-bottles on the table may collect round a determined water drinker; the epicure of the party may lose sight of his plate of dainties, and find a dish of boiled rice in its place; an old Indian may have a quantity of grilled liver forced upon him; and a roast pig will perhaps be seen going full speed towards a man who detests pork. When quietness is restored, and when every one has extricated himself from his difficulties, a great deal of merriment may probably ensue; but the ac-

cident, if two or three times repeated, ceases to be an entertaining one, and eventually causes irritation among the sufferers.”

Mr. Howison asserts, and we think correctly, that intellectual operations are suspended on board ship; he appears to have a decided antipathy to a sea voyage, which we suspect may be referred in some degree to the activity of his nature; for, if we rightly understand him, he is a person of no ordinary temperament, and the irksomeness of confinement would weigh with heavier pressure on a mind constituted as his,—of course a calm is his abhorrence.

The following is a splendid picture. Speaking of the modifications of ocean scenery, and depicting very beautifully the varieties of sun-rise and sun-set in different latitudes, he says:

“The most lovely and impressive sunset I ever witnessed took place at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where the river is 30 miles wide. I was on board ship, and we lay on the middle of the majestic stream, the surface of which was perfectly calm, and apparently without current. A number of belugas or white whales sported silently on the still expanse around us, raising their backs gradually above it, in the form of a sunny crescent, and then gliding downwards with graceful smoothness and elegance.—On one side the dreary coast of Labrador, lightened by the glow of sunset into an appearance of richness and verdure, occupied the horizon; and on the other, the barren mountains of the American coast were dimly visible. Before us we traced the windings of the St. Lawrence, and saw them studded with islands, and narrowing into a more intense beauty, until they were lost amid the recesses of accumulated hills and forests. The Sun was setting serenely on a land of peace, a land which was calling the children of misery to her bosom, and offering them the laughing joys of ease and plenty. We were in the midst of the most magnificent of Nature's works; these appearing still more magnificent, from our having seen nothing but ocean and sky for many preceding weeks. We had just entered the gates of a new world, and it was impossible to view the glorious sunset that illumined its skies without mingled emotions of awe, gratitude, and exultation.”

Life at Sea is followed by Boarding-house recollections, and the same keenness of observation, and the same delicate strokes of satire, are perceptible. The intrigues, the shifts and expedients of the conductors of these receptacles for the homeless, are well told,

told, and the habits of those who tenant them laughably discussed. We have then a good description of the City of Havanna.

Mr. Howison's forte is an almost intuitive perception of character,—no disguise can hide, no artifice can escape from his scrutinizing eye; and the principal Boarding-house of Havanna is described with a *vraisemblance* really excellent. We would willingly crowd our notice with extracts, but it would be unfair to the author to pirate *his* beauties, and to the reader to anticipate *his* pleasure.

We pass over an interesting Journey in the Deckan, abounding with vivid pictures of Asiatic scenery, and of Asiatic morals and manners. The short residence of two days at the Cape of Good Hope he turns to the best account, and his description of a scene from the Sable Mountain is given in Mr. Howison's best style.—Of the journey from Havanna to New Providence, we can speak in the same terms of praise, abounding with anecdote of interest; but we must hasten on to the second volume, containing his account of "Life in India," from which we propose to give a few extracts. And first of manners:

"The only thing that a stranger in Bombay will find to coincide with his previous impressions respecting Asiatic manners, is the bodily indolence of Europeans of all classes, and the undisturbed and unanxious routine of life which they enjoy. In no part of the world have men so little to do as in India; yet but a small proportion of that little is done by those to whom the performance of it belongs. This is one of the first things that strikes a new comer. He sees that existence is made as easy to all ranks as human ingenuity can make it, and that no one requires to pay any attention to those economical or domestic arrangements that would necessarily occupy a considerable part of his time and attention, were he at home. All little duties that create annoyance and personal fatigue, devolve upon servants and dependants, and gentlemen of every grade, from the Ensign to the General Officer, seem to think and feel that the exertion of sleeping, eating, and amusing themselves, is as great a one as they can safely subject themselves to."

Of meals, it is said:

"People usually get up at six in the morning, or even earlier, and take exercise of some kind, or perhaps transact business before breakfast. The forenoon is spent in visiting, or in professional duties; and at

one o'clock a meal called *tiffin* is put upon the table. Tiffin corresponds with the English luncheon, but is infinitely more abundant and substantial, consisting sometimes of beef-steaks fricaseed, curries, hams, &c. and a liberal allowance of beer and wine. The partakers of this unnatural repast are in the habit of taking a siesta after it, or, in other words, of going to sleep for two hours, which is a rational enough plan, the giddiness occasioned by the malt liquor they have drank often rendering them unfit for any thing else; on awakening from their afternoon's slumber, people prepare for an evening drive on the Esplanade, from which, after viewing the same circle of faces, the same carriages, and the same uniforms, that they have daily seen for many months past, they return soon after sunset, and dress for dinner. This meal is served up about seven, and is little more than a pastime and a matter of ceremony; for in general most of the dishes are sent from the table nearly untouched,—the heat, the tropical languor, and the meridian tiffin, all combining to drive away appetite. Coffee and tea succeed the dinner in the course of the evening, and the party in general separates long before midnight.

"A large dinner party in the East generally proves a heavy and fatiguing affair. It consists of an abundant repast, of which no one cares to partake,—of obsequious attendance, useless as inconvenient,—of people who are too indolent to endeavour to amuse each other, and too weary to be disposed to feel amused themselves."

Alas for Asiatic morals! In one passage we are told, "Were the genius of Scandal at a loss where to establish her head-quarters, I would recommend that their site should be Bombay, and that she should select her personal staff from the resident society of the island." And worse than this, it is added in another page; "the disgusting licentiousness with which women of the *best* reputation are talked of, forms the chief defilement of Indian society, and the only base and vile feature in its composition. No female, however correct or modest, is safe from this kind of profanation." After discussing a variety of topics, and setting forth in no partial manner the advantage and discomforts of a life in India,—after contrasting the peculiarities of the three Presidencies, and intermixing some very sensible remarks, and administering some very wholesome advice, he concludes a sketch, which is as animated and interested a performance as it is possible to conceive.

We

We have no space to enter on the details of the remaining portion of this volume, which is occupied with an interesting paper on Foreign Adventure, a chapter on the "Cantonment of Seroor," abounding with piquant sallies and interesting anecdote, and concluding with a tale, which we dislike almost as much as we were previously pleased. It is a disfiguring appendage, and we would fain blot it out for ever, as a reflection upon that good taste and that sound sense, which are otherwise Mr. Howison's characteristics.

After all our admiration of Mr. Howison, he must forgive us if we say, that we cannot but recognize a tone of high colouring (dare we call it a spirit of exaggeration) in his volumes, which, though it does not affect his reputation as an entertaining Essayist, may in some degree weaken our faith in his fidelity as an Historian. But we will not dismiss him with the semblance of censure, much less will we "damn with faint praise." It is long since we perused two volumes of similar interest, written in so agreeable a vein. There are few who look around them to such purpose,—fewer still who express so ably, so wittily, and so sensibly, what they see as Mr. Howison. We could travel with him "from Dan to Beersheba," and find nothing barren, for the magic of such a mind even placed—

Sub curru nimium propinqui
Solis in terrâ—

would, like the fabled devotion of the Poet, but increase the intensity of his feelings, and enable him to extract intellectual pleasure, even in situations the most unpromising.

27. *Il Pastore Incantato; or the Enchanted Shepherd, a Drama; Pompeii, and other Poems.* By a Student of the Temple, &c. 12mo, pp. 136. Hurst and Co.

THERE is a melancholy foreboding in the introduction to this little volume, which disarms all criticism, and puts to silence the voice either of censure or of praise;—for to him whose spirit is hovering on the brink of eternity, "success or miscarriage are but empty sounds."

The volume is dedicated to that accomplished scholar and elegant poet Wiffen, and is full of those early indications of poetical talent, which some

unnamed calamity seems fatally to have interrupted.

We have not witnessed unmoved the melancholy spectacle of youthful genius erecting its own funeral pile—nor have we been unmindful of the spirit which resignedly submits to so afflictive a dispensation.

28. *The Arabs, a Tale in four Cantos.* By Henry Austen Driver. 8vo. pp. 99. Longman and Co.

THIS is a graceful addition to the poetry of this most poetical age. Its beauties are manifold, and if, without trespassing on the dignity of manhood, we might use a compliment hitherto exclusively feminine, we would say "grace is in all its steps." It is an affecting tale, chaste enough for the most fastidious delicacy, poetical enough for the most refined ear. We will leave the pleasant task of praise, and enter upon the no less agreeable office of analysis.

The Poem opens on the arid waste of Ichama. A lonely wanderer is pursuing his journey at speed, mocked with the false hope of the Mirage, yet urging his way in spite of the desolation around him. He encounters a Bedouin horde bent on plunder; he draws the Koran from his garb, and greets them with the solemn "Bismillah;" they reply from the same source; and in an instant, at the command of their leader, every sword is sheathed. To him the traveller was not unknown, and he promises protection. The Arabs journey on by the light of a glorious evening (beautifully described), until they reach their tents. Their carousals are characteristically related; and then follows a sketch that would justify any praise we could bestow:

"The last faint vestige of the day was gone,
And deeper yet not dark, the ethereal blue
O'er-arch'd the valley, round whose bosom
soon

Repose with silent hand her mantle drew.
It was a lovely night, its stillness even
Had something social in its power, all Hea-
ven

Was full of beauty; and the cloudless Moon
In orient splendour from her starry throne
Watch'd o'er the sleep of Nature, as she lay
Curtain'd in silver light beneath her ray,—
How mild, how renovating was that sleep!
Not like the Desert's slumber, dull as deep.
There was a pulse, a breath in every thing
Betokening life; the light wind's noiseless
wing

Stirr'd

Stirr'd 'midst the leaves ; each floweret that
unfurls [pearls,
Its blossoms to the stars, now gemm'd with
Gave forth its sweets, and mirror'd on its
breast

The twinkling lights by which it was caress'd ;
And many a waving bough in silence fann'd
The rich aroma of the shrubs that grew
Profusely sweet beneath, and softly threw
To Heaven the grateful incense of the land."

In an hour like this the aged wanderer is invited by his robber host to relate the cause of his rapid journey and of his altered appearance, and forthwith the sage begins his tale. He recites the devastation of his country by the Turks, and laments in a high tone the ineffectual courage that opposed them,—he tells how he had witnessed the conflagration of his own palace, and had fled to the camp of his brother, the last fortress of freedom ; and here closed the fortunes of his race ;—he retired to wear out life as an anchorite ; the hope of vengeance the only feeling that remained. He goes on to describe the cruelties of the Pasha Morad, who assuming with his troop the character of Bedouins, carried on a predatory warfare of pillage and devastation. In this pursuit he encounters a troop, headed by a Frank (a Christian) of noble lineage, named Otho, and the Pasha's only son is killed in single conflict with the Christian ; but not until a cowardly assailant had wounded the latter in the back. The Pasha smothers his vengeance under the mask of forgiveness and friendship. He commands the stranger to be brought in safety, and he is nursed with tenderness.

"They met, and not a trace remain'd to
show

That either e'er had deem'd the other foe."

The stranger is beguiled into unsuspecting confidence, and surrenders himself to an illusion, half real, half ideal, which had haunted him in his illness ; "a lovely earthly shape" had kept vigil over his rest, but vanished as he awoke. It was no vision ; he encounters the same form at twilight in the garden. They meet again and again, and exchange vows. This has been all effected with the connivance of the Pasha. Zobeidè, though she called the Pasha Sire, was in fact the daughter of the brother with whom the wanderer had fought. Her mother was a Greek Christian, and the child

was reared in that faith. On the evening of the fatal rencontre, when her foster brother was slain, she had seen the wounded stranger conveyed to his room. She had watched him there, and from pity she had learned to love :

"When stretch'd upon his field the warrior lies,

Silent and cold in Death's unconscious sleep,
The glistening night-stars from the pitying
skies

Look down, and seem in dewy light to weep ;
So whilst he slumber'd, mildly beam'd above
Her orbs of beauty, dewy bright with love,
Yet not more modestly the star's pure ray
Withdraws before the unfolding beams of
day,

Than did those eyes avoid his kindling gaze,
When he awoke and glanc'd upon her face."

But it was to serve the Pasha's vindictive purpose that this had been permitted. From the "gallery's screen of curtain'd silk" he had witnessed these gentle ministrations of her pity, and he had resolved she should but increase the bitterness of the death which he had prepared for the Frank. But an Arab, faithless to his master, yet true to the wanderer, whose slave he had been, communicates the Pasha's design, and it is to circumvent this that the narrator was hurrying with speed for assistance. Among the Bedouin Chiefs,

"The Emir ceas'd, and every scimitar
Flash'd forth as eager for the common war."

The third Canto begins the action of the Poem, and we will take up the thread of the Emir's history ;—fain would we tarry among scenes of grandeur and sublimity finely portrayed, but space forbids ; nor can we give the description of the Pasha, that compound of hypocrisy and cruelty : but to omit the description of Zobeidè is impossible :

"He who beheld her dropp'd his dazzled eyes,
As if some being of celestial birth
Had pass'd the golden threshold of the skies,
To wander plumeless 'midst the scenes of
earth.

From the deep darkness of her glance there
beam'd [dream'd ;
That heavenly light by Painims fondly
Such as 'tis said the Houris' orbs possess,
Fire temper'd by the dews of tenderness.
On her small lips a silent sweetness hung,
Like ambient perfume on th' unshaken rose ;
And ere ye listen'd to her dulcet tongue,
Ye knew each sound which broke their soft
repose

Must be all music; as ye know, tho' mute,
 How sweet *would* be the accents of the lute.
 If her fair hand a flowery garland wreath'd,
 In rival sweetness o'er the rose she breath'd;
 Dim on such skin were Oman's purest pearls,
 As cloudy streaks upon the virgin Moon,
 And not a gem that lit her night-dark curls,
 Not all the lustres of her starry zone,
 Gave forth one ray to equal that soft charm,
 That native elegance, which, like the beam
 That glances o'er the surface of a stream,
 Play'd round her at each movement of her
 form."

The mind which so beauteous a form enshrines is equal to her person, and above all, her innocent playfulness and her gentle piety are very soothingly and touchingly described; and strong in her Christian faith, she pours out her prayers to the Redeeming God.

The fourth Canto is all bustle and activity to its close. It is ushered in with a species of Turkish tournament. Otho, the warrior of the West, the Christian lover, shines among the flowers of Asian chivalry, and rides side by side with the Pasha to the field. But the dreams of Zobeidè had been troubled, and a pre-sentiment of evil, which is as finely as poetically illustrated, clings to her through the day. The pastimes and the different sports are very elegantly given; but the day closes on the splendid festival, and the cavalcade retrace their steps. Suddenly they diverge towards a cypress grove, where Malee, the Pasha's son, lies buried.

"the Pasha's eyes now roll'd
 Portentous, and his victim's fate was told."

With the bitterest invective he upbraids the Christian for the murder of his son, and taunts him with the pity which Zobeidè will feel for him. But deliverance is at hand. The Bedouin hordes have crossed the desert, and interrupt the *sacrifice*. The Pasha's troops are surprised and fly; they rally; the rescued Frank fights at the head of the Arabs, and the conflict is hot and terrible. Vengeance and retribution are sated with the slaughter. Pale beauties rush from bower and gallery.

"And where is she the loveliest of them all?"

She had been conveyed by the demon Pasha's orders to a rock, where the tide was already swelling to overwhelm her. Her lover dashes down the steep, and by the aid of the boat which had

been left, rescues her from a watery grave. She is safe in his arms, when a shaft, sent by the Pasha's arm, pierces his breast; at that moment the javelin of the Emir is in the Pasha's heart, and he falls toppling from the height into the sea.

"Otho still liv'd to breathe a farewell sigh,
 And once again he turn'd his fading eye
 On his Zobeidè, but that lonely ray
 Hath told at once all life had left to say,—
 That last sad look hath centred in one spark
 The parting spirit's light, and all is dark!
 They sunk together, for their lives were one.
 His heart was still,—hers could not beat
 alone;

Hope left the helm, to join their lips in
 death, [breath:
 The passing wind receiv'd their mingling
 And by the mutterings of the tempest wed,
 The billows form'd for them a bridal bed!"

We could have wished indeed that the Author might have told his tale without any aid of ours; but we shall have failed in our design if the reader be not impressed with the power and beauty of 'The Arabs,' a tale which reminds us of some of the happiest efforts of the deceased Byron, and of the grace and elegance of the living Moore. Perhaps a happy thought is not always original; perhaps an original thought is not always happily expressed; but there breathes through the whole Poem so much of tenderness and beauty, so much of vivid colouring and powerful description,—so much, if we may term it, of indigenous virtue, that embalmed in its own Arabian fragrance, it cannot but obtain the most deserved popularity.

29. *The Poet's Pilgrimage; an Allegorical Poem, in four Cantos.* By J. Payne Collier. Small 4to. pp. 120. Septimus Prowett.

ALAS, for Allegory! Without pretending to fix the precise date of its expulsion, or attempting to settle whether or no it be not yet tolerated in the pages of Spenser, or of its great professor Bunyan, it is quite certain that no modern attempt to illustrate Religion or Morals by personifying qualities and attributes, has been successful. We dare not venture to promise Mr. Collier that he is born to restore an obsolete taste, but we are convinced that they who will peruse his Poem will be amply repaid by the overflowing sweetness of his numbers, instinct with the spirit of the mighty masters, and

and will feel no slight desire that he who can so purely feel and so elegantly express poetical ideas, should never be destined to feel alone, nor to sing in vain.

The opening stanza is a perfect picture; we recommend it to Mr. Glover:

"High in the East the Sun of July shone,
Upland and valley streaming with the heat;
On a hill's grassy side I lay alone,
O'er-canopied by elms, while at my feet
Well'd ever forth a brooklet, noisy, fleet,
That from a fissure in the hill did play,
And joy'd from its dark deep the light to
greet,
Dancing and laughing all its merry way,
Like a glad prisoner 'scaped to freedom and
to day."

We dare not attempt to analyze a Poem which, though sufficiently simple in its construction, would yet compel us to tread the Pilgrimage step by step, until we were left in the '*Poet's purgatory*.' It is avowedly written on the model of the "antique school;" and though the phraseology be occasionally somewhat *remoter* than the *antique*, yet is it a very clever performance; and though not immediately popular, nor written "ad captandum," we dare predict for it an abiding reputation, when more noisy and more talked-of productions are forgotten. Like the immortal Milton, our poet may not find "fit hearers" in his own generation; but, if we mistake him not, he is of a temperament that can commit the claims of genius to posterity, in proud anticipation of his reward.

30. *Oratio in Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis Ædibus novis habita die dedicationis, Junii xxv. M.DCCCXXV. ab Henrico Halford, Baronetto, Medico Regis Ordinario, Præsede. 4to. pp. 16.*

THOUGH it is not fitting that scientific works should be written in Latin, on account of the ambiguity to which they are thus subject, the necessity of avoiding which ambiguity has occasioned the barbarism of monkish Latin; yet these objections cannot attach to orations or many other proceedings of learned bodies, who ought of course to adopt forms suited to their dignity. Besides, every scholar is fond of fine Latinity, and considers the composition of it to be a very elegant accomplishment. Such scholars will not be disappointed in the inaugural Oration of the honourable and eminent

Baronet*. It is very elegant; and the only disappointment is, that it was not of course practicable to include in it the high character of medical science in Great Britain, not surpassed, perhaps not equalled, in any part of Europe. We shall give a specimen:

"Quodcunque Antecessoribus nostris visum fuerit in ædificandâ Domo suâ moliri id omne nos sedulò conati sumus in reficiendâ. Habueruntne igitur illi conclave, ubi Censores pro auctoritate et dignitate suâ congregari possent? Habemus. Num Theatrum extrui voluerunt, in quo solennes eorum, qui merendo nos memores sui fecerint, laudationes instaurare possent; aut in quo, si placuisset, medicinæ studiosos instituerent docendo? Nos etiam extruximus: quanquam nostrum est potius de doctis iudicium facere, quàm indoctos docere. An Cœnaculum adparaverunt, ubi corpus commodè et jucundè reficerent Socii; et Bibliothecam aptam et concinnam, ubi, negotiis atque urbano opere defessi, vacui curâ ac labore, liberæ animi remissioni indulgerent? Adparavimus nos quoque. Quin vos dicite, illustrissimi Auditores (vos etenim perspexistis), annon libri, imagines, quodcunque denique sit Atticum, apud nos etiam Attice sint adservata.—Provisum est porrò nobis, quod Antecessoribus nostris admodum deerat, Museum; in quo reponamus, quicquid, ex Anatomia petitum, humanæ fabricationis structuram, morbo læsam vitiataque, explicet." P. 13.

All this is as it should be, in perfect taste; and though we felt rather disturbed that persons who are so stingy in allowing the delights of the Cœnaculum to others, should say that they had made proper provision of it for themselves, yet the Anglicism is a fine trait of the national character. No public business is done in England without a dinner; and we recollect that when a new county hall was building, there was great importunity for a good dining and ball room, *sub obtentu* of a grand jury room.

31. Bayley's *Tower of London. Part II.*
(Continued from p. 40.)

SO great is the merit of Mr. Bayley in biography, that were it not for the name in the title-page, we might suspect that the volume was the work of Southey. This is no inconsiderable praise; for in poetical display of incident and characteristic features, in judicious reflection, and well-jointed concatenation of narrative, we know of no

* Of the ceremonies of the occasion, see p. 76.
rival,

rival, ancient or modern; to the Laureat. His biographical productions resemble fine pieces of music; contrast, harmony, and all the respective parts join in producing one grand and imposing effect.

From Mr. Bayley we gather in particular new lights as to the state of the Constitution, and important elucidations of history. The first which we shall here notice is, that the trial and execution of State criminals, whether innocent or guilty, were merely fictions of law, by which the *fiat* of the Sovereign was put in execution, or the obloquy of popular dislike removed from his own person to the sufferers. Charles the First has been severely blamed, and justly so, for sacrificing Strafford, but he only complied with precedent.

An instance of this occurs in Empson and Dudley. It is well known that they were mere tools of Henry VII.—common informers, with the rank of Judges, who made up a fortune for the Sovereign and themselves, by levying penalties of all sorts. To such nuisances popular hatred attaches of course. Upon the accession of Henry VIII. public indignation demanded punishment of them; but they had not violated the law; they had only converted it to an instrument of torture, a rack applied *ad crumenam*, a part of the human person unnoticed by physiologists, but possessed of most surprising effects upon the nerves and passions, and mental and muscular action. But there was no law of course prohibiting this mode of picking pockets, this galvanic effect upon the human constitution; and because the Royal physician who administered these unwelcome medicines to cure his subjects of repletion and dropsy, as to riches, was inaccessible in the way of punishment, therefore the chemists who furnished the drugs were the proper objects of vicarious suffering. Upon their pleading, however, that all their acts had been in obedience to their Sovereign's orders, the Council found it imprudent to take such ground; but on being driven to extremities in point of law for their proceedings, absolutely made the tyranny of the defendants, their perversion of the law, the means of their retributive punishment; we say perversion of the law, because, now at least, it allows no *constructive* interpretation

of treason. It can be proved only by overt acts.

Upon this decision of Council, that they could not be convicted by the means first proposed,

“They were returned to the Tower, and it being found impossible to proceed against them on these charges, without entailing infamy on the memory of the late King; and as the public clamor became still more loud for their punishment, means were found to accuse them of high treason, for having, as was pretended, during Henry the Seventh's illness, engaged certain of their friends to be ready to take arms at an hour's warning; whence it was inferred that they had meditated seizing the King's person, and possessing themselves of the administration. On this improbable and almost absurd charge, they were both tried and declared guilty, and the verdict against them being followed by a bill of attainder in Parliament, they were sacrificed to the violent clamours of the people. After a suspension of several months, Henry was reluctantly brought to sign a warrant for their execution, and they were accordingly led out of the Tower, and beheaded on the adjoining Hill.” P. 354.

Now mark the consequence of a change of things. The Sovereign is not now reduced to such violent modes of administration, and treasonable acts are only committed by low people acting under the influence of faction, not of the Sovereign, but of a party directly hostile personally and politically.

Mr. Bayley next proceeds with the trial of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, who was punished with death because a Monk had *prophesied* that he should be King of England, and he had spoken unwisely on the occasion. Here ensued another violation of the law. “The witnesses were not examined in court before him,” but he was condemned upon the depositions given for his apprehension, &c. (p. 335.) However, “he died calmly; acknowledged that he had offended against the King, and desired all other noblemen to take warning from his fate (p. 357);” just as a school-boy, humiliated by a flogging, begs pardon for fear of another. So different is now the predominance of intellectual power and high personal character, that the very lowest criminals only are capable of such abject behaviour.

The next sufferers were Bishop Fisher, an honest *martyr* to principle (understanding by the word *martyr* a sufferer from principle); Sir Thomas More (an odd man, much extolled beyond

beyond his merits); and Anne Boleyn. The misfortune of Henry's female favourites was, that they were of too high rank to be his mistresses; and that as to him the trammels of matrimonial law were too irksome for his patient endurance, after extinction of affection, murder, if legalized, was in the common course of things; and in the days of Elizabeth, the Clergy at Paul's Cross indirectly recommended the assassination of Mary, Queen of Scots. The "*Edwardum nolite occidere*," &c. the famous equivoque of Adam Torleton, Bishop of Hereford, relative to Edw. II. is another and better known proof.

Passing by less important victims, we come to Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who was never brought to trial, and coolly murdered, through her connection with the Royal line of England. Not even a suggestion of common sense or decency was regarded in her execution, by tying her arms and legs.

"A scaffold was erected for her execution on the green within the Tower; but when conducted thither, and required to lay her neck upon the block, she steadfastly refused to do so, declaring she was no traitor; and the executioner followed her round the platform, striking at her hoary head, and in this shocking manner, at seventy years of age, the last of whole blood of the royal line of Plantagenet was literally mauled to death!" P. 378.

With regard to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, means utterly unjust and unconstitutional were adopted. Articles of accusation were *secretly* preferred against him, upon which he was arrested; the bill of attainder was carried through the House without a hearing of the prisoner, or a witness being called to substantiate the charges against him. P. 382.

In p. 387, Mr. Bayley informs us from Burnet, that the term *Catholic Faith* was in the early part of the Reformation, applied to the Lutherans, "in its true sense, in opposition to the novelties of the See of Rome."

Such was the barbarism of the age, that when poor Anne Askew was stretched upon the rack, Sir Richard Rich and Sir Thomas Wriothesley the Chancellor were not only present, but assisted in increasing her tortures. P. 393.

When the Duke of Norfolk was imprisoned in the Tower, he was even

obliged to beg of the Council sheets to lie upon. P. 397.

We find another instance of very unjust proceedings in the case of the Lord Admiral Seymour:

"On the 27th, the bill of attainder was sent by the Lords to the Commons with a message, that if they desired to proceed as the Lords had done, those Peers who had given evidence in their own House should come and declare it to the Commons. But the unpopular mode of proceeding adopted by the Lords met with a spirited opposition in the lower House; many of its members argued forcibly against the injustice of attainders in absence; they thought it strange that some Peers should rise up in their places in their own House to relate matters to the slander of another, and that he should be thereupon attainted; and they pressed that the Lord Admiral should be brought to trial at the bar, and be heard to plead for himself. But there seems to have been some secret reasons for this not being acceded to, and on the 4th of March a message was sent from the King, that he thought it was not necessary to send for the Admiral, and that the Lords should come down and repeat before them the evidence which they had given in their own House." P. 309.

Mr. Bayley observes that this was a little more regular than Parliamentary attainders had been in the last reign, for here the evidence upon which it was founded was given before both Houses. P. 310.

Upon the trial of Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the witnesses against him were not examined in court, but only their depositions read. P. 311.

The short reign of Edward VI. resembled the proscriptions under the triumvirate of Augustus, Lepidus, and Antony; situations in which the greatest rogue has the best chance of safety. The wonder is, that the Commons ventured so far as they did in the matter of Lord Seymour's attainder.

Sir Thomas Arundel, a friend of the Duke of Somerset, was attainted with the latter, and it seems that after locking up the Jury for part of that day and all the following night, they who thought him innocent only yielded for fear of their own lives. (P. 417.) What would be thought of a Statesman, who in our own days held out such a menace to a Jurymen?

As the ruins of Rome, and the pictures of Italy are studies for artists, so do we think that State imprisonments in the Tower are studies for pupils in English history. From the reign of Mary,

Mary, however, there is no important instruction to be derived. The painting of a butcher's shop, by Caracci, is only interesting from its connection with portrait family-history, and fine execution. But there is nothing of any merit or agreeableness in the representation of Mary's Slaughter-house, or her Butcher-bishops. There is only disgusting caricature in a masquerade of mitres and blue aprons, Bibles in one hand, and hatchets in the other. Mr. Bayley only calls Mary "a stern bigot;" for our parts we can form no other opinion of her than that she construed the prophecy of turning the Sun and Moon into blood in a literal sense, and hoped that she was the spirit appointed to execute it. She longed for a child; but Providence possibly prevented it, because nothing but blood would have issued from her breasts. She had her father's vices, in spirit above proof. She was MARIA HENRY-EIGHTISSIMA; a daughter whose soul, body, bones, and nerves, were made out of the Six Bloody Articles. This is a flight *à la Burke*; but really we cannot think of Mary without falling into a violent passion.

But Providence may convert evil into good. There cannot be a doubt but that the disposition of her father prevailed to a certain extent in Elizabeth, as well as in Mary; and yet that spirit was in the former made the instrument of carrying her through her perilous reign, and finally establishing the Reformation. Hume says that he does not like so many masculine qualities in her character; but more feminities would have ruined her. It was very properly said of Elizabeth and James, that the one was a Queen in breeches, and the other a King in petticoats. The perpetual conspiracies against the person of Elizabeth justly vindicated the vigilance of her Government, though nothing can extenuate the cruelties exercised upon the unfortunate prisoners. The fact, however, is, that our ancestors were savages; and it was a rule of Government in this and the preceding reigns, that none should meddle with State affairs but the members of the Administration. If they did, they were first warned, and then surrounded with spies, and entrapped into imprudent language or actions, until they had gone far enough to give a plausible face to accusation. Then they were apprehended upon as-

sumed treason, and in most instances punished with death. Elizabeth more than once complained of the free language used in the Commons; notwithstanding privilege, and always gave them to understand that to concern themselves with her or her Government, was great presumption.

The custom of making rings favourite articles for presents is well known; but by no means the reasons why they in particular were thus selected:

"Sir John Perrot sent one of his gentlemen ashore with a diamond, as a token unto his mistress Blanch Parry, willing him to tell her, that a diamond coming unlooked for did always bring good looke (luck) with it; which the Queene hearing of, sent Sir John Perrot a fair jewel hanged by a white cypresse, signifying withal, that so long as he wore that for her sake, she did beleve, with God's helpe, he should have no harme." P. 504.

The last incident lends further probability to the accuracy of the Ring-story about Essex.

It is astonishing to find how ignorant our ancestors were of the natural properties of matter. We have read in the wars of Charles I. of cannon having been rendered useless by merely pouring poison into them; and we find that a fellow was hanged for treason, because he had vowed to take away the Queen's life by rubbing poison on the pommel of her saddle, and actually made the experiment, but without effect. He had also anointed the Earl of Essex's chair, and there it was equally unsuccessful. (p. 509.) It is well known that the supposed property of flying, conferred upon the broomsticks of witches, was bestowed by means of smearing them with a particular ointment. See Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, ii. 527.

(To be continued.)

32. *The Life of Frederick Schiller, comprehending an Examination of his Works.* 8vo. pp. 352. Taylor and Hessey.

THIS is an exceedingly well written Life of the German Shakspeare, and a most skilful analysis of the writings of this extraordinary genius. It is a work far exceeding in execution all that it pretends to or promises, and in a style of elegance and of occasional loftiness worthy of its subject.

We have been exceedingly delighted by a perusal of this noble specimen of critical Biography, and we regret that

our

our limits will not permit us to vindicate our praise by copious extracts. We select, however, the following, as an able and eloquent exposition of the literary character of Schiller; and as it is of this that the volume principally treats, our readers will perceive how masterly is the hand which has given to us in an English dress, not a translation, but an imperishable and original record of the finest genius which Germany, prolific of genius, has brought forth; in another age to stand in the foremost rank among the master spirits of his century, and be admitted to a place among the chosen of all centuries.

“No man (says his biographer) ever wore his faculties more meekly, or performed great works with less consciousness of their greatness. Abstracted from the contemplation of himself, his eye was turned upon the objects of his labour, and he pursued them with the eagerness, the entireness, the spontaneous sincerity of a boy pursuing sport. Hence his ‘childlike simplicity,’ the last perfection of his other excellencies. His was a mighty spirit, unmindful of its might. He walked the earth in calm power; ‘the staff of his spear was like a weaver’s beam;’ but he wielded it like a wand.

“Literature was his creed,—the dictate of his conscience. He was an apostle of the sublime and beautiful, and this his calling made a hero of him; for it was in the spirit of a true man that he viewed it, and undertook to cultivate it, and its inspirations constantly maintained the noblest temper in his soul. The end of Literature was not in Schiller’s judgment to amuse the idle, or to recreate the busy, by showy spectacles for the imagination; least of all was it to gratify in any shape the selfishness of its professors, to minister to their malignity, their love of money, or even of fame. For persons who degrade it to such purposes, the deepest contempt of which his kindly nature could admit was at all times in store. ‘Unhappy mortal!’ says he to the literary tradesman, the man who writes for gain; ‘unhappy mortal! that with science and art, the noblest of all instruments, effectest and attemptest nothing more than the day drudge with the meanest,—that in the domain of perfect freedom, bearest about in thine the spirit of a slave.’ As Schiller viewed it, genuine Literature includes the essence of Philosophy, Religion, Art, whatever speaks to the immortal part of man.”

On Again :

“On the whole, we may pronounce him happy. His days passed in the contemplation of ideal grandeur; he lived among the glories and solemnities of universal Nature; his thoughts were of Sages, and Heroes, and

scenes of Elysian beauty. It is true he had no rest, no peace, but he enjoyed the fiery consciousness of his own activity, which stands in place of it for men like him. It is true he was long sickly, but did he not even then conceive and body forth ‘Max Piccolomini,’ and ‘Thekla,’ and the ‘Maid of Orleans,’ and the ‘Scenes of William Tell?’ It is true he died early, but the Student will exclaim with Charles XII. in another case, ‘Was it not enough of life, when he had conquered kingdoms?’ Those kingdoms which Schiller conquered were not for one nation, at the expense of suffering to another; they were soiled by no patriot’s blood, no widow’s, no orphan’s tear,—they are kingdoms conquered from the barren realms of darkness, to increase the happiness, and dignity, and power of all men,—new forms of truth, new maxims of wisdom, new images and scenes of beauty, won from the ‘void and formless infinite,’ a κτήμα ἐς αἰεῖ,—‘a possession for ever,’ to all the generations of the earth.”

Now this, it must be confessed, is beautiful, and we are unwilling to weaken its effect, by adding a syllable of our own; but we are constrained to say that, after all, “the highest style of man” is that of “Christian.” To assert, therefore, that the “fiery consciousness of activity” was in “the place of rest” to Schiller, seems to us to argue a frame of mind far from the influence of that wisdom, compared with which the sublimest speculations of the philosopher are but as dust in the balance, and the proudest achievements of the human intellect altogether lighter than vanity. We will not pursue the subject. We can only repeat our general praise of this able volume, which exhibits, in no ordinary manner, both elegance of style and acuteness of analytical criticism.

33. *Antiquities in Westminster Abbey. Ancient Oil Paintings and Sepulchral Brasses in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster; engraved from Drawings by G. P. Harding, with an Historical, Biographical, and Heraldic Description, by Thomas Moule, Author of Bibliotheca Heraldica, &c.* 4to. pp. 48.

OF Westminster Abbey and its glorious contents we are professed devotees, and we ever welcome with unfeigned satisfaction any publication tending to illustrate its history or display its beauties. Actuated by these feelings, we dilated at some length on Messrs. Neale and Brayley’s excellent History (see vol. xciii. pp. 137, 236).

What

What Mr. Smith some years since performed for the relics of early painting, at that time discovered in the ancient Palace of Westminster, is here performed for some similar specimens of painting and engraving in the ancient Church. Mr. Harding, with whom this Work has originated, is well known as the artist, to whose industry and research the public are indebted for that complete series of Portraits of the Deans of Westminster, which is an almost necessary accompaniment to Mr. Neale's History. Of the present publication a similar opinion may be given;—it should at least stand on the same shelf.

The plates are in the best style of line-engraving, and in number twelve; three represent Paintings on an ancient wooden enclosure near the altar, and each of the others some remarkable monumental Brass.

On the former subject an interesting discussion is introduced, on which we hope to enter more fully another month. It is only necessary to remark here, that Mr. Harding's drawings excel in accuracy all former representations of the same subjects; and that, by the removal of some old boarding, whilst he was making his drawings, he has attained a more perfect, and indeed complete, view of the paintings.

The Brasses engraved are those of John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord High Treasurer of England, ob. 1395; Robert Waldeby, Archbishop of York, ob. 1397; Eleanor Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, ob. 1399; Sir John Herpeden, knt. fifth husband of Joan de la Pole, granddaughter and sole heiress of John Lord Cobham, ob. 1457; Sir Humphrey Bourchier, eldest son of Lord Berners, slain at the battle of Barnet, 1471; Sir Thomas Vaughan, knt. Chamberlain to Prince Edward, ob. temp. Edw. IV.; John Esteney, Abbot of Westminster, ob. 1498; Sir Humphrey Stanley, knt. ob. 1505; and John Bill, D. D. the first Dean of Westminster, on Queen Elizabeth's foundation, ob. 1561. The descriptions which accompany these minutely accurate plates seem very complete, each containing a short memoir of the person represented. In some observations on the armour, Dr. Meyrick, with his accustomed liberality, has rendered much assistance.

We have here, says Mr. Moule, "every sepulchral intagliated brass plate within the Abbey, in which the portrait remains." That the brasses remaining in Westminster Abbey should be so few, is to us surprising, since there are some hundred Parish Churches which contain more, though they be not of such importance. It must be presumed that the spoliators of the Church of St. Peter were more than usually active.



34. *Hints on Rural Residences.* By Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Sec. Soc. Antiq. &c. &c. 4to. pp. 107.

THE modern enlarged and philosophical modes of treating Archæology connect it with science, taste, high reason, and philosophy; and the union of the picturesque with it, in the pursuits of its members, may be attended with much utility. It inculcates a good taste in the decoration of ruins, and the preservation of old buildings; and it suggests the useful rule, that old houses, which it is inconvenient or wasteful to destroy, may be successfully Gothicized, though they baffle every attempt at being conformed to the Grecian style; and that the irregularities, which are ruinous to the latter, are ornamental in the former. Besides, there are other important reasons. Men of investigation and men of taste ought always to be one and the same. Investigation united with taste, forms the same leading character in arts and elegant pursuits, as the former quality united with judgment does on the Bench and in the Senate; and what the one does for grand constitutional purposes, the other does for private life. Improvement and instruction ought also to be the object of every man of learning who is not a pedant, and to be consequent upon even associating with him.

Landscape gardening is peculiarly a gentleman's study. The Duke of Marlborough pre-eminently excels in it. Much discussion might be indulged on the subject, but in questions of feeling, that is unnecessary, for to what purpose is explanation why a person is hot or cold, or hungry or thirsty, where the knowledge is not connected with a philosophical object? It is sufficient to say, that home is always dear, and that improvements tending to the greater felicity of that sensation,

sensation, of course augment happiness. A man cannot live in a bad house, or one unornamented, unless he be a man without taste, an uneducated man, or one with money, who looks for his comforts only in starving avarice, or sotting.

Turn, however, where we will, embellished residences gratify the eye, and the fashion is growing. It becomes, therefore, very useful to concentrate such knowledge as may not only tend to the production of taste of the first character, but of wisdom, in the choice of situation and modes of arrangement.

With these valuable objects in view, Mr. Carlisle has collected with taste and judgment the best parts of the requisite knowledge into a short compass; and we affirm, without the danger of contradiction, that any man who builds or improves without first perusing this book, is to blame, because he then undertakes to write a letter, without knowing how to use a pen.

Our readers, however, are not men who are so silly, but they and others may be persons who, because the subject is professional, may not be so intimately acquainted with it as is necessary, when that subject, from becoming fashionable and general, requires elementary knowledge of it in all persons. Such a knowledge is indispensable, to prevent error and imposition. Leaving, therefore, our readers to consult the work for principles of high taste, upon *all* the points to which landscape gardening refers, we shall give extracts, which show the utility of the book, in regard to information of the most valuable character.

We allude to the preparatory processes before building,—voyages, for which this work furnishes a proper compass and charts, and without which it is very common to set sail, to the frequent shipwrecking of a cargo of money, pleasure, and comfort.

The first things to be consulted are, aspect and situation, the effects of which are shown in various forms, by letter-press and diagrams. The next point is not to attend to designs and drawings, because through the different shades of the artist, difference between geometrical and perspective delineation, and the drawings being only miniatures, the effect of the building may be disappointing. Instead of

GENT. MAG. August, 1825.

these drawings, Mr. Carlisle recommends *models*, of which he speaks thus (pp. 33—36):

“The gentleman who would proceed with confidence in a journey through bricks and mortar, and enjoy a clear view of the termination of his labours, with all the bye and crooked ways which lead thereto,—together with the pitfalls of the unrighteous mammon which intervene, so as to secure the one and escape the others, will perhaps pursue the following steps: the first of which is, that he do cause a complete though plain *MODEL* of the *DESIGN* he has fixed upon to be made very accurately, to a scale of at least a quarter of an inch to a foot; the several stories to be contrived so as to lift on and off at pleasure, that every part may be easily and minutely scrutinized and measured. Gentlemen who have not been so far conversant in plans, as to judge therefrom with certainty, ought not to grudge the trifling charge of three, four, or five guineas for a toy of this kind,—the information and advantages to be derived from it, may prevent much of the opprobrious work of alteration, save a great deal of trouble, and a considerable sum of money.

“Being possessed of such a *MODEL*, and having obtained thereby a clear and satisfactory idea of the forms, situations, connections, and dependencies of the several apartments, his next step will be to minute down the general dimensions of such of them at least as are of the greatest consequence; and in order to satisfy himself of the competency of their magnitudes, let him try the dimensions of several rooms of similar descriptions in the houses of his friends, until he meets with such as shall agree so nearly with his minutes, as to leave no doubt upon his mind of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the capacities of the apartments in his *MODEL*. This should by no means be considered as a useless trouble,—the ideas which we form of magnitudes are often exceedingly deceptive, and therefore the best and most certain means should be used to regulate and correct them, which undoubtedly are those that are now recommended. As to the common method of measuring out the lengths and breadths of the intended apartments in the open air, or in some very large room, and setting chairs, tables, or screens, to confine their dimensions, and shape their forms,—this method will by no means answer the purpose so well,—a tolerable good room tried in this way, will appear confined and trifling.”

“Having proceeded thus far, it will be advisable to procure a few blocks of wood, cut out by the scale of the *MODEL*, to the proper general dimensions, the shapes of bedsteads, tables, chairs, and other common pieces

pieces of furniture, the placing of which in the apartments of the MODEL, will be of considerable use in judging of the conveniences of the design. He will now of course be qualified to decide upon the merits of his MODEL,—and if he can discover no material defects, may call in his friends and his foes too, if he pleases, and submit the whole to their criticism,—there is no doubt but that he will be well enabled to avail himself of such advice as shall be really sensible and proper, and will easily distinguish it from such as may be dictated by mere whim or caprice, and the result will determine him whether he shall adopt the MODEL as it stands, or with any practicable improvements; or, whether he shall throw it into the fire, and procure another formed upon better principles, and repeat his whole operation over again. It will be exceedingly well worth his while, if he cannot fix for himself, to let his friends alter, mangle, and burn, three or four MODELS, one after another, till he has at length satisfied them all, and himself too, if possible,—but let him be resolute in this one single point, which is, *that he does not by any means suffer a stick or a stone of his building to be altered after it is once begun, let friends or foes say what they will.*

“To examine the proportions of the exterior of a design, and form a competent judgment of its effects, supposing an exact MODEL has been made of it, let a board or table (covered with green cloth if you please) be raised to such a height, as that the top thereof may be just so many feet and inches by the scale of the model below your eye, as your eye really is above the ground on which you stand,—the MODEL being placed upon this board or table in the open air, clear of the view of other objects, will then produce the same effect in every respect as the building would do if it was actually completed. This must certainly be far preferable to any ideas that perspective drawings can furnish, and, perhaps, it would not be doing justice to the exterior of a MODEL, to examine it in any other situation with a view to judge of its merits or effects.”

35. Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.

(Continued from Part I. p. 54.)

HAVING, in our last Part, gone through the first volume of this important Work, we think it fit that we should now give some extracts.

“*Stalking-Horse and Bull.*—The Albanian sportsmen (says Dr. Clarke) practise the old method of shooting with a stalking-horse; i. e. by carrying the picture of a horse, or a cow, behind which they conceal themselves, and take their aim through a hole in the picture. Among us, the stalk-

ing-horse was either a real horse, ‘an old jade (says the Gentleman's Recreation) trained for the purpose, and walking up and down in the water, which way the sportsman pleased;’ or a piece of old canvas, shaped like a horse grazing, stuffed, painted brown, and fixed to a staff, with a sharp iron at the end, to stick into the ground; when the fowl became familiar with the horse, they made a stalking ox or cow, and stalking stags or deer, especially for fenny grounds, and even trees, shrubs, and bushes, all of painted canvas.”

“*Stocks.*—The ancients had the *vippus*, a kind of wooden fetters, with which they punished criminals and slaves; and *nervus*, a frame of wood with five holes, two each for the arms and legs, and the other for the neck. At Pompeii were found stocks, probably about four ells long, and so contrived, that ten prisoners might be chained by the leg, each leg separately, by the sliding of a bar. The Barnacles of the Middle Age were of the same kind as stocks, but extended the legs, by distances of the holes, according to the offence. Stocks were anciently moveable, and kept in castles, being an appendage to the inner gate, even for the detention of prisoners, till they could be conveniently taken to prison.”

“*Table-Cloth.*—The Romans began to cover the table with cloths in the time of the Emperors. Some were striped with gold and purple. Montfaucon adds, that they were of linen, sometimes painted or worked with gold. D’Arnay says also, that table linen was very rare in England about the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. It was certainly not unusual. The Anglo-Saxons dined with a clean cloth; and they called it *reod-sceat*; their successors *drapet*. We find in the Life of St. Ives, even a cloth laid for a poor man. A singular feudal privilege appears in Du Cange, that of the Lord being entitled to the table-cloth, towel, &c. of the house, where he dined. A father giving advice to his son, particularly recommends him, as one means of success in life, to have his table covered with a clean cloth: and there is a complaint made against the monks for putting before their visitors a dirty one. It seems that table-cloths were made for the use of the nobility and opulent gentry, of great value. One would cost 18*l*. Damask table-cloths are ancient. La Brocquiere thus describes some used abroad. They are (he says) four feet in diameter, and round, having strings attached to them, so that they may be drawn up like a purse. When they are used they are spread out, and when the meal is over they are drawn up, so that all which remains, even to a crumb is preserved.”

“*Towel.*—The *Labamum*, one kind of Towel, consisted of white and nappy linen. It was used to receive the infant from the baptismal

baptismal font, to wipe the body after bathing, and to wrap up corpses. The Towel was the Anglo-Saxon *Hand-cloth*; and the Kitchen-towel the *Torsorium Culinæ* of the Middle Age. In 1444 we find napkins with stripes of another stuff. Some Towels were put round the neck while chipping bread, &c."

"*Vignette*.—In the fourteenth century, the term was applied to ornaments upon silver, &c. in the manner of Vines, whence the term. Marchand says, that Rastoldt was the first printer, or artist, who introduced ornaments, capital initials, flowers, and vignettes. He lived in 1476. Pyuson is probably the first printer in England, who introduced borders and vignettes in his books. Vignettes with human figures are probably of the date of 1527."

"*Bankers*.—The Encyclopedists say, that the *Trapezitæ* of the Greeks, and *Argentarii* or *Nummularii* of the Romans, were persons who lent money upon usury, kept the accounts of other usurers, and exchanged worn for new money, for a profit, but did not deal in *cheques*, *drafts*, &c. Beckman, however, says, that they *did* pay money by a bill, which process was termed *perscribere* and *rescribere*, and the assignment or draft *attributio*, and dealt besides in exchanges and discounts. Philip the Fair, in 1304, ordered a bank to be held upon the great bridge of Paris; and they had booths and tables before church-doors, &c. called '*Mensæ Cambiatorum*,' (our Scriptural 'tables of the Money-changers') stands at fairs for changing money, &c. They were obliged to give security in property, and were formed into Gilds. We had a set of them called *Causini*, from the family *Causina* at Florence; it being agreed, that however divided, they should take the name of that family, *penes quam summa mercaturæ erat*. All the Italian merchants who practised usury were called *Lombards*; hence our Lombard Street. The draft of one Banker upon another, and the check, occur in Rymer. The deposit of money to be let out at interest is a practice of the Roman *Argentarii*, who exercised their trade in the *Forum*, under the inspection of the town Magistrate; and when they ceased to show themselves, their bankruptcy was declared by these words, *foro cessit*."

"*Barber, Barber-Surgeon*.—The Encyclopædia is scanty. In Greece there were both Barbers and Barber-surgeons; but the shop of the latter was deemed a more genteel lounge for the news. Ticinius Mena introduced them into Rome from Sicily, A.U.C. 454. They not only dressed the hair and beard, but cut nails. The bason is mentioned by Ezekiel. It is the *Cantharus* of the Middle Age, of bright copper. Juvenal speaks of the snapping of the scissars; transferred in the Middle Ages to the

snapping of the fingers. Plutarch mentions the cloth, the *tonsorium* of Du Cange, the mirror, now a looking-glass, the chair, and their loquacity. Our barbers were not only musicians, but kept some musical instrument for their customers to amuse themselves with while waiting, which practice newspapers have superseded. The privilege of making and selling *aqua vitæ* remained after their eternal separation from surgery, in some places, about the beginning of the last century. In Brand's Newcastle, we find it ordered, December 11, 1711, that perriwig-making be considered part and branch of the Company of Barber-*Chirurgeons*. A staff, bound by a ribbon, was held by persons being bled, and the pole was intended to denote the practice of phlebotomy."

"*Auction, Auctioneer*.—1. In the Roman sales, a spear was fixed in the Forum, by which stood a Cryer, who proclaimed the articles. A catalogue was made in tables, called *Auctionariæ*. The seller was called *Auctor*, and the bidders *Sectores*. They signified their bidding by lifting up their fingers, and the highest bidder succeeded. The Magistrate's permission was necessary for a sale. About the Forum, were a number of silversmiths', or rather bankers' shops, where things sold by auction were registered and sealed. At their shops, the auctions were in general made, in order that these *Argentarii* might note on the tables the names of the buyers; and the goods were delivered under the Magistrate's authority. *Buying in*, or redemption, was made by giving security through a friend, which was termed *Dejicere libellos*. Petronius gives a hand-bill of an auction, literally thus: '*Julius Proculus will make an auction of his superfluous goods to pay his debts*.' Estates, pictures, &c. were sold by the Romans in this way, as now, and sales sometimes lasted two months.

"In the Middle Age the goods were cried and sold to the highest bidder, and the sound of a trumpet added, with a very loud noise. The use of the spear was retained, the auctions being called *Subhastationes*; and the *Subhastator*, or auctioneer, was sworn to sell the goods faithfully. In Nares we have, sold at a pike or spear, i. e. by public auction or outcry; and auctions, called port-sales, because originally, perhaps, sales made in ports. The cryer stood under the spear, as in the Roman æra, and was in the thirteenth century called *cursor*. In London, sales by auction were held at Mercers' Hall, and other public places. 2. The barbarous Latin *Auctionarius* signified a tradesman who augmented his property,—properly speaking, one who bought old, worn, and damaged goods, to sell them dearer afterwards,—a regrator."

36. *Reine Canziani; a Tale of Modern Greece. In two volumes.* Hurst, Robinson, &c.

SIR EGERTON BRYDGES is of opinion that the imagination of Milton must have been to him a source of great happiness, and we think that abstract feelings may be sensualized, may be as it were manufactured into nerves, and become capable of physical material enjoyment. A cold-blooded villain of high intellectual qualifications may thus invest his imagination with passions, and revel in a voluptuousness unknown to others. The endearments of a fond female, who deeply loves the object, may furnish an exquisite treat to the additional susceptibility of such a refined libertine; and he may seek for the same gratifications by seduction as an epicure does by French cookery. An illustration of these opinions is afforded by the Novel before us, which is all through well written. Lord Byron, under the name of Lord Avlone, is made to corrupt a charming Greek girl, whom, by consummate art, he inveigles into the most passionate love. He deserts her; comes to England, and marries a beautiful and brilliant woman. The poor girl mourns like Sappho, and withers away into death.

Now really Lord Byron has no good qualities to spare; and it is rather cruel to over-blacken his memory. Sir Egerton Brydges says (i. 263), in his *Reflections*, "It is unpardonable to load *him* with reproaches, while men who have passed their days in sleep, and their nights at the gambling house, reckless of fortune, and of all that is estimable in life, live on without indignation or painful notice."

We shall not, however, detail the contents of this Novel (because the plot is an everyday case), but proceed to notice an elegant specimen of Taste, tending to improve the barbarism and vulgarity of our funereal emblems.

"There is a simple tomb in Athens, composed of one single slab of white marble; a stripling palm tree waves over it its light graceful foliage. The epitaph that is carved on the marble is one that she loved,—it is one that he whose falseness had laid her there, had fixed in her memory; it is—'Farewell!' A white rose has been placed above that motto; 'tis said there was on it a blemish inflicted by some profaning touch; but that spot on its delicate texture seemed

only to enhance the dazzling white of the surrounding petals,—meet emblem of her whose grave it perfumes. On her name alone rests one detracting shade,—her soul is all pure and spotless." P. 291.

Now what are *our* emblems? An infant's head with wings,—a monstrous conception which Belzoni saw in Egypt; a scull with a laurel crown around it,—tasteless allegories! Can any man suppose that Heaven is peopled with *winged heads* flying about, or that skeletons crowned with laurels sing rapturous hallelujahs around the throne of Him whose vision is beatific? Is there any suggestion favourable to the "beauty of holiness," to its influence over the mind, its recommendation of piety in such more than contemptible, such mischievous trash? By what authority does a low, vulgar mechanic disgrace our consecrated cemeteries with things which excite a laugh? The moral injury is not trifling, in the view of those who know any thing of the doctrine of "association of ideas." The Clergyman should be legally empowered to refuse admission of incongruous symbols and epitaphs. There exist too such beautiful hieroglyphics, the sprig of a flower, the broken column for a public character; the ruined Gothic arch for an Antiquary; the figure on the ground, like the dying gladiator, with the uplifted arm, and raised head to Heaven,—and many other fine emblems to be derived from Scripture.

We assure our readers that this elegant Novel will gratify them in the perusal, and convince our fair readers that nothing is more dangerous than the Devil, when he assumes the form of an angel of light; and that, in the language of Miss Bowdler, the murderer and the seducer are similar criminals; with this aggravation, that the latter affixes infamy to the name of his victim,—brands even her memory,—executes her, and then hangs her in chains on a gibbet, to be pointed at as a warning, though her very error originated in a virtue, the parent of all connubial fidelity and happiness,—invincible attachment and single-hearted devotedness.

But Providence makes guilty and unwise men ruin themselves, or know no happiness, the sole object of rational desire; for without it, life is only disease. Thus it happened to

Cæsar,

Cæsar, Buonaparte, Byron. The latter lived like a fool, and died like a fool, as to conduct. He gave up a beloved wife and daughter from foolish pride, and he would not leave Missolonghi for Zante, as if it was any part of heroism to defy the plague and pestilential climate. The legacy which he left to an unknown female, laid the groundwork of this Novel. That female died, and, says our author,

“What, it may be asked, was the fate of him, whose heart, insensible to so much gentleness, such unvarying devotion, betrayed the fond trust reposed in him? Did not his cruelty meet its reward? Did affluence, did literary fame, did the world’s splendour lull to sleep the voice of Conscience? Did domestic peace dwell with him,—did the society of his brilliant beautiful bride banish from his recollection the wrongs he had inflicted on Reine Canziani? Or did her image present itself to him, bowed down with suffering, her melancholy but unrepining countenance looking just as when they parted for ever?” P. 292.

37. *Journal of the principal Occurrences during the Siege of Quebec, by the American Revolutionists, under Generals Montgomery and Arnold, in 1775-6, containing many Anecdotes of moment, never yet published. Collected from some old Manuscripts, originally written by an Officer, during the Period of the gallant Defence made by Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester. To which are added, a Preface and illustrative Notes, by W.T.P. Shortt. 8vo. pp. 111.*

THE reduction of Canada in 1760 by the embattled forces of Britain, “far more merciful than wise,” while she exhausted her treasure to guard her offspring, and extend their trade, certainly weakened the bond of allegiance among the Colonists, and made them feel less indebted to the military power of Great Britain, since they had no longer any fear from the savages of that quarter, or of aggression from the chain of French forts which had been planned and constructed by able officers, to unite their vast colony with Louisiana, through the efforts of the Sieurs de la Jonquier and La Galissoniere, who claimed all the countries North and West of a line they had drawn, from Cape Canso to the river Penobso, and from thence nearly as far as New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico, and thus deprived Great Bri-

tain of her most valuable settlements, and the fur trade on Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain; circumscribing her within a track of land lying between the sea and the Alleghany mountains. It was never, perhaps; foreseen by our Ministers, that the reduction of it, although attended with so much glory, would materially weaken the dependence of the neighbouring States on England; or that it would have hastened that disunion which sooner or later takes place, whenever the offspring of the parent State consider themselves capable of being supported by their own resources alone.

Thus Mr. Shortt, Pref. p. vii. The Journal consists of course of a very valuable document, but one which, from its very nature, consists of the same thing over again,—attacks and repulses. Such details, however, are of high national import. They show future Generals what may be done, and such documents ought to be printed by order of the War Office, and distributed among the military depots and the public libraries. Why are there not garrison libraries?

Mr. Shortt annexes a valuable Appendix, in which he illustrates the clumsiness of ancient warfare till the late revolutionary contest; and ridicules the ancient politesse of our regiment of Guards, in taking off their hats to their opponents, and asking them to pay them the compliment of giving them the first fire. P. 110.

We quote for warning sake the following passage, in p. 105:

“A French military writer (the Count de Stendhal) says with exultation, that we have rendered ourselves particularly odious to most of the continental nations, and are at the same time detested by the Americans, who in twenty years will swarm upon our trade with five hundred privateers.”

38. *A Discourse concerning Transubstantiation, preached by the Rev. Dr. Harris at Salters’ Hall, on the 13th of February, 1734-5, now reprinted by Rear-Admiral Bullen. 8vo. Lond. pp. 43.*

INTERESTED and private motives occasioned nonsense to be propagated, because a barbarous age presented no check to credulity. This is the whole history of Popery in general, and Transubstantiation in particular.

If

If Christ be God, it is blasphemous to think that he made himself an article of food, or a quack medicine for creating religion, by mastication or deglutition, and making mind of the stomach. If so, man is no longer an accountable agent, because his use or abuse of the Sacrament is merely an affair of physical action.

39. *Practical Sermons, by the late Joseph Milner, M. A. Vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, Kingston-upon-Hull. Vol. III. 8vo. pp. 407. Seeley.*

THESE Sermons were written by a brother of the late Dean of Carlisle, and are dedicated by Mr. Fawcett, the editor, to the Rev. James Stillingfleet, Rector of Hotham in Yorkshire, a circumstance which we mention on the following account. Every body knows that no specimen of a British car has been thought to exist; but we have heard that Mr. Stillingfleet has had the good fortune to discover one in the sepulchre of a warrior, and that he has had a model made of it. But to the work before us. The Sermons are written in a style highly original and eloquent, savouring of obsolete plainness, and, except in the frequent recurrence of figure and metaphor, so sparkling in Jeremy Taylor, very much in his manner. The matter is chiefly persuasive and exhortatory, and well fitted to make a deep impression. In his Theology he affects no argument or ratiocination, and therefore we have nothing of high reason or novelty to offer to our readers. But, however this may prevent our giving extracts, it ought not to impede our doing justice to the work. It is fortunate that the author had an editor so friendly, pious, and capable, and without flattery of his subject, he gives the following just and apposite account of the author's style:

"In the negligence of Milner, combined with his strong sense and deep piety, there is a dignity which more laboured compositions do not often reach. His appeals to the conscience, though rough, are in a high degree forcible; and there is often an exquisite tenderness, with a natural eloquence, which at once makes its way to the heart." Pref. ix.

These Sermons will much gratify those who admire what is called the Evangelical form of exhibiting Christianity.

40. *Proofs that the Holy Communion in both kinds was administered to the Laity within the Parish of Norham and Diocese of Durham before the Reformation. A Letter to the Honourable and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham. By James Raine, Rector of Meldon. 8vo. pp. 16.*

MR. RAINE having met with sundry items in certain Account Rolls preserved in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, purporting that various flagons of wine were purchased at Easter pro parochianis communicandis, or communione parochianorum, deduces from hence that the cup was not withheld from the laity in the Romish æra, so far at least as concerns the parish of Norham. Without the slightest disrespect to Mr. Raine, we conceive that the words *communio* and *communicare* have misled him. By referring to Ducange, he will see that *communio* implied community or public body, and by reference to the parish books of Darlington, as quoted in Mr. Surtees's Durham, he will see that wine was laid in for festivities and treats, when strange ministers preached. In our volume xciv. i. p. 148, the reader will see that quarts of sack were purchased for ministers who preached, and that "when the Dean of Durham preached, 3s. 6d. was spent in a treat with him." We are of opinion that *these treats* were confined to ministers who preached.—That the Eucharist *would not* be given to laymen in both kinds, and that such a reception of it was limited to *priests* alone, Mr. Raine will see in Lyndwood's Provincial, Oxf. edit. 1679, p. 9; and in the notes *h. v. vinum purum, k. solis celebrantibus, and l. minoribus ecclesiis*; he will further see a curious collection of cobweb scholasticisms on the subject.—Easter was the great æra of parochial festivities, and we doubt not but the wine given pro *communione*, i. e. *community* of the parishioners, had no reference whatever to the holy Sacrament. In Bp. Jewel's Reply to Harding, fol. 1609, are three pages (20—23), written to show the sense of *communio* as *fellowship, brotherhood, &c.* unconnected with the Eucharist.

41. *The Gil Blas of the Revolution. By L. B. Picard. 3 vols. 12mo. Saunders and Otley.*

THE French Revolution is an event of such overwhelming interest, and in its

its consequences continues to excite so important an influence upon the destinies of the civilized world, that we welcome every attempt, however faint, to throw some new light upon this topic. Histories and memoirs without end encumber our reading tables, without exhausting our patience; and here we are treated with a Novel, founded upon this endless theme. The author, M. Picard, of the French Academy, is a very successful dramatic writer; and the work is altogether such an one as might be expected to emanate from an intellect rich in the experience of many-coloured life, acutely susceptible to the ridiculous, and thoroughly master of the sophistries which influence the conduct of what are emphatically called men of the world.

The story, from its nature, defies analysis, being a tissue of adventures, a narrative of the vicissitudes of the hero Lawrence Giffard, who is represented as a mere creature of circumstances, a moral camelion, assuming simultaneously the hue of proximate objects; a man devoid of fixed principle, vain, frivolous, selfish, but rather weak than wicked; a complete time-server and sycophant. Our hero commences his career as a barber apprentice; and passing during the memorable period of the last thirty years, through the various grades of society, sometimes at the summit of fortune's wheel, and finally, as consummation of poetical justice, ends his days as a pauper in a "Maison de Charité."

Commencing in 1789, we are presented with an animated and piquant sketch of society in its various phases, during a remarkable epoch, up to the second return of the Bourbons. The darker aspects of these disastrous times are cautiously kept in the background, for the author is apparently conscious of his want of power to describe passion or profound emotion. His forte is the gay, elegant, satirical delineation of common every-day life; his portraits are replete with character, and show a most amusing, and doubtless a very accurate picture of French manners.

M. Picard does not assume a very lofty moral standard, but his satire is always good-humoured, and his reflections just; he generally leaves his readers, which is perhaps more judicious, to draw their own inferences.

In fine, there is in these volumes much to delight, and nothing to offend, and we are occasionally dazzled with the rapid succession of incidents, which, like the brilliant but evanescent images of a phantasmagoria,

"Come like shadows,
So departed."

42. *A respectful Address to the Archbishops and Bishops respecting the necessity of Morning and Afternoon Service on Sunday in every Parish Church in his Majesty's Dominions, with a few Thoughts concerning the Residence of the Clergy. By a Churchman. 8vo. pp. 32. Rivingtons.*

OF the propriety of the measure recommended, there can be no doubt, nor of its adoption, where there is an adequate value in the benefice. The advowsons of the Church of England are, however, private not national property, no more than are the funds of charitable institutions. The tithes, &c. were given by our ancestors, not for the sole purpose of praying their souls out of purgatory, but for that of bringing the blessing of God upon their posterity. Henry the Eighth thought proper, however, to convert a portion of these sacred funds into lay hands, for the purpose of augmenting the number of livery servants, hunters, and foxhounds, in the establishments of usurpers. A poor meek Apostle, who went about doing good, preaching up glad tidings of salvation, and peace and good will towards men, might turn out a St. John, who interfered with royal marriages, and there can be no doubt that Henry had not even the qualms of conscience upon these subjects which Herod felt. But to the purpose. A man who cares not for murder, cares less for theft; and if the nation in the name of King and Parliament, thought fit to appropriate private property to their own disposal, they ought to make up the damages by taking steps to supply the funds necessary for supporting the due performance of ecclesiastical duty. Be it recollected that our ancestors amply endowed the Church; that the consequences of the sacrilege have been Poor Rates; that Providence has therefore punished the spoliators with a permanent curse; and (as we solemnly believe) if the Church was utterly extinguished to-morrow, that the squabbles of the sects would destroy the

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Constitution; for Southey's Book of the Church plainly shows, that to our religious establishment we owe the preservation both of the Constitution and liberty.

The Pamphlet is cautious, modest, and prudent; and we think that its object is an important national good. A resident Clergyman is a resident counsellor. Ignorant country people are perpetually flying to petty lawyers upon the most trivial occasions, and thus either pay much unnecessary money to get into scrapes, or get out of them; nor do they understand the proper management of families, the preservation of peace, the advantages of temperance, the consolations of Religion, or the comfort of having a friend in superior life, upon whom they can rely, from his independence and professional philanthropic bias. With regard to worldly conduct, the road to happiness, both temporal and eternal, must be founded upon prudence; and we therefore trust that no person, by our speaking, will presume that we mean to depreciate the doctrines of Christianity. God forbid! We only mean healing diseases by medicines.

43. *Elements of Thought*. By Isaac Taylor, Jun. 12mo. Holdsworth.

THIS is by far the best elementary treatise on subjects connected with the developement of the intellectual faculties with which we are acquainted;—of sufficient length for the demands of perspicuity,—short enough to remedy the defect of weariness and exhaustion. To those who are not afraid of examining into the first principles of mental exertion,—to those who would emerge from the indolence of reposing on the opinions of others, and endeavour to *think* for themselves, this little volume will be an invaluable treasure.

44. *The Economy of the Eyes; Precepts for the Improvement and Preservation of the Sight. Plain Rules which will enable all to judge exactly when and what Spectacles are best calculated for their Eyes; Observations on Opera Glasses and Theatres; and an Account of the Pancratic Magnifier, for Double Stars, and Day Telescopes*. By William Kitchener, M.D. Author of the *Cook's Oracle*, &c. 12mo. pp. 246.

BEFORE entering upon this entertaining and useful work, it may be il-

lustrative to make some preliminary remarks. In children the cornea is extremely flexible, so as to be bent by its muscular ring into any given curvature necessary for reading, and of course there is less occasion of contracting the pupil for distinct vision; but in old persons the cornea is stiffer, so that they can hardly read without spectacles, unless the print be large, or the light so strong as to cause a great pupilar contraction. Thus the necessity of spectacles; but different lenses are required for the two reading kinds of vision. *Short-sightedness* is owing to the pencils of rays converging too fast, and coming to a focus before they reach the retina. Here a *concave* lens relieves by making the rays diverge more before they enter the pupil of the eye. In *long-sightedness* the pencils of rays diverge so as not to meet in a focus till they have passed the retina. Here a *convex* lens, by making the rays' converge, is of benefit. As all our readers may not be acquainted with opticks, we have made these remarks from Priestley's History, by way of explanatory introduction to the following important matters from Dr. Kitchener.—*The best plan to preserve the eyes is not to employ them at night* in any work which tries them (p. 51); and they who are careful in following a regular gradation in the change of their glasses, may preserve their eyes to the latest period of life (p. 39); and many persons have worn out their sight prematurely by beginning with too great magnifiers (p. 40). The smaller the power, provided it be sufficient, is the most pleasant and convenient (p. 56). Dr. K. recommends the following mode of trying new spectacles:

“By placing upright against a wall a paper with moderately large printed letters, such as usually occur in the title pages of octavo books, he finds the greatest distance he can distinctly see the letters with a good light to be the focal length of the spectacles.” P. 55.

Using a single glass causes the idle eye to become of a different focus to that which is employed with the glass. (p. 13.)

“When persons who have long patronized one eye and slighted the other, take to spectacles, they will (generally) require glasses of a different focus for each eye.” P. 14.

The average period of the eyes requiring spectacles to read with is about the

the 45th year, and the following is the test, when they become necessary to save the eyes :

“ *The first indication of the eye beginning to be impaired by age is, that when you wish to read a small print, you are obliged to remove it further from your eye than you have been accustomed to do, and desire the aid of plenty of light ; and on looking at a near object, it becomes confused, and appears to have a kind of mist before it, and the letters of a book run one into another, or appear double, &c. ; and BY CANDLE-LIGHT you catch yourself holding a book &c. close behind the candle.*” P. 26.

There are many other things in this serviceable work which every man ought to know, and every wise man will know. Dr. Kitchiner is such an

original pleasant writer, that he makes the acquisition of fame and esteem a mere every-day birth, while to others, even Jupiters, it is that of a Minerva hammered out of the brains.

We shall end our remarks with a piece of apposite pleasantry in p. 42. Every man ought to use magnifying spectacles at a feast, for the conversion of morsels into mountains, and may check over-gorging, a rule of no small moment ; for it seems that the usual allowance at a turtle feast is *six pounds live weight per head*, an enormous ration, exceeding even Fielding's Parson Thwackam, who used to eat at one dinner only two pounds of beef, and as many of pudding.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

Ready for Publication.

The Third Portion of the History of Modern Wiltshire ; containing the Hundred of Branch and Dole. By the Rev. JOHN OFFER and Sir R. C. HOARE, Bart.

Part IV. of Progresses of King James.

Mr. BRAYLEY's Historical Descriptions of the London Theatres, illustrated by 14 exterior Views (besides ground plans), coloured.—His *Londiniana*, or Reminiscences of the British Capital, &c. is likewise far advanced through the Press, and will appear at the commencement of the ensuing winter, with numerous graphic illustrations.

Roman Antiquities ; or the Durobrivæ of Antoninus Identified, in a Series of Plates illustrative of the exeavated remains of a Roman Station in Castor, Northamptonshire. By E. T. ARTIS, Esq. F. S. A. who has nearly ready for publication, Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by a Collection of the Fossil Remains of Plants peculiar to the Coal Formations of Great Britain.

No. X. of Mr. BRITTON's Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain, to complete the Volume ; another Number of the Cathedral Antiquities ; and vol. III. of the Beauties of Wiltshire.

Remains of the Rev. Christian Frederick Schwartz, Missionary in India ; consisting of his Letters and Journals.

The Secret Correspondence of Madame de Maintenon and the Princess des Ursins, from the original Letters in the possession of the Duke de Choiseul, containing an interesting account of the political transactions of the Court of Louis XIV.

A Treatise on Epidemic Cholera, and Sketches of the Diseases of India, including Statistical and Topographical Reports, &c. By JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq.

GENT. MAG. August, 1825.

Preparing for Publication.

A new and enlarged Edition of the Rev. Mr. BREWSTER's History and Antiquities of Stockton upon Tees.

Four Volumes of Sermons, by the late Dr. DODDRIDGE.

Essays on practical, religious, and moral Subjects. By the Rev. S. HOPKINSON, Rector of Etton, Northamptonshire.

The Speeches of the Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING on various Public Occasions in Liverpool.

Dr. CHARLES PARRY, of Bath, F. R. S. Author of a valuable Work of the Arteries, &c. &c. is engaged in publishing new Editions of his late father's Medical Works, and extensive Collections from his unpublished medical writings. Of the latter, one interesting Volume has already appeared, and with it an introductory volume by the Editor, in which the scope and tendency of Dr. Parry's doctrines are exhibited.

Of Telescopes ; being the result of thirty years' Experiments with fifty-one Telescopes, of from one to nine inches in diameter, in the possession of WILLIAM KITCHINER, M. D. author of “ *The Cook's Oracle*,” &c. &c. &c.

A Translation of the Six Cantos of Klopstock's Messiah, in verse.

Praetical Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Water in the Brain. By Dr. SHEARMAN.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons ; forming a comprehensive Manual of Toxicology. By JOHN GORDON SMITH, M.D.

A Work, displaying the Useful Arts and Manufactures of Great Britain, similar to “ *les Arts et Metiers*” of France. By Dr. BIRKBECK.

The Session of Parliament for 1825, containing

taining a careful estimate of all the Parliamentary parties and interests, the state of Ireland, the Catholic question, and the whole business of the Session, &c.

Attic Fragments. By the Author of the "Modern Athens."

Among the collection of two hundred Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., which have been purchased of M. Rousseau, French Consul-general, and Charge des Affaires at Tripoli, by the Emperor of Russia, for 15,000 francs, are some which will supply deficiencies in the most interesting periods of modern history. There is the History of the Arabs in Spain, by Ahmed Almagari; the Bark Yainani, or History of the Conquest of Arabia Felix by the Othmans; an Arabic translation of the History of the Jews; and a History of the Sultan Nouredin; but of which Nouredin we cannot state. Certain we are, that the Emperor has made a most valuable acquisition for the Asiatic Museum of St. Petersburg.

At Mr. Evans's sale, on the 20th and 21st of July, the celebrated Mazarine Bible, printed on vellum, was purchased by Mr. Perkins, the opulent brewer, for 480 guineas. The Duke of Sussex bought the Latin Bible, in 2 vols. without date, place, or name of the printer, but undoubtedly from the press of Ulrie Zell, for 44 guineas; likewise the Latin Bible printed at Nuremberg, by Frisner et Sensenschmin, 1475, for 48 pounds. Mr. Thorpe purchased the excessively rare Latin Bible, in 2 vols. without signatures, date, place, or name of the printer, but certainly one of the earliest and noblest productions of the press of Metellin, and printed before 1466, for 180 guineas. Mr. Thorpe also bought the original drawings by Francis Grose, most of which have been engraved for the Antiquities, for 100 guineas. The Musée Francais, in 4 vols. folio, was bought by Arch, the bookseller, for 126*l.* The first edition of *Martial*, in folio, produced 14*l.* 10*s.* The first edition of Plutarch, in 2 vols. without date, brought 21*l.* Mr. Heber gave 9*l.* 12*s.* for *Plinii Historia Naturalis*, 1472. A collection of the documents chiefly relative to the Abbey of Culross, one of the most ancient Abbeys in Scotland, was bought by Sir Thomas Phillipps, for 40*l.* 19*s.* The four days' sale amounted to between two and three thousand pounds.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

There is every prospect of this Institution being soon established and brought into active operation. Its principal object is to bring the means of a complete scientific and literary education home to the inhabitants of the metropolis, who may thus be enabled to educate their sons at a moderate expense, and under their own immediate superintendence. Under existing circumstances a

young man cannot be maintained and instructed at Oxford or Cambridge at a less charge than 200*l.* or 250*l.* per annum: while the expenses of most exceed this sum, and nearly five months in the year are allowed for vacations. The whole expense for each student's instruction at the London University, will not exceed 25*l.* or 30*l.* per annum, (this supposes a student to attend five or six of the general classes, but the medical education will be necessarily more expensive, from the costs of the anatomical department;) with not more than ten weeks of vacation. A treaty is now in progress for a suitable piece of ground, in a central situation, for the buildings and walks; and it is expected that the structure will be completed in August, 1826, and the classes opened in October following. The vacations will comprise a fortnight at Easter, about six weeks from the middle of August to the end of September, and a fortnight at Christmas. The capital (300,000*l.*) is to be raised by 3000 shares of 100*l.* each, or donations of 50*l.* which will entitle the donor to the same privileges for life, as a shareholder of 100*l.* Each holder of a 100*l.* share will receive interest at a rate not exceeding *four per cent.* per annum, payable half-yearly, and be entitled to present one student for each share. The shares will be transferable by sale and by bequest, and descend to the holders' representatives in cases of intestacy. The money will be called for by instalments, as wanted; but it is calculated that not more than two thirds of the amount will be required, and the remaining third will thus be in reserve, to provide for an extension of the plan, or any unforeseen contingency. No person to hold more than ten shares; and a donor of 50*l.* to have all the privileges of a shareholder during life, except the receipt of interest and transfer of his rights. The interest on the shares will be paid out of the surplus revenue of the institution, after defraying all the expenses of conducting the same, and arising from the annual payment of five guineas by each Student to the General Fund, exclusive of one guinea per annum to the Library, Museum, and collection of Maps, Charts, Drawings, and Models. The rules of this establishment will be submitted to a general meeting of shareholders and donors; who it is anticipated will be induced to vest its government in a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and 19 ordinary members of Council (a proportion of which will go out of office annually), to be elected by the shareholders and donors, voting either in person or by proxy. The Professors will have moderate salaries, but their emoluments will principally depend on the fees received from students.

SINGLE BLOCKS OF STONE.

The enormous columns of granite destined for the portico of the new church now building in the Place d'Isaac, at St. Petersburg, are

are very remarkable. In order to form a proper estimate of their size, we may give the comparative magnitude of the largest blocks known, both ancient and modern.

1. The column of Alexandria, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, holds the first rank: it is of a single block of red granite, 67 ft. 4 in. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lines. 2. The columns of the Church d'Isacc, just mentioned, in height 56 ft. 3. The columns, whose ruins are near Mount Citoria, at Rome, height 52 ft. 4 in. 4. Columns of the portico of the Pantheon, height 46 ft. 9 in. 11 lines. 5. Columns of the Cathedral of Casan, at St. Petersburg, height 42 ft. 6. Two columns of the Church of St. Paul, at Rome, without the enclosure, height 38 ft. 4 in. 7. The columns near the Baths of Dioclesian, and those of Caracalla, now placed at Florence, near the Pont Trinité, of the same height as the preceding. To these may be added a beautiful column of white marble, about 40 ft. long, taken from a quarry on the south side of the Simplon road; it was destined by Napoleon for the ornamental improvements of Milan.

COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE HIGHEST EDIFICES KNOWN IN THE WORLD.

	Eng: Feet.
Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt - - -	543
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cologne	501
Steeple of the Minster at Ulm - -	431
Steeple of the Cathedral at Antwerp	476
Steeple of the Minster at Strasburg -	486
Pyramids of Cheops in Egypt - -	452
Steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna -	442
Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome - -	431
Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt - -	426
Steeple of St. Martin's at Landshut -	422
Steeple of the Cathedral at Cremona	396
Steeple of the Minster at Friburg -	395
Cupola of the Cathedral at Florence -	384
Steeple of St. Persina in Saxony - -	382
Cupola of the Cathedral at Milan - -	357
Steeple of the Cathedral at Utrecht -	356
Pyramid of Sackkarah in Egypt - -	356
Steeple of Notre Dame at Munich -	348
Cupola of St. Paul's at London - -	347
Steeple of St. Ascharius at Bremen -	345
Steeple of the Cathedral at Magdeburg	335
Steeple of St. Mark's at Venice - -	328
Cupola of the Jesuit's Church at Paris	314
Assinelli Tower at Bologna - - -	314
Cupola of the Invalids at Paris - -	295
Steeple of St. Mary's at Berlin - -	202

DIAMONDS.

The weight of diamonds is estimated in carats, 150 of which are equal to one ounce troy. The average price of rough diamonds is about 2*l.* per carat. According to this scale, a wrought diamond, 3 carats, is worth 72*l.*, and one of 100 carats 80,000*l.* The largest diamond probably ever heard of is one mentioned by Tavernier, who saw it in the possession of the Great Mogul. It was about as big as a hen's egg, and weighed

900 carats in the rough. The largest diamond ever brought to Europe is one now in the possession of the Sovereign of Russia. It weighs 195 carats, and was long employed as the eye of a Braminical idol. A French soldier discovered the value of the gem; and changed his religion, worshipping at the altar of the god, that he might deprive him of his splendid eye. At length he succeeded in substituting a piece of glass for the diamond, and again became a good Christian! After passing through several hands, the Empress Catherine at length fixed it in the possession of the Russian Crown, giving for it 90,000*l.*, and a perpetual annuity of 1000*l.* It is cut in the rose form, and is the size of a pigeon's egg. One of the most beautiful is the Pitt diamond, which is a brilliant, and weighs rather more than 136 carats; it was brought from India by Governor Pitt, and purchased by the Duke of Orleans, who placed it in the Crown of France, where it still remains. (See p. 106.) The celebrated Pigot diamond is now in the possession of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge.

GIGANTIC ORGANIC REMAINS.

We lately mentioned (says the New York Evening Post of July 15) that the bones of a nondescript animal, of an immense size, and larger than any bones that have hitherto been noticed by naturalists, had been discovered about twenty miles from New Orleans, in the alluvial ground formed by the Mississippi river and the lakes, and but a short distance from the sea. It now appears, that these gigantic remains had been disinterred by a Mr. W. Schofield, of New Orleans, who spent about a year in this arduous undertaking. A *fragment* of a cranium is stated to measure twenty-two feet in length; in its broadest part four feet high, and perhaps nine inches thick; and it is said to weigh 1,200*lbs.* The largest extremity of this bone is thought evidently to answer to the human scapula; it tapers off to a point, and retains a flatness to the termination. From these facts it is inferred, that this bone constituted a fin, or fender. One of its edges, from alternate exposures to the tide and atmosphere, has become spongy or porous, but, generally, it is in a perfect state of ossification. A large groove or canal presents itself in the superior portion of this bone, upon the sides of which considerable quantities of ambergris may be collected, which appears to have suffered little or no decomposition or changes by age. It burns with a beautiful bright flame, and emits an odoriferous smell while burning; it is of a greasy consistence, similar to adipocere. It is evident that there was a corresponding fin, or fender. The animal, therefore, must have been *fifty feet in breadth* from one extremity of a fin to the other, allowing for wear and tear, as well as a disproportionate width of the back

to the length of the fins. There are several of the dorsal vertebræ, and one of the lumbar, and a bone answering to the coccygis in our anatomy. The vertebræ are sound, and corresponding in size to the largest bone; the protuberances of the vertebræ are three feet in extent; they lead to the supposition that the animal had considerable protuberances on the back; the

body of each vertebræ is at least twenty inches in diameter, and as many in length; the tube or calibre for containing the spinal marrow is six inches in diameter; some of the arterial and nervous indentations, or courses, are yet visible. There is a bone similar to our os calcis, one foot in length, and eight inches in diameter.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

An Essay on the Composition of the Ancient Earthen Vases, commonly known by the name of Etruscan. Read before the Royal Society of Gottingen. From the Latin of Professor Hausmann.*

The ancient painted vases chiefly dug up in many districts of Lower Italy, have excited much interest among the learned, and the admirers of ancient art. While the elegance and diversity of their forms, together with the singularity and boldness of their figures, delight the eye of the beholder, the variety of design and subject in the paintings with which they are decorated, equally conduce to the illustration of mythology, history, and ancient art. The investigation of these paintings has already contributed in no small degree to improve our knowledge of antiquity; nor has the imitation of the forms of those vases been less a source of profit as applied to the art of pottery. The famous Wedgwood ware owes its celebrity as much to the successful imitation of the forms of those vases as to the excellence of its material. In like manner, the beautiful ornaments observed upon these vases, have, in our times, been transferred to the subjects of many other arts; and have been employed for the decoration of buildings, rooms, furniture, articles of dress, and other works of luxury, insomuch that antique forms have become so common in modern art, that their origin has been nearly forgotten. Although ancient art has, in this manner, made its way into the shops of potters and other artificers, and even into our drawing-rooms, yet the scientific study of technology, and the history of the mechanical and chemical arts, have hitherto been little advanced by the investigation of those ancient vases.

In the writings of the ancients we scarcely find any passages in which positive mention is made of them; and none in so far as I know, where their composition is spoken of. This point, therefore, can only be ascertained by an accurate examination of the vases themselves. During a journey which I made last year through Italy, I had opportunities of examining the splendid collections of those vases which adorn the museums of Florence, Rome, and Naples. The plea-

sure derived from this investigation was much augmented by some observations which it suggested to me regarding their composition. The little that I have learned with regard to this subject, either during my journey, or from subsequent observation and experiments, I shall endeavour to expose in the following essay.

Sect. 1. *Of the vases, commonly called Etruscan, in general.*—We shall confine ourselves to the vases commonly called *Etruscan*, although the greater part of them are not of *Etruscan*, but of *Grecian* origin. The celebrated *Winkelmann* was the first who refuted the opinion chiefly supported by *Gorius* and *Buonarotti*, that these painted vases of pottery-ware had been manufactured in ancient Etruria†. But although it cannot be denied that the greatest quantity of vases has been dug up in those parts of Italy and Sicily, which were formerly inhabited by the Greeks, nor that the style of their paintings and their inscriptions sufficiently demonstrate their Grecian origin; yet it is probable, that the art of fabricating painted vessels of earthen-ware was not confined to that portion of Italy, but also extended to other districts, since, in many places remote from it, vases of the same general description have been dug up, which, however, possess so much diversity of character, with regard to their forms and paintings, as to induce the inference, that they had not been transmitted to those parts by commerce. Nor was this art confined to ancient Italy alone, but was also practised in Greece‡, and thence made its way into some of the neighbouring districts of Pontus§. The painted vases found in these countries are essentially the same as those discovered in Italy.

The vases found in different parts and situations of Italy, differ more or less from each other, both with respect to the quality of their material, and to the workmanship and style of painting; the cause of which difference is to be sought for in the different natural qualities of the materials, or in a different degree of perfection in the art.

† Geschichte der Kunst, p. 193 et seq.

‡ Clarke's Travels, vol. iv.—Walpole's Memoirs, 2d edit.—Antiq. of Athens, p. 322.—Ritter's Vorhalle Europäischer Völkergeschichten von Herodotus, p. 232.

§ Ritter, as above, p. 231.

* From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal for April 1825.

For the art of forming vases of pottery-ware, and of ornamenting them with paintings, may not only have existed in various degrees of perfection in different places at the same time, but the state of this art had also, without doubt, been very different at different periods. And not only have earthen vases of very different degrees of fineness been manufactured at the same time and in the same places, but also plain vases, without any paintings, in all other essential respects agreeing with the painted ones, and destined for the same general purposes.

Of the painted earthen vases, dug up in different parts of Italy, those found in Lower Italy and Sicily are the finest. The best of all, however, are those found at *Nola*, both in respect to the excellence of their materials, and the elegance of their forms, together with the beauty of the paintings and the lustre of their varnish-like coating. Many of them are so perfectly preserved, that you might imagine them newly made. Next to the *Nola* vases, are those of *Locria* and *Agrigentum*. Many vases have also been found near *Pæstum*, the ancient *Capua* (now *S. Maria di Capua*), *Sancta Agatha Sothorum*, *Trebbia*, *Aversa*, *Avella*, *Tarentum*, and in some other places of *Apulia*, and of the *Neapolitan* province named *Abruzzo*, the greatest number of which are remarkable for their beauty. Of late years, vases have also been dug up in the vicinity of the cities of *Angi* and *Pomarico* in *Calabria**. The largest and best collection of vases found in these and other places of Lower Italy and Sicily, arranged most elegantly and in the best order, is preserved in the Royal Museum of *Naples*; this collection has, of late, been much enlarged by the purchase of the extensive one made at *Nola*, belonging to the family of *Vicenzio*. Of the private collections at *Naples*, the most remarkable is that of the Archbishop of *Tarentum*, which is preserved at his seat near *Portici*, elegantly adorned with choicest works of ancient and modern art; and what renders this collection still more deserving of attention is, that it is illustrated by a learned description drawn up by its accomplished proprietor himself. A great number of vases, dug up in Lower Italy, have also been deposited in the Vatican Library at *Rome*, and the public Museum of *Florence*.

In the middle part of Italy painted vases have been found much more rarely. In some places of ancient *Etruria*, as for example, near *Vulturna* and the cities of *Chiusi*, *Viterbo*, and *Corneto*, a few were formerly dug up, some of which are preserved in the *Florentine Museum*†. The true Etruscan

vases may be distinguished from others by the inferior quality of their materials, by the dulness of their coating, but especially by the greater rudeness of their forms and painting, as well as by certain characters of the representations peculiar to the ancient Etruscan art*. These differences may be very clearly seen in the *Florentine Collection*, where authentic Etruscan vases are placed in the same apartment with others of Grecian origin. In the great collection at *Naples*, I was shown only a single mutilated true Etruscan vase.

No vestiges of ancient painted vases have, in so far as I know, been found in Italy to the North of the *Apennines*. Those which are preserved in the Museum of *Bononia*, *Turin*, and other cities of Northern Italy, have migrated into those parts from southern Italy.

It is not my design, in this treatise, to institute any inquiry into the periods at which these vases were manufactured, not only because investigations have already been made with respect to this point by many authors of great learning, but especially also because the settlement of it would involve an examination, entirely foreign to my views, of the various inscriptions observed on those vases, as well as of the subjects and characters of the paintings. It is undoubtedly more easy to discover the period up to which these vases may have been fabricated, than the time at which the art, commonly considered as of Grecian invention, but assuredly possessed of claims to a much higher antiquity†, took its origin.

It seems not improbable, that the latest period at which these vases were manufactured in Italy, was the time of the civil wars‡. The Roman vases, of latter periods, dug up in many parts of Italy, as at *Nola*, *Pompeii*, and *Rome*, have a very different character. They have no paintings, but are frequently ornamented with raised figures, and usually have a red coating; characters which are also observed in the Roman vases dug up in some parts of Germany and France.

To a later period also belongs the vases dug up in great quantity near *Aretium*, so far down as the time of *Vasarius*§, many of which are preserved in the *Florentine Museum*. These vases have a red or blackish coating, and, in other respects, are of similar composition with the oldest Etruscan vases||

ische Vasengemalge, i. ii. p. 5, 20.—Peintures de vases antiques vulgairement appellés Etrusques, gravées par A. Clener; accomp. d'Explications par A. L. Millin, 1808, vol. i. p. 6, note 34.

* Lanzi de vasi antichi dipinti, volgarmente chiamati Etruschi. Dissertazioni tre, p. 23.

† Ritter, i. cit. p. 230.

‡ Millingen, Peintures antiques, p. 3.

§ Lanzi, l. c. p. 39.

|| Ibid. p. 37.

with

* Millingen, Peintures ant. et ined. de Vases Grecs, p. vii.

† Flea ad Winkelmannum, t. i. p. 215.—Meyer in Boettiger's work, entitled, Griech-

with which they are sometimes confounded. It seems not improbable, that they belong to the *Areline* vases, so highly esteemed in ancient times, which have been praised by *Martial**, and taken notice of by *Pliny*† and *Isidorus*, although it is difficult to arrive at any certainty with regard to this point‡.

The painted earthen vessels of Grecian origin, which have been found in Lower Italy, seem to be of different ages. According to the opinion of the celebrated *Millingen*, and some other antiquaries, an opinion which seems to be well grounded, the vases commonly, but incorrectly, called *Egyptian*, whose paintings are of a dusky red colour upon a yellow ground, in which condition some vases have also been dug up in Greece, are the most ancient§. The vases, commonly called *Sicilian*, which have black paintings upon a reddish yellow ground, are, according to the same opinion, less ancient, but more so than the vases with reddish yellow figures and ornaments upon a black ground, which are the most common of all||. This opinion has indeed been lately opposed by the celebrated *Rossi*, who has shown the vases with black figures to be of the same age with the rest¶: his arguments, however, do not seem to invalidate the former opinion**.

Many vases, either having no paintings at all, or, instead of figures, having other singular ornaments, have been dug up, both along with painted vases and by themselves, not only in Lower Italy, but also in ancient Etruria, which have either the natural colour of burned clay, or a black coating, or have been manufactured of clay evidently mixed with some black matter. The ornaments upon the black vases are very frequently of a white colour, sometimes yellow or red. Not only the forms, but also the colours of the black coating and ornaments, as well as the other circumstances, correspond with those which are observed in vases adorned with more perfect and more complex paintings; from which it may be supposed that these rude and less elegant vases are of the same age and manufacture with those more beautiful productions of art, which, without doubt, were more highly esteemed in ancient, as they are in modern times.

The vases dug up in Lower Italy are found in Grecian sepulchres more or less

concealed beneath the surface of the ground, and constructed of stone in a rectangular form, placed near the remains of the dead body, and sometimes also suspended upon the walls; as is clearly shewn by the excellent representations delineated by *Knipius*, added to *Teischbein's* plates of vases, as well as by the accurately executed models exposed in the royal collection of vases at Naples. Many vases are often found in the same sepulchre, of various sizes and qualities. Some of these sepulchres which are small, and constructed of rough stones, usually contain a smaller number of a coarse kind. In other sepulchres of larger size, constructed of hewn stones, and covered over with slabs like the roof of a house, some of which I have seen before the gates of the ancient *Pæstum*, vases of superior quality are found in greater number*. Sometimes they occur in their original position, and in a perfect state of preservation; at other times, however, they are crushed and destroyed. Some of them have retained in a surprising degree their polish and original colours; others, especially those dug up in moist places, are slightly incrustated with a white calcareous substance, easily soluble in acids, which has probably been precipitated upon them from the water that had penetrated through the walls of the sepulchre. This preservation of vases, constructed at so remote a period, of such frail materials, and with so thin a coating, is a subject of much interest, and not less than the perfection of the art as practised by the ancients, invites to the investigation of their mode of formation.

We shall endeavour to distribute the most ancient earthenware vases, whether Greek or Etruscan, according to their mode of composition, into classes, for the purpose of obtaining a more distinct perception of their varieties.

We shall place in the *first class* those vases in which the colour of the clay is natural, without glaze, or other coating or painting. Of this kind are some vases which were dug up at *Cumæ*, as well as near *S. Agatha Sothorum*, along with others of a black colour†.

In the *second class*, we shall place those in which the natural colour of the clay is somewhat heightened by their having a very thin glaze or coating‡.

To the *third class* belong those vases which have been manufactured of clay intermixed with black matter. These vases are found, either simple, that is, without ornaments, either impressed or in relief; or they are painted with a white or yellowish

* Lib. xiv. Ep. 98.

† Hist. Nat. Lib. xxxv. cap. 12.

‡ Origen, l. xx. cap. 4.

§ Mezer in Boettlinger's work, Griechische Vasengemälde, l. 2.

|| Menges, Peintures Antiques de Vases Grecs, p. iv. v.

¶ Ibid. Third letter addressed to M. Millingen by the Chev. Rossi.

** Gottingische gelehrte Anzeigen, 1820, p. 739.

* Hamilton in Boettiger's Work, cited above, l. l. p. 34.

† Sul metodo degli Antichi nel dipingere i vasi. Due Lettere del Canonico Andrea de Jorio al. Sig. Cav. M. Galdi, p. 4.

‡ Jorio, loc. cit. p. 8.

colour. Of this description are many of the vases dug up, not only in Lower Italy, but also in the districts of ancient Etruria.

To the *fourth class* belong those vases whose clay is evidently covered over with a black glaze or coating. Like those of the third class, they are either simple, or with ornaments either impressed, or painted with a white, yellowish, or red covering.

The *fifth class* may contain those vases, in which, upon a basis of clay, either of the natural colour, or with a somewhat brighter glaze, there are ornaments or painted figures of a black colour, sometimes with impressed lines. These vases, which have been dug up in various places, although they commonly go by the name of *Sicilian*, are either simply painted with black, or ornamented with figures, in which the red and white colours are covered over with black; of which kind some exquisite vases have been found, as for example in the vicinity of Pæstum.

To the *sixth class* we shall refer those painted vases, the most common of all, which have figures and ornaments either of the natural colour of clay, or somewhat heightened; the general ground, however, and some lines, being black; some of them are of more simple construction, others are ornamented with white, red, yellowish, or dusty colours.

The *seventh class* includes those vases of rarer occurrence, in which the ground is black, and the figures which are red are laid upon a white colour, covering the black, the lines being impressed so as to penetrate to the black ground.

The *eighth class* we shall appropriate to those very rare vases, commonly but falsely called *Egyptian*, in which the ground is yellowish, and the paintings of a coffee-colour; which, however, does not cover the ground perfectly, there being sometimes a covering of white and red colours. The vases found in Lower Italy correspond, in so far as regards the colour of the clay and paintings, with others discovered in Greece, one of which that had been dug up at *Athens*, is preserved in the Museum of our University, having been presented to it by the celebrated English traveller *Hawkins*.

ANCIENT BEADS AND TUMULI.

The Glass Beads mentioned by Dr. Clarke (says a writer in the *Scots Magazine*) as being found in the Tumuli at Seccara—by Mr. Ure as those which have been found in the Tumuli near Rutherglen—and by Mr. Pennant as having been found in some Tumuli in England, are neither more nor less than the *Ova Anguina*, which Pliny describes as an article which formed part of those employed by the Druids in their rites, and which, he says, were formed by a number of serpents, which mingled their *saliva* to effect this purpose. In Scotland they are called *Adder Stones*, and are still viewed

with superstitious veneration by the common people. Mr. Ure thinks that these beads have been brought to our island by the Phœnicians; I confess I am inclined to assign them a much higher antiquity. Sir Walter Scott, in speaking of the Tumuli of Scotland, says, that they are generally of a conical form, though sometimes square, and mentions, that he has in his possession an urn found in one of them, which was opened at Roughlee, or Ruthlee, in Liddesdale, in which were ashes and bones, and some beads (*Ova Anguina*) made of coal instead of glass; and Sir Walter seems to think that this mode of burial was subsequent to, and in imitation of, that practised by the Romans when in possession of the country, an opinion which, perhaps, that distinguished individual may previously to this time have abandoned. It may be proper to mention some reasons for the belief that the Tumuli, or Cairns, found in different countries, and the Logan Stones, and Circles of stones which have vulgarly been referred to the Druids, are the work of the same people. In almost all situations in Scotland, where tumuli have been found, the word or syllable *Ruth*, or *Rath*, which in Celtic signifies circular, may be detected; thus we have *Rutherglen*, in the neighbourhood of which there are vast numbers of those conical tumuli; also *Ruthven*, and *Rothiemurcus*, where there are both tumuli and circles; *Logie Rait*, &c.; and in one situation where the syllable occurs, it is curious to observe, that there is a rocking stone, but no tumuli (probably time has obliterated all trace of the latter); this is at *Ruthwell*, and Mr. Pennant describes it as having stood in the situation where the parish church was built, which, from its dimensions, and the account he gives of it, there can scarcely be a doubt was a Logan stone, or *Lingan*, and which, from its being continued to be looked upon with feelings of religious veneration by the people, was overthrown and broken in pieces, by an order of the Presbytery, soon after the Reformation. The same fate befell one in Cornwall, which was cast down by order of Cromwell's governor of Pendennis Castle, because the lower classes viewed it with a certain degree of veneration. The ornaments and Runic characters, which Mr. Pennant says are to be seen on the stone at *Ruthwell*, there can be no doubt are of a much later date than that of its original erection. It is also related that these stones were common in Ireland, and that the first Christian Bishops who went to the country expelled Demons from them, and shattered the stones to pieces by means of exorcism.

ANCIENT BOATS.

In making the common sewer, in London-street, Glasgow, from the part near the Cross, which is finished, down to the *Molendinar Burn*, there was found, some time ago, at the depth of about ten feet, the remains

remains of a boat lying in a bed of blue clay, which was covered and surrounded by fine sand, like that found on the shores of a navigable river or wide frith. Some of the nails which were used as fastenings were in the wood, which was fine oak, and become quite black from its long immersion under the earth. The calking used for the boat appeared to have been wool dipped in tar. It is a curious fact, that some years ago, when the common sewer was cutting in the Stockwell, that a boat of a similar description was found a little above Jackson-street; which would indicate that these two places where the boats have been found, were then the line of the shore of the frith, or bed of the river. These boats must have lain in the places where found many centuries. It is not probable they belonged to, or were constructed by, the aborigines of the country. The workmanship would indicate that they were formed by a people considerably advanced in civilization. It is probable they were constructed by the Romans, about the period of Agricola's expedition into Caledo-

nia, about 1740 years ago; at which period, there seems little reason to doubt, the greater part of the ground on which Glasgow now stands, and all the low lands on both banks of the river, to a considerable distance, were covered by the water of the Clyde.

MEXICAN CURIOSITIES.

The Government of Mexico has recently passed a law prohibiting the exportation of any article of antique sculpture, or relic of curiosity. The Mexicans have been induced to take this decisive step preparatory to their forming a National Museum of their own upon a very extended scale. Mr. Bullock, who visited the country amidst the confusion of its revolution, was fortunate enough to obtain a vast assemblage of these treasures, which, on the dissolution of his exhibition (announced to take place in September), will infallibly pass into private hands, unless the Directors of our national collection have the judgment to possess themselves of specimens so truly unique and valuable.

SELECT POETRY.

EPILOGUE TO THE ANDRIA OF TERENCE,

DAVUS IN LONDON.

- Byrrhia.* Dave, quis ignotum casus te his appulit oris?
Dic mihi; quæ tantæ causa molesta viæ?
- Davus.* En ego Londini: (quòd vulgo fertur) egestas
Lege carens, hos me fecit adire locos.
Urbs hæc, immensum famâ celebrata per orbem,
Tam longum Davo per mare suasit iter.
Audieram vicos auro splendere superbos,
Æraque de loculis sternere lapsa vias;
Audieram fulvis hortos frondere metallis,
Et caro gemmas imbre rigare solum!
- Byrr.* O infanda virûm mendacia! quanta, viator,
Quàm multa, haud aliis aspicienda, videt!
- Davus.* Aut si non cernit, saltem se cernere fingit;
Hinc caput incautos spes malefida viros.
Quot mala me patriâ digressum hue usque sequuntur,
Tentantem primùm cœrula dorsa maris!
Vix littus patrium, conscensâ puppe, reliqui,
Dum torquent animum spesque metusque meum,
Cùm subitò assurgens tempestas aspera, cœlum
Abstulit, iratas miscuit Auster aquas!
Horrifici ruptis micuerunt nubibus ignes,
Ingemuit tonitru pulsus nterque polus!
Ut me infelicem cruciavit nausea! sic, ô
Sic! ægri capitis transiit ossa dolor!
- Byrr.* Talibus (ô miseri, quibus intentata nitescit!)
Hospitiis, nautas excipit *alma* Thetis.
Consilium hoc tibi, care, dabo; si quando redibis,
Ne mare transieris; det tibi terra viam!
- Davus.* Hoc faciam; ausculta—cecidì, vertigine captus;
Languentes oculos pressit amica quies.
Optatâ tandem recipit me Thamesis undâ,
Gaudentem visu; sed graviora manent.
Namque ducis monitu, navem conscendo, ferentes
Spernentem ventos, auxiliumque maris.
Excipit hinc nullus venientes carbasus Austros,
Nec remi pulsâ labitur alta ratis.

At nigrum malus fumum, mirabile dictu,
 Evomit; inclusus vexat athena focus.
 Fit sonus horrendus lymphis undantibus; ingens
 Hinc rota fert faciles, acta vapore, vias!
 Obstupui; tandem, positâ formidine, mentem
 Implebant rursus gaudia vana meam.
 Mirabar virides ripas, fluviumque profundum,
 Quod fert congestas undique mundus opes.
 Mirabar vestes varias, populosque remotos,
 Nautarum fremitum, veliferasque rates.
 Cum subitâ insonuit puppis convulsa ruinâ,
 Infandum! fractæ dissiluire trabes!
 Membra virûm semusta leves torquentur in auras,
 Et tingunt fluvium; brachia, crura, manus!
 Me vix ex undis ereptum—*Byr.* Dave, quiescas;
 Ut semper, garris; nec tibi finis erit.
Hoc nihil est Anglis—longas jam siste querelâs;
 Omissis speres jam meliora malis.

Davus. Sed, quid agam, dubito.—*Byr.* Solers hîc verna—*Dav.* Recuso;
 Ingenium poscit jam magis alta meum!

Byrr. Aut ferulâ armatus, pueros moderare—*Dav.* videtur
 Hic mihi servitio durior esse labor!

[Enter *Sosia* as an old Jew Clothesman.]

Vest! Vest!—*Dav.* Quid poscit?—*Byr.* Vir vestimenta misellus,
 Omne genus, duplo quæ modò vendat, emit.

Sos. to Byr. O here, num tunicam parvi vis?—*Byr.* Improbe, abito.

Sosia. Aut braccas? parvi; num quod ematur, habes?

[Shewing a Sixteenth of a Lottery Ticket.]

Visne emere hanc partem? poteris cras—*Byr.* Ni rapis hinc te,
 Hoc, dicto citius, fuste dolabo caput.

Sos. to Dav. O Here, ne spernas fortunam;—crastina forsan
 Det tibi nummorum pondera larga dies.

Dav. to Byr. Quid vult?—*Byr.* Fortunæ hæc est alea, *Lottery* dicta;
 Hæc perdit multos, hæc aliquando beat.

Davus. Stultum; ast experiar—quanti?—*Sos.* Tres, optime, libras
 Da mihi—*Byr.* Quid tibi vis? accipe dimidium.

[Exit, crying 'Vest! Vest!']

Byrr. Aut pete torpentes crudeli frigore terras,
 Quâ sceptrum æternum fert *Borealis* hyems.

Davus. Haud ego—non sævis mecum sic convenit ursis—
 Fors, Indi in veribus viscera tosta ferant!

An mercator ero?—*Byr.* Nunc, heu! industria vana est:
 Nil per se virtus, non sociata, valet!

Davus. Quid si Comædus.—*Byr.* Vita est tua purior illis;
 Nec tragico ritu turpis adulter eris!

Davus. At statuendum aliquid; mihi consule.—*Byr.* Siste, priusquam
 Audieris, dederint quid tibi fata boni.

[Scene changes, and discovers *Charinus*, as *Lottery-office Keeper*, sitting
 at a table, with a book before him. *Pamphilus* and *Chremes* standing
 at the table, with their tickets in their hands.]

Pamph. Quæ bona vel mala sors mihi contigit?—*Char.* At numerus qui?

Pamph. Centenus decimus tertius.—*Char.* (shewing the book) Ecce, nihil!

Pamph. Ut semper.—*Chr.* Fortuna mihi num favit?—*Char.* amabo,
 Quis numerus?—*Chr.* Nonus.—*Char.* Sunt tibi quinque minæ.

[Enter *Mysis*, running and speaking very quickly.]

O Here, (namque potes) lætam mihi dicito sortem.

Quindecimus.—*Char.* (looking at the book) Doleo; sed tibi, cara, nihil,

Pam. to My. Argento hîc pulchram potuisses quærere vestem.

My. (crying) Nil est, at miseræ non mihi sponsus erit!

[Enter *Byrrhia* and *Davus*.]

Davus. Tertia quid sibi pars?—*Char.* Tibi gratulor, ô here, namque hanc
 Millia librarum bis duodena manent.

Harum sexdecimam partem tibi trado!—*Dav.* (taking the money) Valeto.

[Turning and giving Charinus something.]

En tibi.—Char. Do grates, optime.—Dav. Jamque vale.

[All remain on the stage. Byrrhia and Davus come forward.]

Davus. “Æs in præsentī perfectum,” Byrrhia, “format;”

Jamque ex hac terrâ sponsa petenda mihi est.

Byrr. Nonne vides hîc egregias bis mille puellas!

Davus. O Tali, felix terra, beata choro!

[Byrrhia pointing to the Ladies.]

Hæc, nigris spectanda oculis, nigroque capillo,

Ante alias, nobis, Dave, puella placet.

Davus. At me cæruleis virgo plus lædit ocellis,

Quæ viridi longè veste decora sedet.

Quis tamen electus? pulchræ splendore coronæ

Mens stupet, et visum vix tolerare potest!

[Mysis running eagerly up to Davus.]

Mysis. Optime, num dix'ti te sponsam ducere velle?

Davus. Mysisne? ah cordi grata puella meo!

Ut sperata venis!—Mys. Te solum semper amabo!

Byrr. Non alia in terris, casta, pudica, magis!

[Davus turning to the Ladies.]

Ut potero, Angliæ, vos deseruisse, puellæ!

Byrr. At plus fortunæ convenit ista tuæ. (he joins their hands)

Vivite felices! sic sors bona jungat amantes,

Quos nunc immeritos distinet atra dies!

Omnes. SONG.—Air, C'est l'amour, &c. &c.

Chorus.

Amor, amor, amor est

Fabricator hujus mundi;

Servire huic nemo non potest,

Viventes, moribundi!

Qui dulcem ornat fœminam,

Et reddit pulchriorem;

Dat voluptatem facilem,

Et aliis gratiorem:

In agris et in urbibus,

In ædibus magnorum;

In aquâ, igni, aëre,

Solatia sunt amorum!

Amor, Amor, &c. &c.

S. N. E.

Ealing, Midsummer 1825.

TO MY INFANT CHILD WEEPING.

WEEP'ST thou, my child? Oh let me dry,

Whilst yet I may, the stagnant tear,
And bid again thy sparkling eye

Beam forth with heav'n's cerulean clear.

Go, on thy gentle mother's breast

Enjoy that pure, that blest repose,

That dreamless and untroubled rest

Which innocence alone bestows.

Ah! time may come when thou shalt weep

Without a friend to wipe thy tears;

No mother then may watch thy sleep,

Or chase thy bosom's anxious fears.

When guilt within that spotless breast

May plant its agonizing sting;

And restless cares thy couch molest,

Or dreams alone of terror bring.

When “hard unkindness” alter'd eye”

Shall “mock the tear it forc'd to flow;”

Unheard, unheeded, ev'ry sigh,

Unshar'd, unpitied, ev'ry woe.

Sleep then, sweet babe, whilst yet thou'rt free,

From guilt, from sorrow, and from pain;

And I will gaze and envy thee

That bliss I ne'er can taste again.

Pillerton, Warwick-

shire, July 10.

G. MACNESS JOHNSON.

IMPROMPTU. By MRS. CAREY.

On reading that Lord Exeter's horse, “Progress,” refused to run against Mr. Wortly's “Scandal.”

OH! surely this horse had more wit than
his master,

In thus wisely refusing to run:

For we know, by experience, that Scandal
flies faster

Than any horse under the sun.

West Square, July 18.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A document has appeared in the French papers, singularly illustrative of the change which France has lately undergone in point of moral and religious principle. In the early stages of the Revolution the Christian religion was forsworn, and its professors plundered, proscribed, exiled, or massacred. But, from the moment that the law permitted donations and bequests to be made to religious-houses and charitable establishments, the annual contributions of that kind have been increasing, so that in 22 years they have amounted to 23,500,000 francs in money, 700,000 francs in annual dividends, and 6,750,000 in lauded property. Besides this, there have been given or restored to the Clergy, by private individuals, 384 houses, 1,077 pieces of land, 618 acres of culture, 28 libraries, 56 churches, 37 chapels and abbeys, 3 convents, and 174 parsonage-houses. The number of donors too is very remarkable, amounting to 13,082, of whom 7,841 are men, and 5,241 women.

The spirit of combination has spread into France. The cotton-spinners at several large factories near Rouen having demanded an increase of wages, their wish was complied with by many of the masters. One of them, however, refusing to concede to their demands, all the spinners struck work on the 4th inst. and on the following Saturday attacked the mill, threw down the walls which surrounded it, and broke the windows, intending to destroy the establishment. Their excesses were stopped by a party of military; but an assemblage of some thousands, armed with stones, sticks, pitchforks, and muskets, attacked the soldiers, wounded several of them, and shot one in the head. A reinforcement of the military being obtained, forty rioters were apprehended.—It is ascertained that other scenes of devastation have occurred in the communes of Pavilly, Barentin, and Desville, by the workmen of the cotton manufactories.

The French Government has agreed to recognize the independence of the Haytian Republic. The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance relative to the Independence of St. Domingo, dated April 17, 1825, containing the following articles:—Art. 1. The ports of the

French part of St. Domingo are open to the commerce of all nations. The duties levied in the ports, either upon vessels or merchandize, whether entering or going out, shall be equal and uniform for all flags, except for the French flag, in favour of which these duties shall be reduced one half.—2. The present inhabitants of the French part of St. Domingo shall pay into the *Caisse generale* of France, in five equal instalments, from year to year, the first of which will become due the 31st Dec. 1825, the sum of 150 millions of francs, destined to indemnify the ancient colonists, who shall claim an indemnity.—3. We grant, on these conditions, to the actual inhabitants of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, the full and entire independence of their Government.

SPAIN.

All the accounts from Spain describe that country as becoming every day more harassed by civil dissensions, and all the complicated evils of misgovernment. In consequence of disturbances in the provinces, the appointment of a Junta of Public Safety had been agreed to, and the re-establishment of the Inquisition was under discussion.—There have been civil conflicts at Malaga, and many persons have been killed and wounded.

Cadiz, July 16. From the 10th of June to the present date, not less than twenty vessels belonging to the merchants of Cadiz, between 20 and 120 tons burthen, have been taken by the Colombian pirates.

ITALY.

The prisons of the Inquisition (says a private letter from Rome) are now rebuilding, on the spot where that tribunal always had its seat at Rome, *viz.* between St. Peter and the Porta Cavalleggieri; however, the Dominican father Olivieri takes care that the dungeons shall have light and air. Those who are not accused of any thing very serious are allowed the use of a little garden. The tribunal of the holy office at Rome is not sanguinary, like that in Spain, and we know nothing here of *auto da fe*, or of executions in consequence of its sentences. Nevertheless, the fear that it inspires, the impenetrable mystery that covers its proceedings, and the *ennui* that it causes, are

so powerful in their effects, that persons often lose their senses even after their innocence has been recognized, and they are restored to liberty. This was lately the fate of a poor monk of the name of Gabrielli, of the convent of St. Andrea delli Fratti; his delusion consists in the firm persuasion that he is again arrested. Another monk of the same order has been sentenced to three years' confinement.

RUSSIA.

The Petersburg Gazette mentions the arrival of dispatches at Petersburg from Lieut. Kotzebue, who reached the port of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamschatka, in the sloop of war *Predpriæ-tige*, on June 9, 1824. In his voyage he corrected the reported longitude and latitude of several places in the Pacific Ocean. He describes, in his report, Navigation Island. He saw, in his voyage, the island of Karlshof, seen in 1722 by Ragewin, the latitude of which is 15 deg. 27 min. S. and the longitude 145 deg. 24 min. 22 sec. W. He discovered three islands, one of which, called after his vessel, *Predpriæ-tige* Island, is situated in latitude 15 deg. 58 min. 18 sec. S. and longitude 140 deg. 2 min. 38 sec. W. Another of which, called Bullinghausen, is in 15 deg. 48 min. 7 sec. S. latitude, and 154 deg. 30 min. W. longitude. The third, which he called Kordakew, after his first lieutenant, is in 14 deg. 32 min. 39 sec. S. latitude, and 168 deg. 6 min. W. longitude. The latter island, it appears, was discovered by M. Freycinet; but this was not known to Lieut. Kotzebue.

NORTH AMERICA.

Québec papers announce the arrival of two vessels direct from China, with 19,000 chests of tea on-board. They are the first ships that ever entered the St. Lawrence from Asia, and their arrival forms a new era in the commercial history of the Colony.

Letters from Quebec state that the great timber-ship, the *Baron of Renfrew*, had been launched at Quebec. She is 1,400 tons larger than the former raft, the *Columbus*. She measures about 5,400 tons, and would carry nearly 8,000 tons of timber.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Mexican Extraordinary Gazette, dated June 15th, we learn that the Spanish ship of the line, the *Asia*, carrying 68 guns, and the brig *Constantia*, have gone over to the Mexicans. They were surrendered by treaty; and it stipulated that the crews were to receive from the Independent Government the pay due to them from Spain, with permission to reside in any of the South American States, or go elsewhere.

AFRICA.

On the 2d of August a violent earthquake was felt at Algiers. It did no damage; but the inhabitants were so alarmed, that many families fled into the country, and took refuge under tents. The effects were much more dreadful ten leagues from Algiers, the earthquake having destroyed the town of Belida, and swallowed up half the inhabitants: of 12,000, 6,000 were buried under the ruins. This is the third town in twenty years. Colea and Mascara perished in the same manner.

EAST INDIES.

The intelligence from India is of the most favourable nature. The fort of Rungpoor, in Assam, has been reduced, and is now in possession of the Company's forces. Lieut.-col. Richards, in his Dispatch, represents this place to be of such importance that he considers himself in entire possession of Assam; because it secures a key to all points from whence any future irruptions may be attempted from the Eastward. Assam itself is a recent conquest of the Burmahs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Continued exertions in various parts of Hampshire are making for the improvement in old roads, and the formation of new ones. Already is the new road from Winchester to Petersfield in considerable progress; the road from Basingstoke to Alresford, through Preston Candover, is repaired, and from Alresford to Petersfield nearly completed. The hills at Hindhead and Portsdown are much

lowered, and the steep and dangerous ascent at Stonar Hill, between Petersfield and Alton, is removed or avoided by a new cut round the other side of the hill. New roads are likewise in contemplation from London to Portsmouth by way of Farnham; also Chichester to Petersfield, Midhurst to Petersfield, and Alton to Liphook, the latter uniting the Portsmouth and Gosport roads within a distance of nine miles.

The manor of Sway Quarr, near Lymington, was lately sold for 13,000*l.*; and the adjoining

adjoining manor of Arnewood, for 11,000*l*. That part of the beautiful estate of Cliefden, formerly the property of the Countess of Orkney, which contains about 150 acres, has also been sold for 11,000*l*.

A new sect of Christians, called Sabbatans, has lately arisen, and made many converts in Lancashire. They insist that there exists no authority, either in the Old or New Testament, for changing the sabbath from Saturday, the seventh day, to Sunday, the first day of the week. This sect is already so numerous in one district, that much inconvenience was lately felt on a market-day, kept on the Saturday, or seventh day, from the number of persons who refused to open their shops, or pursue their usual occupations.

A specimen of Crocodile has been found in the alum shale in the neighbourhood of Whitby, by Mr. Brown Marshal, and has been purchased by the Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society. The length of the animal, which is a species of Gavial, is 14 ft. 6 in. following the curvature of the spine; but when it was alive it must have been more than 12 ft. long.

June 1. A walrus, or sea-horse, was discovered on the rocks at Fierceness, Orkney; and being shot at and wounded by a shepherd, it took to sea, and was followed by him, and some others, in a boat. The man fired a second time, and pierced the animal through the eyes: it then lay on the water apparently lifeless, but on the boat coming alongside, and one of the men catching hold of the fore-paw, the walrus made a sudden plunge, and carried the man to the bottom with him; and he was with difficulty saved upon his rising to the surface. Another shot killed the animal, and they towed him ashore in triumph. The skin of the walrus, which is now dried, measures 15 ft. by 14 ft.; and the tusks, which are much worn at the ends, protrude from the head about 12 in. The entire skull is sent to the Edinburgh Museum. This is the first instance of any of those formidable inhabitants of the polar regions having been seen off the coasts of Great Britain.

July 3. The new parochial chapel at Lacey Green, in the parish of *Prince's Risborough*, county of Bucks, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln. The chapel is about 60 ft. long and 30 wide, and is a plain building, of the Grecian style, in the form of a Cross. It is situated within an enclosure on the Green, and is built of flints, supported by stone dug in the neighbourhood. At the western end is a small neat porch. The inside of the building is fitted up with seats neatly painted, and with 4 pews. The communion table is placed at the east end, under a window of six compartments, in two of which, on stained glass, appear the arms of the Bishop of the Diocese, and some others of the munificent

subscribers to the building and endowment of the chapel. There are three galleries; one at the west end, another on the south side, and a capacious private gallery of Lord George Henry Cavendish on the north. The edifice is calculated to contain 700 persons. The ground was given by the Rev. Richard Meade, the Incumbent of the parish; and John Grubb, Esq. the Patron of the parish church, also gave 10 acres of freehold land, in part of the endowment requisite for consecration and the maintenance of a minister. The above endowment has been augmented by Lord George Henry Cavendish with 8½ acres of freehold land, and by John Grubb, esq. by a further donation of 8½ acres of freehold land. The other contributions have amounted to about 2000*l*. exclusive of benefactions in furniture, ornaments, &c.

July 26. A fight, which has excited public execration, took place in the factory yard at Warwick, betwixt the lion Nero, belonging to Mr. Wombwell, and six mastiff dogs. In the first assault, three dogs were let loose, who rushed upon the lion, and seized him in different parts of the body. The lion, however, acted entirely upon the defensive, and contented himself with resisting the attacks of his adversaries with his paws, by which means he inflicted very severe wounds upon them. The noble animal roared with pain; but he was destined to undergo a still severer trial, for the first set of dogs having been removed, a second set was brought forth, who caught poor Nero by the nose. Nero roared terrifically, and, as before, endeavoured to paw them off. He succeeded with some little difficulty, inflicting some severe scratches. He then came round the bars, as if endeavouring to find an avenue for escape; but the dogs followed him, and rushing to his front again, seized him in the tender place. Once more did Nero shake them off, inflicting sundry wounds with his talons. Nero pursued his retreating system, and ran round the den, amidst cries of "He's beaten, he's beaten!" At this moment he was bleeding profusely from the nose and mouth; and the seconds of the dogs watching an opportunity, drew them out, and insisted that they had won. Mr. Wombwell denied that his lion was beaten. At last, it was agreed on a third encounter. The dogs attacked the lion with increased ferocity, and instantly pinned him by the nose to the floor, when he roared with agony. It was then acknowledged that the dogs were victorious; they were taken off, and Nero rushed into his sanctuary.

Mr. Wombwell has since matched his "Wallac," a ferocious lion, cubbed in Scotland, against six of the best dogs that could be found; his temper being the very opposite to that of the gentle Nero. The dogs were *Tinker, Ball, Billy, Sweep, Turpin, Tiger*. In the 1st round, Tinker and Ball were let loose, and both made a gallant attack;

attack; the lion having waited for them as if aware of his foes. He clapped his paw upon poor Ball, took Tinker in his teeth, and deliberately walked round the stage with him as a cat would with a mouse. He at length dropped Tinker, who crawled off the stage. The lion then seized Ball by the mouth, and played the same game with him as if he had actually been trained to it.—Turpin and Sweep were vanquished in less than a minute.—Billy and Tiger next went to work. Wallace seized Billy by the loins, and when shaking him, Tiger ran away. Billy, however, escaped with his life.

Aug. 4. A meeting was held of the parishioners of *Kibworth*, Leic. (see p. 113), Sir Henry Halford, bart. in the chair, when it was resolved to apply to the celebrated architect Mr. Smirke, to superintend the rebuilding of the tower and steeple of the Church.

Aug. 10. A serious riot took place among the Seamen of Sunderland. The Union Club, who have been at war with the Ship Owners, observing a vessel going out of the port laden with coals, and manned with seamen *not* belonging to the port, determined on an attack; the principal Ship Owners, who had been sworn as special constables, went out to protect the vessel, and when they had neared her they were boarded by near 400 seamen, who threw the Ship Owners and the crew of the vessel overboard, excepting the captain and mate. The rioters afterwards got up in the rigging. The military (the Dragoons) having arrived, the riot act was read, which not producing the desired effect (the mob pelting them with stones, &c.), they fired, when five persons were killed. The seamen have since returned to their duty.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The fifth Report of his Majesty's Commissioners for building and promoting the building of "Additional Churches in populous Parishes," announces that 20 other Churches and Chapels have been completed since last Report, by which accommodation has been provided for 13,631 persons in pews, and for 17,287 poor persons in free seats, making, in the 45 Churches and Chapels now completed, a total provision for 72,578 persons (including 44,313 free seats for the use of the poor). The Report goes on to state, that 30 Churches and Chapels are now in progress, and that 20 of these Churches and Chapels will be completed in the course of the present year.—Exchequer Bills already issued to carry the object into effect, amount to the sum of 645,900*l*.

By an Act passed on the 22d of June last, the Act of 59th George III. respecting Settlements being gained by renting tenements, was repealed, and the following

enacted in its stead:—"That no person shall acquire a settlement in any parish or township maintaining its own poor, by or by reason of settling upon, renting, or paying parochial rates for any tenement, not being his or her own property, unless such tenement shall consist of a separate and distinct dwelling-house or building, or of land, *bona fide* rented by such person, in such parish or township, at and for the sum of 10*l*. a year at least, for the term of one whole year; nor unless such house or building, or land, shall be occupied under such yearly hiring, and the rent for the same, to the amount of 10*l*. actually paid, for the term of one whole year at least.

A young man, born in the province of Champagne, in France, and whose form is emaciated in a most extraordinary degree, has been purchased for exhibition in this country, and has been for some time exhibiting in London. He is accompanied by his father and stepmother, and he has been examined by Sir Astley Cooper and other anatomical professors, who feel it difficult to account for his unnatural affliction. He is 28 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and grew to his present height when 14 years of age, having never had a day's illness, excepting a pain in his side, supposed to arise from a diseased liver. His face is somewhat cadaverous, but it is when he is disrobed that his wretched form shocks the spectator: his ribs are plainly seen, as is the action of the heart; the abdomen is greatly wasted, and the thigh bones merely covered by the common integuments, and possess neither fat nor muscle. He possesses scarcely more muscular power than enables him slightly to elevate the extremities, and it is supposed that he could not raise a pound weight in his hand. On level ground he can walk a little, but his step-mother is obliged to carry him up stairs. To the observer he has the appearance of being wasted by long-continued famine, or more dreadful, of some re-animated corpse that has lain for months in a charnel-house. It is said his daily food does not exceed three ounces, and his drink is cider.

July 23. At the Mansion-house, a flour-factor was charged with having served a baker in the Hackney-road with adulterated flour, composed of plaster of Paris. It was stated by Mr. W. Clarke, of Apothecaries' Hall, who analysed the flour in question, that there was very little wheat in it; and that there was a great deal of beans and other things in it, which, although not destructive to health, were exceedingly stimulating, and unfit for use in bread. Mr. Clarke mentioned that adulteration in flour was carried to a shameful height. He also stated he had lately analysed some caper souehong tea, and found that there was 25 per cent. of lead ore in it.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, July 29.—9th reg. Dragoons: Capt. H. J. Richardson to be Major, *vice* Hurst.—13th Ditto, Major J. F. Patterson to be Lieut.-col.; Major W. W. Higgins, 21st. Drag. to be Major.—85th reg. Brevet Major G. H. Dansey, to be Major.—Unattached: to be Lieut.-colonels, Majors R. N. Nickle, from 88th Reg. and Benj. Harding, from 6th Drags.—To be Major, Capt. John Hewett, 52d Foot.

Aug. 2.—The Hon. Algernon Percy, to be Minister Plen. to the Confed. Swiss Cantons; Hamilton H. C. Hamilton, esq. to be Sec. to the Embassy at Paris; and Hon. John Bloomfield, to be Sec. to his Majesty's Legation at Stuttgardt.

War Office, Aug. 12.—28th. Reg. Major Onslow, 22d Reg. to be Major.—Unattached: Capt. Hall, 3d Foot Guards, to be Lieut.-col.; Capt. Beauchamp, 7th Foot, to be Major.

Foreign Office, Aug. 13.—John-Tasker Williams, esq. to be Commissary Judge to the several Mixed Commissions established at Sierra Leone, for the prevention of the illegal traffic in slaves.

William-Sharp McLeay, esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration to the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Commission established at the Havannah.

*Aug. ...*The Hon. and Rev. Geo. Neville, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to use the name of Grenville, in addition, and after that of Neville, and also to bear the arms of Grenville.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Jas. Hooke, LL.D. Deanery of Worcester.

Rev. J. D. Coleridge, a Prebend in Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. J. Lonsdale, a Prebend of Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. T. Gaisford, 2d Prebend of Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. G. Chandler, D.C.L. All Souls R. St. Mary-le-bone.

Rev. G. S. Evans, Temple Grafton V. co. Warwick.

Rev. J. Gordon, Bierton V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. H. Hubbard, Cheriton R. Hants, with Kilmaston and Titchbourne Chs. annexed.

Rev. Wm. James, East Sambrook R. co. Som.

Rev. J. Johnson, Houghton V. Notts.

Rev. S. Lloyd, Horsley V. co. Glouc.

Rev. Wm. Marsh, Gwenap V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. B. May, St. Martin R. Exeter.

Rev. R. B. Paul, Long Wittenham V. Berks.

Rev. Sam. Paul, Tetbury V. co. Glouc.

Rev. G. S. Penfold, Christchurch R. St. Mary-le-bone.

Rev. B. Puckle, Graffham R. Hunts.

Rev. Wm. Pyne, Pitney R. co. Somerset.

Rev. C. T. Simmons, Shipham R. co. Som.

Rev. G. W. Smith, Bawdsey V. Suff.

Rev. H. Strangways, Rowe V. Devon.

Rev. C. Tripp, D.D. Kentisbeare R. Devon.

Rev. E. W. Wakeman, Claines C. co. Worc.

Rev. A. Ward, Eastington V. co. York.

Rev. G. H. Webster, All Saints with St. Julian R. Norwich.

Rev. Jos. Algar, Chaplain to Lord Clinton.

Rev. D. Clementson, Chap. to Dorch. Goal.

Rev. W. H. Dixon, Chaplain to Abp. of York.

Rev. P. Gurdon, Chaplain to Lord Bayning.

Rev. C. D. Wray, Chaplain to Ld. Balcarras.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. E. Daniel, Helston Grammar-school, Cornwall.

BIRTHS.

July 11. At Roseheath, Cheshire, the wife of Rev. Henry Tomkinson, a son.—The wife of John Gardner, esq. of Sion Hill, Garstang, a son.—15. The wife of Dr. Bodley, Hull, a son.—19. At Walkington Lodge, Yorkshire, the wife of John Ditmas, esq. of twins.—At Edwinstford, Carmarthenshire, Lady Mary Hamlyn Williams, a dau.—24. At Paris, the wife of Hon. Hercules-Langford Rowley (eldest son of Lord Langford), a son and heir.—30. At Morestead, near Winchester, the wife of Edw. Mount Gale, esq. a son.

Lately. At Garboldisham, Norfolk, the March. of Blandford, a son.—At Allcannings Rectory, Wilts, Mrs. Methuen, a son.—At

the Rectory, North Bradley, Wilts, the wife of Rev. G. R. Orchard, a son.

Aug. 1. At Forston House, near Dorchester, the wife of George Peach, esq. a son and heir.—4. At Goldsboro' Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Louisa Lascelles, a son.—5. At Radway, Warw. the wife of Lieut.-col. F. S. Miller, C. B. a son.—8. In Hamilton-place, Countess Gower, a dau.—At Shugborough, Viscountess Anson, a son and heir.—The wife of W. Hulton, esq. of Hulton Park, a son.—12. In Tavistock-squ. Mrs. Benj. B. Williams, a son.—16. In Dublin, the wife of Capt. Fred. Arabin, R. Art. a son.—18. At Leppitt's-hill, Essex, the wife of Rev. Dr. Stedman, a dau.—20. The wife of Christopher-James Magnay, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 9. Wm. Bowden, esq. of Southwark, to Anne, only dau. of late Jonas Shlaw, esq. —10. Abr. Dunn, esq. Solicitor, of Hedon, to Miss Hanna, dau.-in-law of R. Fowler, esq. Solicitor, Gainsborough. —11. At Chester, Alured, second son of Mr. Wood Gibson, of Liverpool, merchant, to Eliz. Charlotte, youngest dau. of late Dr. Jardine. —12. At Worcester, Fred. Maw, esq. of Green Hill-place, to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Rich. Roe Walton. —At Gloucester, Rev. T. Brigstocke, Rector of Whitton, Radn. to Caroline, dau. of late Rev. R. Whish, of Northwold. —13. Henry-Gally Knight, esq. of Firbeck, Yorkshire, to Henrietta, relict of Rev. J. H. Eyre. —At Bristol, Capt. E. B. Gapper, R. A. to Kath. Anne, dau. of late Charles Hamilton, esq. of the Leasowes. —14. At Accrington, near Blackburn, the Rev. W. Villers, of Kidderminster, to Susannah, dau. of Jon. Peel, esq. of Accrington House. —16. At Marylebone, John Jackson, esq. of Queen Ann-st. to Anna-Dodsworth, fifth dau. of Sir Wm. Beechey. —18. At the house of the British Ambass. Paris, the Rev. W. H. Bury, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late John Maclean, esq. —19. At Kensington, Capt. F. Clements, R. Afric. Corps, to Alicia-Frances, eldest dau. of Rev. Richard Brickenden, and niece to Earl of Cavan. —21. At St. George-st. Hanover-sq. Walter Burrell, esq. M. P. for Sussex, to Mrs. Chisholme. —Thos. Le Breton, esq. Att. General for Jersey, to Frances, dau. of Tho. Jekyll Rawson, esq. of Ashborne, Derby. —At Edmonton, Rev. Vycell-Francis Vyvian, son of late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, bart. of Trelowarren, Cornwall, to Anna, dau. of J. V. Taylor, esq. of Southgate. —At St. James's, Capt. E. M. Daniell, E. I. C. to Emma-Isabella, dau. of T. Ferrers, esq. of Cowes. —22. At the house of the British Ambassador, at Brussels, Rev. E. Jenkins, to Eliza, dau. of John Jay, esq. —23. At All Souls, and afterwards at the Swedish Minister's Chapel, Chevalier de Kantzow, Swedish and Norwegian Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, to Emma, dau. of late Wm. Bosanquet, esq. —At Bermondsey, John Coates, esq. Solicitor, to Emma, widow of late N. Legge, esq. —26. At Islington, W. Quick, esq. of Hornsey-row, Solicitor, to Harriet-Caroline, dau. of J. D. Webb, esq. —Rev. Spencer Madan, to Louisa-Eliz. dau. of Rev. Wm. Gresley, of Netherseale Hall, co. Leic. —At Abbeylax, Ireland, Lord Clifton, son of Earl of Darnley, to Emma-Jane, dau. of Sir H. Parnell, bart. M. P. —At Henbury, Bickham, eldest son of Rev. Thos. Escott, of Hartrow House, Som. to Anna, dau. of Rev. Walter Trevelyan, and grand-dau. of Sir John T. bart. —27. Wm. Orton Aikin, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-place, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Wm. Mason, esq. Somersham, Hunts. —28. At All

Souls Church, Peter, eldest son of Sir Peter Pole, bart. M. P. of Wolverton Park, Hants, to Lady Louisa Pery, fourth dau. of the Earl of Limerick. —At George-street, Hanover-square, Alex. Rob. Stewart, esq. M. P. to Lady Caroline-Anne Pratt, youngest dau. of the Marq. Camden. —At Windsor, Rev. J. Moultrie, Rector of Rugby, to Harriet-Margaret, dau. of Dr. Ferguson, Inspector of Hospitals. —30. At Paris, at Viscount Granville's, Jas. Townsend Carlow, esq. to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of Captain Rowed, R. N.

Aug. 1. At Lord Clifford's, Mansfield-str. the eldest son of Lord Stourton, to Hon. Lucy Clifford, dau. of Lord Clifford. —George Heald, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Emma, dau. of S. Trafford Southwell, esq. of Wraxham Hall. —2. At Hanover-sq. W.-Fowle, only son of Sir W. Middleton, bt. to Hon. Anne Cust, sister of Lord Brownlow. —At Hanover-sq. Geo. Pounney, esq. of Grosvenor-sq. to Jane, dau. of Sir John Robinson, bart. of Albemarle-str. —Chas. Ellis, esq. M. A. Barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, 2d dau. of Wm. Peath Litt, esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. —3. At Andover, Charles Pressly, esq. Secretary to the Irish Board of Stamps, to Anne, dau. of Geo. Thompson, esq. —5. At Hanover-sq. John-Jacob Buxton, esq. M. P. to Eliz. dau. of Sir M. Cholmeley, bart. M. P. —8. Lieut.-col. Whish, Bombay Est. to Frances Hill, eldest dau. of Hannibal Sandys, esq. of Great Queen-st. Westminster. —10. Sir Gilb. Heathcote, bart. of Normanton Park, to Mrs. Eldon, of Park-crescent, Portland-place. —At St. Marylebone, Philip Wiss, esq. 6th Drag. Guards, to Margaret, dau. of T. Chambre, esq. of Nottingham-place. —At Berne, Capt. Jasper Hall, Coldst. Guards, to Lucy, dau. of Wm. Alves, esq. of Enham-place, Hants. —11. Horatio Beeching, esq. Banker, of Tonbridge, Kent, to Susanna, dau. of Cruttall Pierce, esq. of Bath-place, Peckham. —13. At North Aston, Oxf. Edw. Goulburn, esq. of Middle Temple, to Esther, sister of Visc. Chetwynd. —At the house of the Duke of Clarence, London, Philip Sidney, esq. 1st Reg. Guards, son of Sir J. Sidney, of Penshurst, to Miss Fitzclarence. —14. At St. Marylebone, Martin Wm. eldest son of Capt. Wm. Beecher, of Monks House, Oxf. to Susan, only dau. of John Dobree, esq. —15. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Jas. Bradshaw, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Anna-Maria Tree, late of Covent Garden Theatre. —18. At St. Pancras, John, eldest son of Lord John Townshend, of Balls Park, Herts, to Eliz. Jane, eldest dau. of Lord Geo. Stuart. —20. At St. George's, Lieut.-col. the Hon. Geo. Lionel Dawson, brother of the Earl of Portarlington, to Miss Seymour, dau. of late Lord Hugh Seymour.

O B I T U A R Y.

PRINCESS BORGHESI.

June 9. At the Borghese Palace, near Florence, after a long and painful illness, the Princess Paulina Borghese, sister to Napoleon Buonaparte.

She has left a will, in which, after deducting the legal part coming to her mother, Letitia Buonaparte, she appoints her two brothers, the Count of St. Leu (Louis), and the Prince of Montfort (Jerome), her principal heirs. To Lucien she bequeaths only her pardon for his treatment of her. The daughters of Madame Murat are to have 30,000 piastres each, except the Countess Pepoli, who is married at Bologna. The eldest son of the Count of St. Leu is to have her villa near the Porta Pia at Rome, and Prince Borghese the use for his life of another villa near Viareggio, in the Duchy of Lucca. Several Cardinals, among whom are her Uncle Fesch, Pacca Spina, and Rivarola, and many gentlemen and ladies of Rome who used to frequent her societies, have remembrances of more or less value. She has left also considerable legacies to Madame Dumenil her companion, to M. Vamitelli her *homme d'affaires*, and to M. Gozzani, the agent of Prince Borghese at Rome. A considerable capital is set apart, the interest of which is to be applied to enable two young men of her native town, Ajaccio, to study surgery and medicine. The value of the whole property is estimated at about two millions of francs.

Of the Princess Paulina, Canova made a statue—naked, as Venus. See an anecdote respecting it in vol. LXXXVI. i. 555.

JACOB MOUNTAIN, D.D. BP. OF QUEBEC.

June 16. At Marchmont House, near Quebec, in his 75th year, the Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D. Lord Bishop of Quebec, formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded in the degrees of B.A. 1774; M.A. 1777; D.D. 1793.

His Lordship was the second son of Jacob Mountain, Esq. of Thwaite Hall, in the county of Norfolk, and enjoyed in early life the honour of a particular intimacy with Mr. Pitt. At the time of his being selected by that Statesman, in 1793, for the See of Quebec, the preferment which he held was the livings of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and Buckden, Hunts, together with the Prebendal Stall of South Kelsey, in Lincoln Cathedral, all in the gift of the present Lord Bishop of Winchester, to whom, when Bishop of Lincoln, he was Examining Chaplain.

He was the first Protestant Prelate in the Canadas, where he presided over the Church, with apostolic zeal and piety, for

GENT. MAG. August, 1825.

32 years. During this period he was, in concurrence with his Majesty's Government and the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the instrument, in the hands of Providence, of raising a regular Episcopal Establishment in the two Canadas, and promoting the formation of Missions and the erection of Churches, in all the more populous townships, which he regularly visited, even when age and infirmity rendered so vast and fatiguing a circuit a most arduous and painful undertaking. The Cathedral Church at Quebec, erected under his auspices, and in consequence of his exertions, will serve as a monument to his memory; and his name will be honoured in the North American Colonies, as long as respect remains for high and cultivated talent, for dignity and suavity of manners, for integrity, for benevolence, for loyalty, for religion. It would be a difficult task, indeed, to describe the distress of his family, the grief of his friends and dependents, the lamentations of the poor, and the regret which pervades all parties and denominations in the country.

In 1819 Bp. Mountain preached the Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, which he afterwards printed.

SIR HENRY CARR IBBETSON, BT.

June 5. In Conduit-street, aged 56, Sir Henry-Carr Ibbetson, Bart. of Denton Park, Yorkshire.

This family is of great antiquity in the county of York. He was the eldest son of Sir James Ibbetson, 2d baronet, by Jane, daughter of John Caygill, Esq. of Shaw, co. York; and on the death of his father, Sept. 4, 1795, succeeded to the title. In 1801 he was Captain of a troop of dragoons, and Lieut.-Col. of a battalion of West York Militia; and in 1803 he served the office of High Sheriff for the County, as did his father in 1769. On the 14th of November, 1803, the deceased married Alicia-Mary, only daughter of William-Fenton Scott, of Wood-hall, co. York, esq. and niece of Sir John-Lister Kaye, of the Grange, co. York, bart. He was a gentleman highly distinguished in the Agricultural world. His remains were interred on the 18th, in the family vault at Denton Church.

ADM. SIR THOMAS BERTIE, KNT.

June 13. At Twyford Lodge, Hants, the residence of his brother, George Hoare, Esq. aged 66, Sir Thos. Bertie, Knt. Admiral of the Blue; and Knight Commander of the Swedish Order of the Sword.

He

He was the sixth child and fourth son of George Hoare, of London, formerly of Middleton Era, co. Durham, Esq. by Frances, daughter of William Sleigh, of Stockton upon Tees, Esq.; was born July 3, 1758. He first went to sea in 1773, in the *Sea-horse* frigate, in which vessel he first met, and became the messmate of the late Lord Nelson and Sir Thomas Trowbridge, with whom he enjoyed the strictest intimacy and an unbroken correspondence till their death.

In 1777 Mr. Hoare was removed to the *Salisbury*, bearing the broad pendent of Sir Edward Hughes, with whom he returned to England. On the 21st of May he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Monarch* of 74 guns, Capt. Rowley. Whilst belonging to this ship, Lieut. Hoare introduced the life-buoy into the service. On the 27th of July, in the same year, the *Monarch* led the van division in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers. In December following, Lieut. Hoare removed with Captain Rowley into the *Suffolk*, and sailed from Spithead with a squadron to reinforce Admiral Byron in the West Indies, joining that officer at St. Lucia about the latter end of March 1779.

In the action off Grenada, July 6, in the same year, the *Suffolk* sustained considerable damage, and a loss of 32 men killed and wounded. In December following, the boats of that ship, under the order of Lieutenant Hoare, destroyed two vessels close to the shore of Martinique.

In March 1780, Lieut. Hoare accompanied Admiral Rowley from the *Suffolk* into the *Conqueror*, which ship formed part of Sir G. B. Rodney's fleet in the actions with de Guichen, April 17, and May 15 and 19. In these engagements the *Conqueror* had 18 men killed and 69 wounded. In the ensuing month of July, Mr. Hoare became Flag Lieut. to Admiral Rowley, and in 1782 was made Commander in the *Duc d'Estillac* sloop. During the remainder of the war we find him actively employed on a variety of services, both on the coast of America and in the West Indies. He returned to England in 1783.

Mr. Hoare on the 20th May, 1788, married Catharine-Dorothy, daughter of Peregrine Bertie, of Low Leyton, Essex, Esq. (of the late Duke of Ancaster's family,) whose name he assumed, and has since borne *alone*, agreeably to the will of that gentleman.

Capt. Bertie was advanced to post rank Nov. 2, 1790, and appointed to the *Leda*: that frigate, however, was soon after put out of commission, and he was not again called till the autumn of 1795, when he obtained the command of the *Hindustan*, 54 guns, then at Spithead, under orders for the West Indies, where he arrived with

a squadron commanded by Captain (now Admiral) George Bowen.

Capt. Bertie was seized with the yellow fever whilst commanding at Port-au-Prince, and being invalided he left the West Indies in an American ship in October 1796.

In March 1797, after he had recovered his health, he was appointed to the *Braakel* of 54 guns, stationed at Plymouth. In October he succeeded to the *Ardent* 64, vacant by the death of his old shipmate Capt. Burgess, who fell off Camperdown.

It may here be proper to mention an improvement which this gallant officer effected on the 42 pounder carronades belonging to the *Ardent's* main deck, particularly as it was afterwards generally adopted in all his Majesty's ships having that description of ordnance on board. Observing when he was first appointed to the *Ardent*, that the inclined plane of the carriage was in a contrary direction to what he conceived it ought to be, being within board instead of without, Captain Bertie communicated his ideas on the subject to the Board of Ordnance, and in a correspondence which ensued, he had the satisfaction of convincing the Heads of that department of the utility of his proposed alteration. Orders were consequently given for fitting up the carronades according to his directions. The alteration consisted simply in depressing the chock two inches; this not only imparted to the gun the good property of being worked and run out with a smaller number of men, but it also checked the recoil, and necessarily added to the force of the shot.

The *Ardent* was employed under Lord Duncan, in the blockade of the Texel fleet, until the expedition to Holland took place in August 1799. Captain Bertie then received orders to place himself under the command of Vice-Admiral Mitchell, who on the 30th of that month, passed with his squadron through the Nieuwe Diep, up to the Vlieter, near to which the Dutch fleet, consisting of eight sail of the line and four frigates, commanded by Admiral Storey, were lying at anchor. The enemy were allowed one hour's deliberation to fight or to surrender, and the latter having been agreed to in consequence of the disaffection reigning amongst the Dutch seamen, Captain Bertie was ordered to take possession of the *Admiral de Ruyter* of 68 guns, and afterwards to escort the whole of the prizes to the Nore, where he arrived on the 10th September.

In the following month Captain Bertie assisted at the evacuation of the Texel. He afterwards, in common with the other officers of the fleet, received the thanks of Parliament for his services in the above-mentioned expedition.

The *Ardent* formed one of the squadron under the orders of Lord Nelson, at the battle

battle of Copenhagen, in which her commander particularly distinguished himself, compelling four of the Danish flotilla, one of which was the *Jutland* of 60 guns, to surrender. The *Ardent* received considerable damage, and sustained a loss of 29 men killed, and 64 men wounded. Capt. Bertie again received the thanks of Parliament, and what was equally pleasing, the personal commendation of his heroic Chief. Early on the morning after the action, Lord Nelson went on board the *Ardent* to thank her commander, officers, and people, for their conduct and exertions on the preceding day, a compliment which was returned with six cheers, on his Lordship's leaving the ship.

On the 9th of the same month, Captain Bertie was appointed by the Commander-in-chief Sir Hyde Parker, to the *Bellona* of 74 guns, in the room of Sir Thomas B. Thompson, who had lost a leg in the battle, and he continued in the *Baltic* under the orders of Lord Nelson and Sir Charles M. Pole, until the 7th July following, when he left that station in company with the squadron sent home under Sir Thomas Graves, part of which were ordered north about to Cork, and from thence proceeded off Cadiz, where Capt. Bertie remained employed in the blockade of the Spanish fleet till the termination of the war.

The *Bellona* afterwards went to the West Indies, whence Capt. Bertie returned to England in June 1802. On the re-commencement of hostilities, Capt. Bertie was appointed to the *Courageux* of 74 guns, in which ship Rear-Adm. Dacres soon after hoisted his flag, and in Jan. 1804 sailed from St. Helen's, accompanied by 170 sail of merchantmen bound to the West Indies. Four days after their departure, the wind, which had hitherto been fair, shifted to the S. W. and between the 15th and 28th it blew one of the most tremendous gales ever experienced, dispersing the convoy and reducing the *Courageux* to a mere wreck, thereby compelling her to bear up for Plymouth, where she arrived with the remnant of her scattered charge on the 1st of February.

From some family distress, Capt. Bertie was suddenly obliged, after the *Courageux* had been docked and nearly prepared for sea, to resign the command of her, and he remained without any other appointment until the latter end of Dec. 1805. He then obtained the command of the *St. George*, a second rate, attached to the Channel fleet, and continued in that ship until the general promotion of flag officers, April 28, 1808, which included and stopped with him.

Rear-Admiral Bertie was soon after appointed to a command in the *Baltic*, under Sir James Saumarez. He proceeded thither in the *Rosamond* sloop, and on his arrival

off Helsingburgh, hoisted his flag in the *Orion* of 74 guns, from which ship it was afterwards shifted first into the *Vanguard* 74, and then into the *Dictator* 64. He returned to Yarmouth roads Jan. 6, 1809, having been driven from his station in the Sound by the sudden appearance of the ice and its great solidity on the last day of the preceding year.

On the 20th March, the Rear-Admiral again sailed for the Baltic in the *Stately*, another 64 gun ship, and immediately on his arrival resumed his former occupation of blockading the island of Zealand, and affording protection to the coast of Scandia, and to the British and Swedish convoys passing through the Malmoe Channel. From the heavy gales of wind which began to set in about the 12th Dec. 1809, Rear-Admiral Bertie found it advisable to quit his anchorage off Hoganis nearly at the entrance of the Sound, and proceeded with the ships under his command to Gottenburgh, where he received orders from Admiral Dickson to return to England express.

On the 19th Feb. 1810, finding his health to be in a very impaired state, our officer was obliged to strike his flag and come on shore.

In the month of June 1813, Rear-Admiral Bertie received the honour of knighthood, and the Royal license and permission to accept and wear the insignia of a knight commander of the Order of the Sword, conferred upon him by the late King of Sweden, in testimony of his merits and services. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral, Dec. 4, in the same year.

VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN CLEMENTS.

July 1. In Portman-street, Vice-Admiral John Clements.

At the commencement of the war with the French republic, Lieut. Clements commanded the *Spitfire* sloop. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, Oct. 24, 1794. In the summer of 1802 he obtained the command of the *Fortunée* of 40 guns; and on the 8th Sept. following, sailed from the Downs in company with two other frigates and a sloop, with Dutch troops on board, bound to the Texel. On the 10th, the *Fortunée* struck on a sand-bank, lost her masts and rudder, and was bilged. The next morning she was got into the Texel, where by the great exertions of her commander, officers, and crew, and the assistance rendered by the other ships, she was put in a state of repair sufficient to enable her to proceed to England, under the escort of another frigate. In the following year, Captain Clements was appointed to the *Sea Fencible* service at Leith. He subsequently commanded the *Texel* of 64 guns, and

and Berwick of 74. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Dec. 4, 1813.

GENERAL RICHARD VYSE.

May 30. At Lichfield, in the house of his sister, Mrs. Madan (the relict of the Bp. of Peterborough), in his 80th year, Richard Vyse, Esq. a General in the Army, Colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and Comptroller of the Household of the Duke of Cumberland.

He was son of the Rev. William Vyse, M. A. Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, Archdeacon of Salop, and Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, by Catharine, dau. of the Right Rev. Richard Smalbroke, Bishop of Lichfield. (See the epitaph of his parents in Lichfield Cathedral, printed in vol. LXXXI. ii. 255.) The late Rev. William Vyse, D. C. L. also Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, Archdeacon of Coventry, and Rector of Lambeth (of whom see a short memoir in vol. LXXXVI. i. 275), was his elder brother.

He was appointed Cornet 5th drag. Feb. 13, 1763; Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1766; Adjutant, March 18, 1767; Captain, Nov. 28, 1771; and Major, 18th Light Drag. Nov. 7, 1777.

On the 20th of April, 1780, Major Vyse married Anne, only surviving child of Sir George Howard, K. B. by his first wife Lucy, sister and coheirress of William Wentworth, fourth Earl of Strafford. This lady was first cousin of Alexander-Kenneth, eleventh and present Baron Howard of Effingham.

Major Vyse was promoted to be a Colonel in the Army, Jan. 7, 1781; of the 1st Drag. Guards, May 28, 1784; Colonel in the Army, Nov. 18, 1791; Major-General, Oct. 3, 1794; Colonel 29th Drag. March 23, 1797; Lieut. General, Jan. 1, 1801; Colonel 3d Drag. Guards, April 2, 1804. As Colonel he commanded a brigade in Flanders, under the Duke of York.

At the General Election of 1806, Lieut.-General Vyse was elected to Parliament as one of the representatives of Beverley. He had previously become one of the twelve Capital Burgesses of the borough, as provided by its charter. He sat only for the one-session Parliament, and at the General Election in 1807, made room for his son Richard-William-Howard-Howard Vyse, Esq. who has since represented Honiton.

The deceased received the rank of General, Jan. 1, 1812.

MAJOR-GEN. GEORGE BRIDGES.

June 1. At Greenwich, Major-General George Bridges, of the Corps of Royal Engineers.

After the usual course of instruction at Woolwich Academy, he was, the 1st of April, 1776, appointed to a second Lieu-

tenancy in the Royal Artillery; and in December following, was removed in the same rank to the corps of Royal Engineers. In December, 1777, he proceeded according to orders to the West India Islands, and was there employed on many services during the war, and did not return to England until 1785.

The 23d of March, 1786, he was appointed first Lieutenant and Captain Lieutenant, and Captain the 25th Sept. 1793.

In May, 1795, he was sent as Commanding Royal Engineer on the first expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, and remained in that country until the year 1801.

In the latter end of 1802, he was appointed Commanding Royal Engineer in Ceylon, and there continued eight years. In March 1805, he had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; the 4th of June, 1813, that of Colonel; the 21st of July following was appointed Colonel in the Royal Engineers; and the 12th August, 1819, received the rank of Major-General.

LIEUT.-GEN. ROBERT BURNE.

Lately. At Berkeley Cottage, Stanmore, Lieut.-Gen. Robert Burne.

He entered the army in 1773, by purchasing an ensigncy in the 36th regiment, and in January 1777, obtained a Lieutenantancy also by purchase. In 1783, the 36th regiment volunteered its services for the East Indies, and this officer embarked with it, and landed at Madras in July of that year. In 1784 he succeeded to the Captain Lieutenantancy, and on the 7th of May of the same year, was appointed Captain of a Company; and upon the Army taking the field against the late Tippoo Sultaun, he was Captain of Grenadiers. He was in the battles of Sattimungulum and Showere, with a detachment of the army commanded by General Floyd, and was afterwards at the storming of Bangalore, Pettah, the fort of Bangalore, the Hill fort of Nundydroog, at the battle of Seringapatam, the attack of the post at Carrigatt Hill, and at the storming of the End Gaw redoubt (part of the lines before Seringapatam) under the late Marquess Cornwallis, and in 1793 he was at the siege and capture of Pondicherry. March 1, 1794, he was appointed Major by brevet, and in 1796 purchased a Majority in the regiment. Jan. 1, 1798, he was appointed Lieut.-Col. by brevet, and in the same year the 36th was drafted into the 76th regiment, and the non-commissioned officers, drummers, &c. under the command of this officer, sailed from Madras, and landed in England in 1799. An order was issued by the Governor in Council, and Commander-in Chief of Madras, on the 36th regiment quitting India, where

where it had served upwards of fifteen years, highly complimentary to Lieut. Burne and his brave companions.

In 1799 he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, and soon after its arrival in England, it was completed with volunteers from the militia, and in 1800 embarked with the troops destined, as was supposed, for the attack upon Belleisle, and after being encamped upon the island of Howas some weeks, he re-embarked with the regiment, and landed in the Island of Minorca, from which island he in 1801, from severe illness, was ordered to England for the recovery of his health (being the first time he was ever absent from the regiment), and upon the conclusion of the peace, the island being restored to the Spaniards, he was ordered to remain in England until the arrival of the regiment at home, when, in the latter part of 1802, he again took the command of it, on its arrival in Ireland.

In 1805 he embarked with the regiment for Germany, and upon the termination of the service in that country in 1806, returned to England. In the latter part of the same year, he embarked with the regiment on the expedition to South America, under the late Major-General Crawford; and in June 1807, landed in that country, and was with the advance of the army at the operations in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and the attack on the town of Buenos Ayres on the 5th of July.

The regiment returned home in 1807, and on the 25th of April 1808, this officer was appointed Colonel by brevet. In July of the same year he embarked with the army destined for the Peninsula, commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, landed in Portugal and was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was shortly afterwards honoured by his Majesty with the government of Carlisle. After these services, this officer proceeded in command of the regiment with that party destined to join the late Sir John Moore at Salamanca in Spain, and was present at the battle of Corunna, and then re-embarked with the army for England in 1809. For his services at Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, he received the honorary distinction of a medal and clasp.

In 1810 he embarked with the expedition to the Scheldt, commanded the regiment at the siege and capture of Flushing in the island of Walcheren, was afterwards appointed Colonel on the Staff at that place, where he continued until the evacuation of the island. In 1811 he was appointed a Brigadier on the Staff in Portugal, and in that country subsequently a Major-General, and landed there prior to

the retreat of the French army from Santarem, and was present at the battle of Fuentes D'Onor in Spain, and the other operations in which the 6th division of the army was engaged, until recalled to be employed elsewhere.

Upon his return to England, he was appointed on the Home Staff, and was ordered to take the command of the camp near Lichfield. Upon the breaking up of that encampment, he was ordered to the command of the Nottingham district, where he remained on the Staff until Sept. 24, 1814.

Major-General Burne commanded the 36th regiment from the year 1793, until his appointment upon the Staff in 1811, and greater unanimity (so essential to discipline) never prevailed in any corps, as some proof of which, the officers who served under him in South America, on their return from that country, voted and presented him with a sword and belt of the value of one hundred and twenty guineas.

REV. ABRAHAM REES, D.D.

June 9. In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, in his 82d year, the celebrated Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. The following memoir and character of him are chiefly taken from his funeral Sermon, by the Rev. Thos. Aspland, and an Address delivered over the body by Dr. Thomas Rees.

He was the son of the Rev. Lewis Rees, a Dissenting Minister, who contributed during an almost unexampled length of active life to promote the cause of Nonconformity in North and South Wales. His great-grandfather was a Welsh clergyman. By his mother's side he was collaterally descended from the celebrated Penry, who died a martyr to Nonconformity in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. See the article Penry, drawn up by Dr. Rees, in the Cyclopædia.

Having received respectable grammar learning in his native country, with a view to the ministry, to which his father had devoted him from the birth, he was placed in the Hoxton Academy for Dissenting Ministers conducted by Dr. Jennings, the learned author of a work on Jewish Antiquities, and Mr. (afterwards Dr. Samuel Morton) Savage. Here he made such proficiency, especially in the mathematics, that, a vacancy occurring in that department of tuition, he was appointed by the Trustees of the Institution to occupy it, before his regular term of study was completed. In this arduous situation he gave so much satisfaction, that he was soon after chosen to the more responsible office of resident Tutor, which he continued to hold for 23 years, to the credit of the Academy and the great advantage of the Dissenting

senting cause. On his resignation the Academy was dissolved, which he always lamented as an event most injurious to the interests of the Dissenters, especially in and about the Metropolis.

For some time Dr. Rees officiated only as an occasional preacher. At length, in July, 1768, he was unanimously elected to succeed the Rev. Mr. Read as pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, St. Thomas's, Southwark; a connexion of which he was always accustomed to speak with pleasure. He remained in this situation 15 years, and the congregation flourished under his ministry. At the end of that term, he was invited to become minister of the congregation of Jewin-street, then assembling in the Old Jewry, in a place consecrated by the labours of a succession of eminently pious men, nearly the last of whom was the highly-gifted and learned Dr. Chandler. From various causes, the congregation had much declined, and it was judged (wisely as appeared by the event), that Dr. Rees would revive the interest; and with this hope, and without any calculation of an increase of emolument, he accepted the invitation, and from 1783 to the period of his death, continued to labour with unquestionable and increasing success.

During a period of some years he was engaged with his friend, the late eloquent Hugh Worthington, in delivering winter evening lectures at Salters' Hall, by means of which his usefulness and reputation as a preacher were much extended.

For a short time he was Tutor of Hebrew and of the Mathematics in the New College at Hackney, which was set on foot with great liberality and high expectations, but by the operation of many adverse causes soon declined and fell, to the mortification of its patrons and the lasting regret of the liberal Dissenters.

These public engagements Dr. Rees was fulfilling with a fidelity that will long be remembered with respect, at the same time that he was employed in literary undertakings of a magnitude sufficient to have absorbed the whole time and attention of a man of less vigour of mind, less constancy of purpose, or less systematic perseverance.

It was in 1781 that the first numbers of Chambers's *Encyclopædia*, edited by Dr. Rees, first appeared; and that edition was completed in four volumes folio, in 1786. He was about that time elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and at different periods his eminent attainments received similar tokens of respect from other public bodies. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. from the spontaneous recommendation of Dr. Robertson the historian, at that time principal. He was chosen a Fellow of the

Linnæan Society soon after its institution. More recently he was made an honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and was besides an honorary member of some foreign literary and scientific institutions.

Before embarking in the vast undertaking of a new *Cyclopædia*, Dr. Rees published several single sermons, some of which were the following: A Sermon on the obligation and importance of Searching the Scriptures, 8vo. The Advantages of Knowledge, a Sermon preached before the Supporters of the New College at Hackney, 1788, 8vo. (reviewed in vol. LVIII. 811.) Two Sermons, preached at Cambridge on the death of the Rev. Rob. Robinson, 1790 (reviewed in vol. LX. 737, LXVI. 552). A Funeral Sermon on the death of Dr. Roger Flexman, 1795 (reviewed in vol. LXVI. 308). Another, on the death of Dr. Kippis, 1795 (reviewed in same vol. p. 145). The Privileges of Britain, a Sermon on the Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, 1798 (reviewed in vol. LXXIX. 141). Economy illustrated and recommended, and a caution against Modern Infidelity, in two Sermons, 1800, 8vo. (reviewed in vol. LXX. 970). An Antidote to the alarm of Invasion, 1803 (reviewed in vol. LXXIV. p. 247). Practical Sermons, selected from his pulpit exercises, 2 vols. 1809, 8vo, 2d edit. 1812. The Obligation and Utility of Public Worship, a discourse on the opening of the Old Jewry Chapel in Jewin-street, 1809, 8vo. The Principles of Protestant Dissenters stated and vindicated, 1812, 8vo. Our notices of Dr. Rees's Sermons were generally ample. For many years Dr. Rees was a frequent contributor to the *Monthly Review*, in conjunction with his able and esteemed friend the late Dr. Kippis.

The first volume of the quarto *Cyclopædia* appeared in 1802; it was completed in forty-five volumes. This was a truly gigantic task for any individual, even with the able assistance derived from distinguished contributors. He had the gratification, however, to see it completed, and to enjoy the well-earned reputation which its able execution secured for him.

His memory was in a remarkable degree faithful and tenacious, retaining all his mental treasures at his immediate disposal; and he added to these endowments a sound and discriminating judgment. There have been men who have possessed in a higher degree the imaginative and inventive faculties, and who have displayed talents of a more showy and sparkling kind; but in the more solid and useful properties of the understanding few have surpassed him.

The mathematical and physical sciences had engaged his chief study from his earliest years, and these he had cultivated with

with eminent success. In the branches of literature more immediately connected with his profession as a Christian moralist and divine—in biblical and theological learning, in metaphysics and ethics—his attainments were extensive and profound: whilst on the other subjects of general literature he was well and deeply read. He was not a man to rest satisfied with superficial attainments whilst the means of completer knowledge were within his reach. It was never his object to study and learn in order to hoard up knowledge as an useless treasure. He looked to utility in all that he aimed to acquire. He coveted no mental attainments but such as he could render subservient to the practical benefit of himself or of others. And the employments to which he devoted himself afforded him abundant opportunities for bringing forth all that he had accumulated for the instruction and the improvement of the world.

Dr. Rees was a Protestant Dissenter on deliberate and rational conviction. He was ever the firm and zealous advocate of religious liberty, which he considered to be intimately allied in this country with the cause of Nonconformity. As a member, and for many years the father, of the General Body of London Dissenting Ministers, he was amongst the foremost supporters of every liberal measure, and the steady and inflexible assertor of their religious privileges. The freedom he claimed for himself he willingly conceded to all others. He lived on terms of cordial intimacy with religious professors of various communions; and could number among his most valued friends Churchmen of high rank and distinguished eminence.

He was an active member of all the principal charitable trusts in his own religious denomination. He was a manager of the Presbyterian Fund for about sixty years, and during nearly fifty years of that period, discharged the duties of Secretary to that important institution with essential benefit to the various objects contemplated by its benevolent founders and supporters. Dr. Daniel Williams's Trust reaped also, for a long series of years, great advantage from his talents for business, which he devoted to the direction of its concerns with zeal and assiduity. There are many other Dissenting trusts, which it is unnecessary now to name, having the disposal of funds for charitable purposes, in which he acted a leading and influential part. In all these situations, it was with him a point of conscience to be always at his post.

Dr. Rees was the principal distributor, under his Majesty's Government, of the annual Parliamentary Bounty to indigent Dissenting Ministers; "and if," says Mr. Aspland, "I were called upon to point

out the most prominent excellence in his character, I should name his conscientious discharge of this delicate trust, in the administration of which he preserved on the one hand his independence, and on the other his affability and kindness."

To his native country, Wales, he was a great benefactor. From funds of which he shared in the distribution, and from large sums annually placed at his own disposal by opulent individuals, who made him the channel of their unostentatious beneficence, he contributed a considerable proportion to relieve the pressing exigencies of Welsh ministers (without respect to their peculiar theological sentiments), whom he thought to be deserving of encouragement in their works of piety in their respective churches. When these worthy men were removed by the hand of death, he extended his almost paternal care to their bereaved families; and thus caused the heart of many a mourning widow to sing for joy. There never was an individual who effected so much good in this way.

In his occasional intercourse, as one of the representatives of the body of Dissenting Ministers, with his Majesty's Court and Government, Dr. Rees was courteous, dignified, firm, and upright. He was honoured twice with being deputed by the Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations of Protestants, to present their address of congratulation to King George III. and to King George IV. a fact which perhaps never before happened to the same man.

In the former case, Lord Halifax, the Lord in Waiting, expressed a regret that Dr. Rees did not belong to the right Church, for then his loyalty might have been personally rewarded.

He did not possess all the qualifications that the multitude most esteem in a Preacher; his were sterling merits: sound and strong sense, a clearly-defined subject, well-digested thoughts, scriptural language, manly confidence in the affections of his auditory, and marked but sober earnestness. He practised no arts in the pulpit—on the contrary, he expressed his abhorrence of affectation, trick, and meditated extravagance in a Christian Minister. His discourses derived, in the public delivery of them, the greatest advantage from his fine and commanding person; from a countenance unusually expressive, beaming with intelligence, and glowing with holy earnestness and ardour; and from a voice of great power, well adapted to didactic address or pathetic expostulation. His theology he was wont to describe as the moderate scheme, lying between the extremes of opinion that prevail in the present day. Owing no human authority in religion, he yet avowed that

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he subscribed for the most part to the creed of the late Dr. Price, a truly good and great man, formed to be loved and admired.

The character of Dr. Rees's mind was that of a sober thinker and logical reasoner. He possessed equal powers of comprehension and discrimination. His eyes betokened his sagacity. He was quick in discerning men's foibles, and he sometimes laid them under tribute for the promotion of the objects of religious charity that lay near his heart.

As a companion he was unrivalled. None that ever partook will forget his cheerful, cordial hospitality.

"I do not represent him," continues Mr. Aspland, "much as I revered him living, sincerely as I mourn him dead, and lasting as will be my remembrance of his talents and his virtue,—I do not represent him as a perfect man. He had doubtless his infirmities, but they were mere infirmities—and they were as few as I ever saw (for here I must speak my own opinion) in a man of the same natural robustness of mind, the same resolution, the same zeal, and the same anxiety for the great purposes to which his life and heart and soul and strength were devoted. The bodily weaknesses that were the consequences of extreme age, were no part of himself, and cannot be brought into the estimate of his character. His heart was always right. His Christian principles never forsook him. They had been the guide of his youth, and the distinction of his mature life, and they were the stay of his old age!"

His body was interred on the 18th of June in Bunhill Fields.

A Life of Dr. Rees, including some Account of his father Lewis, is preparing for the press, by Dr. Thomas Rees.

REV. HENRY KETT, B. D.

June 30. Suddenly, at Stanwell, the seat of Sir J. Gibbons, Bart. the Rev. Henry Kett, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and of Charlton, co. Gloucester. The reverend gentleman had preached at Stanwell, on the preceding Sunday, and on the morning when the fatal accident occurred had, as usual, breakfasted with the family party in excellent spirits. About noon, the weather being hot, he proceeded to take a cold bath, when it is supposed that venturing out of his depth he was seized with cramp and sank to rise no more. His clothes were found on the bank where he had undressed for bathing.

He was born at Norwich in 1761, and received his education at the Grammar-school in that city, under the Rev. Mr. Lemon. In 1777, at the age of sixteen, he was admitted a Commoner of Trinity

College, Oxford, and was chosen scholar the following year.

Mr. Kett took the degree of A. M. Nov. 26, 1783, soon after which he was elected Fellow, and appointed one of the College tutors. Among some of his first pupils he numbered the present Duke of Beaufort, and his next brother Lord Charles Somerset, and in the discharge of the important duties of his office, for a very long space of years, united the character of friend with that of tutor.

He early commenced his theological studies, nor did he give them up on taking orders. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer in 1790, and the University had no reason to be sorry for their choice. These Lectures were published the following year, dedicated to the Bishop of St. Asaph, and a second edition, "with corrections and additions," appeared in 1792.

It was not only in defence of the doctrines of Christianity that Mr. Kett distinguished himself; he was equally solicitous to show that their precepts influenced his practice. About the period of his being Bampton Lecturer, he exerted himself, in conjunction with other friends, in rescuing Dr. John Uri, a native of Hungary, one of the best Oriental scholars in Europe, from indigence and distress. This gentleman had been sent for from the University of Leyden to Oxford, and had been employed during the vigour of his faculties in taking a catalogue of the Oriental Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library; but growing infirm and old, without relations or friends in his own country, he was discharged by the delegates of the press. By the benevolent interference, however, of Mr. Kett, of Mr. Agutter, now Secretary of the Asylum, Mr. Smith, Master of Pembroke College, and Dr. Parr, a handsome subscription was raised for his support; and the venerable scholar was placed in a situation of comfort in Oxford, where he passed the remaining part of his life.

In 1787 Mr. Kett engaged with Mr. Monro, formerly of Magdalen College, and Dr. Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, in a periodical publication, under the title of *Olla Podrida*, to which several other distinguished scholars contributed. Their essays were re-published in a collected form, and are replete with humour, good sense, and acute observation.

In 1793 he published a small collection of "Juvenile Poems," stating "most of the verses in this collection have appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine." However meritorious these trifles of his muse appear, the author was afterwards very desirous to suppress them, and so sedulous to effect that intention as to increase the value of this little volume above the usual proportion of modern publications. When

the

the poems first appeared, the playful muse of Mr. Thomas Warton supplied the following epigram:

Our Kett not a poet!

Why how can you say so?

For if he's no Ovid,

I'm sure he's a Naso.

See his portrait by Dighton.

On the 13th of July, 1798, he took the degree of B. D.; and in October he was a candidate for the Poetry Professorship against the Rev. James Hurdis, Fellow of Magdalen, but lost his election by a majority of 20, polling 181 against 201.

Alarmed at the rapid progress of infidelity, and wishing to awaken in the minds of the public a due sense of the importance of religious truth, by the most striking arguments, derived from the divine predictions, in the year 1798 Mr. Kett published "History the Interpreter of Prophecy; or, a View of Scriptural Prophecies, and their Accomplishment in the past and present Occurrences of the World." Dr. Tomline, the present Bishop of Winchester, in his Elements of Christian Theology, calls it "a very interesting work, penned with great judgment, and which he recommends to all who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the prophecies of the Old and New Testament, especially those which relate to the present times." But the approbation of Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, is much more distinctly expressed; and his recommendation is more warmly urged in his eloquent Charge to his Clergy in 1799.

The Journal of "A Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, performed by Henry Kett, B. D. in August, 1798," was published by Dr. Mavor in his British Tourist. It is not very long, occupying forty duodecimo pages. This was one of several similar tours, which Mr. Kett was accustomed to make during the long vacation. At the beginning of the Revolution he visited France, intent on observing the changes then in progress.

In 1802 appeared "Elements of General Knowledge, introductory to useful Books in the principal Branches of Literature and Science; with Lists of the most approved Authors, including the best Editions of the Classics; designed chiefly for the junior Students in the Universities, and the higher Classes in Schools." This work, which is the result of Mr. Kett's studies for many years, contains much valuable information compressed within a moderate compass, and is by far the most useful book of the kind. On its first appearance he was assailed by a host of Critics, great and small, and it was remarked that few men kept their temper so well as he did, or acted so judiciously, adopting all their corrections and sugges-

tions, where worthy, to improve the later editions. The ninth edition has been very lately published.

Mr. Kett's first preferment was the small perpetual curacy of Elsfield, near Oxford, for which he is said to have been indebted to the kindness of Dr. Chapman, the President of his College. He was also a King's Preacher at Whitehall. In 1814 his friend and patron Bishop Tomline, presented him to the Perpetual Curacy of Hykeham, co. Lincoln.

He also published, "Logic made Easy, or a short View of Aristotle's Method of Reasoning," 12mo. 1809; "Emily, a Moral Tale," 3 vols. 12mo. 1809 and 1812; "A Sketch of the Life of Henry Headley, Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, prefixed to his Beauties of English Poetry," 2 vols. 12mo. 1810; "The Beauties of Christianity, by F. A. de Chateaubriand, with a Preface and Notes," 3 vols. 8vo. 1812; "The Flowers of Wit, or a collection of Bon Mots, Ancient and Modern," 2 vols. 12mo. 1814.

In his manners Mr. Kett was affable and easy. Conscious of talents and integrity, he affected not the disguise of gravity to impose on the vulgar, nor delivered his sentiments with formal precision and oracular solemnity. In mixed society he was equally qualified to shine as in the company of professed scholars. On his marriage he had recently retired from the University.

SIR FREDERICK HENNIKER, BART.

Aug. 6. At his Chambers in the Albany, in his 32d year, after a severe and painful illness of a fortnight, the acute sufferings of which he sustained with becoming resignation, Sir Frederick Henniker, Bart. of Newton Hall, Essex, B. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and lately appointed by Lord Viscount Maynard, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Colonel of a Battalion of the Essex Local Militia.

He was born Nov. 1, 1793, and was the eldest son of the late Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Brydges Trecothick Henniker, Bart. who died July 3, 1816 (and for particulars of whom see vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 187), and like his other connexions, received his education at Eton, where he made no inconsiderable progress in classical literature, and the beauties of which were ever present to his mind. He subsequently pursued his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, and on quitting the University, impelled by a desire of visiting foreign countries, directed his course through France and Italy, to Malta, and thence to Alexandria and Upper Egypt, Nubia, the Oasis, Mount Sinai, and through Palestine to Jerusalem, making his return by Smyrna, Athens, Constantinople, to Vienna.

Vienna. The result of his observations were published in 1822, in an octavo volume, entitled, "Notes during a Visit to Egypt, Jerusalem, &c." (reviewed in vol. xciii. part ii. p. 339,) and which in an easy and familiar style contain many amusing particulars of his travels, adventures, and perilous escape, being severely wounded by banditti, and left for dead, when descending from Jerusalem to Jericho.

Sir Frederick Henniker, in the spring of the present year, had canvassed the borough of Reading, in the event of a dissolution of the present Parliament; but from a difference of opinion on the vital question of Catholic Emancipation (to which he was strongly opposed), withdrew his pretensions a few days anterior to his death.

His remains were removed on the 12th, and, attended by his afflicted relatives, tenantry, and friends, interred with due solemnity on the following day, in the vault with his respected father and family at Great Dunmow, Essex, in which parish Newton Hall is situated.

JOHN ELLIS, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.

May 24. At Kingston in Barbadoes, whither he had been advised to go for the recovery of his health, John Ellis, of the Middle Temple, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, M.A. F.S.A. and Deputy Recorder of Huntingdon.

Mr. Ellis was the son of the late John Ellis, Esq. of Bedford-row, who, by means the most honourable, acquired an easy fortune in the Stock Exchange: and whose original purpose it had been to educate his son in the same profession.

But the subject of this memoir early discovering an insatiable thirst after knowledge, his father judiciously gave way to this laudable ambition, and liberally supplied him with the means, first, of acquiring a critical knowledge of classical literature, and afterwards of supporting himself at the University of Cambridge, where, notwithstanding the impediments occasioned by ill health, he took his degree with great reputation.

Having chosen the profession of the Law, he entered as a student of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; and devoting himself with his accustomed ardour to his professional studies, and being in possession of a large and well chosen library, he made progress beyond many of his contemporaries; and when called to the bar, he entered upon his profession with attainments and qualifications of a very superior order. He was likewise unusually fortunate in his connexions: and being early introduced into professional engagements with the Corporation of Huntingdon, as a proof of the entire satisfaction of that respectable body with his abilities and exertions, he was chosen

by them their Deputy Recorder. His prospects now assumed a most promising appearance; and every succeeding year introduced him into new connexions and increasing practice, while the suavity of his manners, and his high professional honour and integrity, bound all his prior connexions to him with indissoluble ties. Nor was it among the least of this gentleman's merits, that though his abilities and success excited the emulation, they never moved the envy of his professional brethren. It has been truly said of him, that he never had an enemy. As Providence had blessed him with affluence, his table and library were always open to his less fortunate brethren. And such was the height of his well-earned reputation, and the amenity of his manners, that he might reasonably have looked forward to the highest honours of his profession. But the fatigue of business, and the ardour of his mind, which would not suffer him to relax his exertions from any thing he had undertaken, gradually undermined a constitution not originally strong, and brought on a disease, which, insidious in its nature, often flattering in its appearance, but fatal and irresistible in its progress, terminated his honourable and useful career, at the early age of 35, leaving not only a broken-hearted parent and mourning relatives, but also a profession and a publick not insensible to such rising excellence, to lament his loss.

THOMAS NEWTON, Esq.

Aug. 3. At his house, on Clapham Common, of the gout in his stomach, to which disorder he had been a martyr for several years, and which baffled every attempt of the faculty to subdue, Thomas Newton, Esq. of Warwick-square, Newgate-street, many years Agent for the Newspapers published in every part of the kingdom.

This kind of agency was begun upwards of forty years ago by the late Mr. William Tayler, with whom Mr. Newton became a partner, and who created a considerable increase of business by a circulation of the Advertisements from Lottery Contractors and other species of speculation with which the country has for a series of years been so abundantly supplied. The success he met with arose from the correctness of his accompts and the rectitude of his dealings, and enabled him, notwithstanding a multitude of competitors, to bring up a large family in a most respectable way.

Mr. Newton was a native of Hereford, to which place he was much attached. He was a man of strong mind, and whenever the intervals from his painful disorder would permit, a pleasant and facetious companion.

JAMES RENAT SYMS, Esq.

July 30. At Edmonton, aged 73, James Renat Syms, Esq. He was for many years a wine merchant in Pudding-lane. In 1784 he was elected a representative in Common Council for the Ward of Bridge, and was a useful and intelligent member of that Court, where he was a regular attendant and a frequent speaker.

In 1797 he was elected to the office of Common Crier and Serjeant at Arms of the City of London, an office both of dignity and emolument, being one of the Esquires of the Lord Mayor's Household. He was for many years Treasurer of the General Sea Bathing Infirmary established at Margate, which highly useful charity was much indebted to his zeal and perseverance in promoting its interests. The London Life Association was originally formed at his suggestion, and according to his plan; and in 1823 the Directors voted that his portrait, ably executed, and splendidly framed, should be placed in their Council Room in Cannon-street, where Mr. Syms was the resident Director. At the age of 73, every faculty was unimpaired, and the powers of his mind in their meridian brightness and strength. His death was very sudden. On the Friday preceding he had transacted business with his usual talent and acuteness, at the London Life Association. He slept that night at his house near Edmonton, and rose on Saturday morning, cheerful and apparently well. He conversed gaily with a friend who was walking in his garden, and who had passed the night at his house. He was shortly afterwards seized with an attack in his stomach: vomiting and exhaustion followed, and in about two hours he calmly breathed his last, without a struggle or a groan.

JOHN TAYLOR, M.D.

Lately. At the house of Miss Manley, Castle-street, Reading, aged 83, John Taylor, M.D. an eminent physician, who practised at Reading and its neighbourhood for upwards of half a century, distinguished for skill, attention, and success. To the poor his advice and assistance were gratuitously rendered, and his private charities were extensive.

He was born and educated at Manchester, whence he entered at Brazen-nose College, Oxford, acquired a high character for learning and general knowledge, and proceeded A.M. 1766; M.B. 1769, and M.D. 1780.

In 1808 he sustained a severe loss by the death of his only child Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, who was rising by his bravery and meritorious conduct to the highest military honours; when his country was deprived of his services, in a spirited charge which he made on the enemy at

the battle of Vimiera. See a character of him in vol. LXXVIII. 963: He was M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and in that Cathedral a handsome monument has been erected to his memory.

Dr. Taylor was brother to Charles Taylor, M.D. the Secretary to the Society of Arts, of whom see vols. LXXXVI. ii. 377, LXXXVIII. i. 373.

THOMAS BLAND, Esq.

Aug. 8. At the Brew-house, in Chiswell-street, in his 23d year, Thomas, eldest son of Michael Bland, esq. of Montague-place, Russell-square. His disorder was the small pox, twenty-two years after vaccination. The firmness of his religious principles, the sweetness of his disposition, and his high and honourable sentiments, combined with the faithful discharge of every duty of life in which he was engaged, lead those who knew him, to regret very deeply that his race has been so short. No longer ago than the month of September 1818, we recorded the death of his excellent grandfather, an old and valued contributor to our Miscellany.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In Upper Seymour-street, aged 81, Georgiana Harriet, infant dau. of Hon. and Rev. Richard Carleton (brother of Lord Dorchester), by Frances Lousia, second dau. of Eus. Horton, esq. of Catton Hall, Derbyshire.

July 10. In Keppel-st. Russell-sq. Emma Maria Elizabeth St. John, widow of Henry Beauchamp, twelfth baron St. John of Bletsoe. She was the second daughter of the elder Sam. Whitbread, esq. of Cardington, Beds.; and was married to his lordship, Dec. 2, 1780. She had issue by him four daughters (married to the Rev. John Forster, Mr. Serj. Pell, Mr. Serj. Vaughan, and the Rev. Thomas Bedford), and one son, who died in 1791, at the age of seven. On his lordship's death in 1805, the title passed to his brother, the late Lord, who was succeeded by his son in 1817.

July 18. Aged 8, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Visc. Folkstone (eldest son of the Earl of Radnor), by his second wife Anne, third dau. of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, third bart.

In Barton-st. Westminster, Cath. wife of Arthur Easton, esq. of the Board of Control.

July 19. Aged 89, Francis Edmunds, esq. of Charles-st. Berkeley-sq.

July 21. Aged 44, Henry Harrison, esq. of Keppel-st. Russel-sq.

Aged 65, John Smith, esq. of Nottingham-terrace, St. Mary-le-bone.

In John-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 77, Wm. Brown, esq.

Aged 76, Francis Underwood, esq. of Brunswick-place, Ball's-pond-road.

July

July 22. At Hampstead, Cornel. Dixon, esq. of Bedford-st. Bedford-sq.

July 23. Aged 62, John Church, esq. of Bedford-pl. Bloomsbury-sq.

July 24. Joseph Hague Wagstaff, esq. of Highgate.

July 25. At Camberwell, aged 79, Joseph Gough, esq.; upwards of 50 years an inhabitant of Gracechurch-st.

July 28. Aged 21, Wm. Pratt Clagett, esq. youngest son of the late Horatio Clagett, esq. of Clapham-rise. He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat off Broadstairs.

July 29. In Grosvenor-st, aged 32, John Weyland, esq. of Woodeaton, co. Oxford.

In her 91st year, Mrs. Mary Lynes, the lady to whom the late James Bindley, esq. A.M. and F.S.A. and who was fifty years one of the Commissioners of the Stamp Office, left in TRUST his valuable and most rare collection of books, prints, and medals. In memorial of fifty years friendship, she erected an elegant monument to his memory in the New Church in the Strand (see vol. LXXXIX. i. p. 579), where also her remains are deposited. She has left sums to very many Charitable Institutions.

July 31. At Cannon Hall, Hampstead, aged 70, G. Collings, esq. a Magistrate of Middlesex.

Sarah, wife of F. W. Stephenson, esq. of Larkhall-lane, Clapham.

Aug. 1. In Great Queen-street, aged 77, Peter Ludgate, esq. a Magistrate of Middlesex.

Aug. 5. At Kensington Gravel-pits, the widow of the late Dr. Calcott.

Aug. 6. At Hythe, Mrs. Morris, of Brunswick-sq. relict of Robert Morris, esq.

Aug. 7. Aged 34, Juliana Frances, wife of Rev. Henry Dawson, second son of William Dawson, esq. of St. Leonard's Hill, Berks. She was second daughter, third and youngest child of Sir Robert John Buxton, first bart. of Shadwell, Norfolk, by Juliana Mary, second daughter of Sir Thomas Beavor, first bart. of Hethel, Norfolk.

Aged 46, Michael Aug. Hely Hutchinson Donoughmore Nixon, Esq. cousin to the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson.

In Argyle-st. aged 38, Henry Harding, esq.

Aug. 8. In Lower Seymour-st. aged 87, Amelia, widow of Sir Edward Lloyd, first bart. of Pengwern, co. Flint. She was the fourth dau. of Sir W. Yonge, K. B. and fourth bart. of Colliton, Devon, by his second wife Anna, dau. and co-heir of Thomas, sixth Lord Howard of Effingham. Sir Edward Lloyd had no issue by this lady or his former wife, but, by a special remainder, the title, on his death in 1795, descended to his nephew, the present bart.

Aug. 9. In the East India-road, aged 56, Captain John Hepburn, many years in the Jamaica trade.

Aug. 13. At Stockwell, aged 60, Eliz. wife of W. Skilbeck, esq. of King-st. Guildhall.

Aug. 14. At Brompton, Martha Patenæ, wife of Wm. John Playters, esq.

Aug. 15. In Nottingham-ter. Regent's-park, aged 44, Sarah Poole, wife of Philip Lyne, esq. formerly of Antigua.

Aug. 16. At his father's house, in Stockwell-pl. (after a painful illness of many years) aged 33, Henry Hodgson, esq. of the Tax Office.

In Cross-st. Islington, aged 76, Anne, widow of Wm. Langston, esq. late of Highbury-place.

Aug. 18. In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 78, Joseph Crump, esq.

Aug. 19. Augustine Despinons, wife of E. H. Desvignes, esq. of Hunter-st. Brunswick-sq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 73, Mrs. Jael Barrow, relict of Jacob Barrow, esq. of Devonshire-square.

At Hampstead, aged 93, Mrs. Dinah Davies.

Aug. 20. At Brixton-hill, aged 17, Mary Anne Maria Noy.

Aug. 21. At Newington-pl. Kennington, after a hopeless illness of two years, Eliz. wife of Peter Adams, esq. of Angel-court, Throgmorton-st. solicitor.

At her mother's house, at Kensington, aged 32, Caroline, dau. of late W. B. Bourdillon, esq.

BERKSHIRE.—*Lately.* The wife of Sir Wm. Herne, of Maidenhead-bridge. She was formerly Mrs. Stevenson, of Binfield-pl. and was married to Sir Wm. Sept. 24, 1818.

Aug. 9. At his daughter's, Shippon-house, aged 85, John M'Combe, esq. of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

Aug. 11. At Manor-house, near Reading, Sarah, wife of Robert Hopkins, esq.

BUCKS.—*July 29.* At High Wycombe, aged 59, James Gomme, esq. F. A. S. whose urbanity of manner and kindness of disposition had deservedly attached him to an extensive circle of friends. He was a frequent correspondent of Sylvanus Urban.

Aug. 3. At his cottage, Great Brick-hill, aged 65, Walden Hen. Hanmer, esq. F.S.A.

CHESHIRE.—*July 23.* Of apoplexy, at Horwich House, the seat of Walter Gisborne, esq. aged 44, Francis Dukinfield Astley, of Dukinfield-lodge, esq.

July 28. At Timberley Lodge, aged 69, Maria Louisa Adelaide, wife of Abraham H. Borel, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Aug. 18.* At Penkalenick, near Truro, aged 73, Mrs. Vivian, relict of Rev. John Vivian.

CUMBERLAND.—*July 15.* At Penrith, aged 70, James Forster, esq. banker, of Carlisle, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Cumberland, &c.

DERBYSHIRE.—*June 19.* At Etwall, near Derby, Mr. W. Bosworth, of Queen's College, Cambridge, and youngest brother of the

the Rev. J. Bosworth, V. of Little Horwood, Bucks.

June 21. At Derby, advanced in years, Mr. Thomas Sanders, engraver and drawing master. He drew and engraved many views, &c. for Dr. Nash's Worcestershire. On settling at Shrewsbury, about 1786, he commenced drawing master, and attended the schools and families there, and in the vicinity, for several years. During his residence he published four views of Shrewsbury, a view of the ruins of St. Chad's Church, two large views of the Free Grammar School and the Town Hall, a view of the town of Bridgenorth, and many small topographical plates.

DORSET.—At Dorchester, aged 56, the widow of Geo. Stickland, esq.

DURHAM.—At Bishopwearmouth, aged 46, J. H. Johnson, esq. Captain in the North York Militia.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 20.* At his house in Marsh-street, Walthamstow, James Corbett, esq. in his 74th year.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Cheltenham, Chas. Townshend Wilson, esq. Capt. 15th Foot. He was son of Rich. W. esq. of Tyrone, Ireland, by Anne, dau. of Chas. brother of the first Marq. Townshend (by Caroline Baroness Greenwich), and widow of the Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of Francis second Duke of Buccleugh.

July 5. At lodgings in Montague-st. Bristol, aged 98, Patience, widow of Geo. Drewet, esq. of Colerne, Wilts.

July 16. At the Hotwells, in her 21st year, Elizabeth Anne, only dau. of late Josias Clarke, esq. of Jamaica.

July 19. At an advanced age, Anne, wife of Rev. R. Watson, Rector of Christ Church and St. Ewens, Bristol.

July 24. At Cheltenham, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, aged 84, Mr. James Haworth Lister, solicitor, late of Leeds.

July 29. At Faulkner Lodge, Cheltenham, Louisa, wife of Frederick Corfield, esq.

July 31. In Park-street, Bristol, John Charles Meredith, esq. of Brecon.

HANTS.—*July 24.* Sir Alexander Grant, of Malshanger-house, Hants, and Bart. of Nova Scotia.

July 27. At Bentworth, T. W. Cooke, esq. of Polstead-hall, Suffolk.

July 28. At Middleton-house, Long-parish, J. Widmore, esq. aged 81.

July 31. Aged 74, Eliz. relict of Major Seward, and sister to Rev. Richard Mant, D.D. late Rct. of All Saints, Southampton.

Aug. 14. At Biddesden-house, near Andover, John Gale Everett, esq. of Heytesbury, Wilts.

Aug. 15. At Barnfield, near Southampton, P. Hulton, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Garnons, aged 24, Henry, second son of Col. Sir J. Geers Cotterell, first bart. of Garnons, and M.P. for the county.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*July 23.* At Hoddesdon, Thomas Edwards, esq.

Anthony Rowlandson, esq. of Wyddiall-hall, aged 67.

Aug. 3. Eliz. wife of T. W. Hearne, esq. of Deeves-hall.

Aug. 14. Thomas Hughes, esq. of Hitchin, aged 74.

KENT.—*Aug. 2.* At her house, St. George's terrace, Canterbury, in her 62d year, Anna Maria Duncombe, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Duncombe, M.A. of the Preeincts, and Susanna his wife, dau. of Jos. Highmore, esq. well known to the world, not only by his pencil, but by his other extensive knowledge, and literary pursuits. She had suffered a painful and lingering illness, which encreased towards the time of her decease, and was an exemplary instance, throughout her life, of filial regard and veneration for her parents. Interesting memoirs of both, and also of her grandfather the Rev. Wm. Duncombe, may be seen in vol. viii. of Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Aug. 6. At Hythe, Mrs. Morris, of Brunswick-sq. relict of Rob. M. esq.

Aug. 20. At Ramsgate, aged 65, John Green, esq. late of New Bond-street, London.

LANCASHIRE.—*July 13.* At the house of Wm. Grant, esq. Springside, near Bury, aged 74, Eliz. relict of Mr. Nicholas Thompson, merchant, Whitehaven.

July 29. At her house in Mill-street, Manchester, aged 61, Helen, relict of Peter Charnley, esq. of Warton-lodge, near Preston.

Aug. 1. At Lancaster, John Dowbiggin, esq. an eminent solicitor, and registrar of the Archdeaconry of Richmond.

Aug. 3. At Gladehill, in Guxton, James Layland, esq. in his 78th year, formerly a partner in the extensive cotton mills at Pincock, near Chorley.

Aug. 14. At Oldham, Mrs. Ruth Seville, aged 90, leaving two sons and six daughters, whose united ages are 449 years.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Aug. 10.* At his house in the Minster Yard, Hezekiah Brown, esq. of Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.—*July 25.* At St. Alban's Bank, Hampton, Catherine, relict of Dr. Horsley, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Aug. 9. At Stanmore, the widow of Rob. Bensley, esq.

Aug. 10. At Great Stanmore, Catherine, widow of the late Mr. Andrews, upwards of fifty years a respectable surgeon of that place.

Aug. 15. At his father's, at Hendon, Herbert Ryder, esq.

NORFOLK.—*July 1.* Aged 80, Eliz. 2d wife of Sir Edward Stracey, first bart. of Rackheath-hall. She was dau. of Edw. Bull, esq. of Frome, Som.; was married in Sept. 1777, and had issue one son and two daus.

Aug. 15. At Norwich, aged 61, Sarah, widow of the late James Vincent Mathias, esq. of Stanhoc-hall, Norfolk.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Lately*. Aged 22, Eliz. eldest dau. of the late J. Nalder, esq. of Alvescott.

July 29. At Thame, aged 28, C. A. Shepherd, esq. of Magdalen-hall. He was a sincere friend, endeared by many amiable qualities. His wife Martha died July 9, aged 36.

SHROPSHIRE. *April 9*. At Wem, Arthur Beetonson, esq. surgeon; a man of strict honour and integrity, and eminent for skill in surgery and medicine. He also evinced great taste in rural scenery and decorative gardening, and will long be remembered for his private virtues and social endearments.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*July 26*. At her house in the Circus, Bath, after a long and painful illness, the widow of Sir Edward Leslie, bart. of Tarbert, co. Kerry.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Aug. 14*. At Burton-upon-Trent, Myrtilla, wife of Sir J. D. Fowler.

SURREY.—*July 18*. Miss Pritchard, of Upper Dunstable House, Richmond.

July 31. At Banstead, aged 90, Anne, relict of Peter Aubertin, esq.

SUSSEX.—At Brighton, whither she had gone for the recovery of her health, Mary-Cloudesley, wife of George Farquharson, esq. of Paradise-place, Stockwell.

July 24. At Brighton, aged 18, Mary, eldest dau. of W. Stewart, esq. of Sloane-st.

July 24. Aged 38, Mr. Dennett Jacques, stationer, of Chichester, librarian to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and P. G. S. for the county of Sussex.

July 27. At Hoibrooke, near Horsham, Charlotte Elizabeth Bentinck, second dau. of Adm. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, K. C. B.

July 30. At the Marine Parade, Brighton, John Meyer, M. D. many years an eminent physieian in Broad-street buildings, London.

Aug. 22. At Brighton, aged 55, in consequence of a serious accident, in which his thigh was broken, George Aug. Nash, esq. of Cornhill and Finsbury-square.

WESTMORELAND.—*Lately*. At Brougham Hall, the seat of H. Brougham, esq. M. P. on her journey from London to Scotland, suddenly, in the prime of life, Lady E. Elliot, dau. of the first and late Earl of Minto, by Maria, eldest dau. of Sir James Amyand, bart.; and sister to the present Earl.

Lately. At Fowling, near Kendal, aged 67, John Gough, esq. Though deprived of sight by the small-pox in his infancy, he became eminent as a linguist, mathematician, naturalist, and botanist.

July 30. At Temple Sowerby, the residence of her brother, Joshua Marriott, esq. Isabella, widow of W. Boardman, esq. of Penzance, Cornwall, and formerly of Parr's Wood, near Manchester.

Aug. 5. At Leasgill, near Milnthorpe, in his 60th year, Wm. Gardner, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*June 22*. Aged 44, Chas. Mavor, esq. of Northowram, near Halifax.

July 3. At Cornwallis House, Clifton, Frances Eliza, second dau. of late Richard Zouch, esq. of Wakefield.

July 8. At her house at Spennithorne, aged 68, Lydia, relict of Turner Straubenzie, esq.

July 14. At Ripon, Jane, wife of Mr. E. Walker, solicitor, Ambleside, and only dau. of Rev. R. Poole, of Ripon.

July 23. At Richmond, aged 77, Tristram Hogg, esq. many years Alderman, and three times Mayor.

July 25. At Malton, in his 65th year, J. Simpson, esq. M. D. an eminent physieian.

Aug. 1. In Gildersome-street, near Leeds, aged 75, Mr. Luke Crosby.

Aug. 10. At Harperley Park, in her 86th year, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. T. Bonness, Vicar of Nafferton, near Driffield.

Aug. 11. At the Low Hall, Brompton, near Malton, Mary-Louisa, dau. of John Cayley, esq. of the same place.

Aged 42, John Bell, esq. a member of the Corporation of Scarborough, and a Justice of Peace for the North and East-Riding.

Aug. 12. At the Manor House, York, Mary-Angelica, youngest dau. of Dr. Camidge.

Aug. 19. At Beverley, Ebenezer Robertson, esq.

Aged 89, Francis Edmunds, esq. of Worsbro', near Barnsley.

SCOTLAND.—*April 13*. At Makerstown House, co. Roxburgh, Sir Henry Hay Macdougall, bart.

July 31. At Edinburgh, the relict of Sir Robt. Dalziel, of Binns, co. Linlithgow, bart.

Aug. 3. At Ardgowan, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, bart. of Nova Scotia, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Michael Stewart Nicolson, esq.

IRELAND.—*June 22*. At the house of the Countess of Farnham, Rutland-square, Dublin, Selina, wife of Jas. Sanderson, esq. R. N. of Castle Sanderson, co. Cavan, and niece to the late Earl of Farnham.

July 26. At Claneole Terrace, Bandon, Lieut.-col. Isaac Henry Hewitt, youngest son of late Rev. Chas. Hewitt, of Claneole, co. of Cork. He became Lieut. 85th Foot July 23, 1800; 38th Foot, Aug. 27, 1803; Adjutant, Nov. 23, 1804; Captain 6th Foot, June 4, 1807; Major in the Portuguese service, June 2, 1814, serving in Spain and Portugal attached to the Portuguese army; and Lieut.-col. Sept. 4, 1817.

Aug. 1. In Holles-street, Dublin, Montague Stepney, 2d son of Sir John Edm. Browne, of Palmerston, co. Mayo, bart.

ABROAD.—*Dec. ...* At Assam, East Indies, Lieut. Francis-Turnour Richardson, Interpreter

Interpreter and Quartermaster to the 46th Regt. Bengal Native Inf. eldest son of Francis R. esq. of Devonshire-st. Portland-pl. by Elizabeth, 10th dau. of Edward 1st Earl of Winterton ; and grandson of Wm. Richardson, esq. accountant-general to the E. I. Company.

Feb. 21. At Sea, on board the Lady Raffles, on his return from India, Major Robert Durie, of the 11th Light Dragoons.

Lately.—At Ispahan, aged 96, Olab Phe-lair, the celebrated Persian poet. He was the Voltaire of Persia, and has left behind him a very considerable number of manu-

scripts on astronomy, politics, and literature. The Sophi had just granted him a considerable pension from the treasury ; he was very expensive in his living, his principal food being the flesh of larks, which were brought from Europe, and he went very rarely on foot. He has left no children.

June 22. At Spa, in the Netherlands, aged 24, Maria, only dau. of Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, bart. by Penelope-Maria, only dau. of John Free, esq.

July 14. At Gibraltar, aged 14 months, Arthur Bletsoe, youngest child of Lieut.-col. Payne, Royal Artillery.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 20, to August 23, 1825.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1168	} 2397	Males	- 1043	} 1964
Females	- 1229		Females	- 921	
Whereof have died under two years old				672	
<hr/>					
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.					

Between	{	2 and 5	209	50 and 60	133
		5 and 10	86	60 and 70	138
		10 and 20	79	70 and 80	130
		20 and 30	143	80 and 90	14
		30 and 40	169	90 and 100	1
		40 and 50	160		

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending August 13.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
67	0	42	6	26	1	43	11	45	4	42	9

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Aug. 22, 60s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, August 10, 41s. 10d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 11.

Kent Bags	14l.	0s.	to	16l.	0s.	Farnham Pockets	18l.	0s.	to	20l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	13l.	0s.	to	16l.	0s.	Kent	16l.	16s.	to	17l.	0s.
Essex	13l.	0s.	to	15l.	0s.	Sussex	14l.	15s.	to	16l.	0s.
Old ditto	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.	Essex	14l.	10s.	to	16l.	16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 8s. Straw 2l. 8s. Clover 6l. 10s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 3s. Straw 2l. 8s. Clover 7l. 0s. Smithfield, Hay 5l. 2s. 6d. Straw 2l. 5s. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	0d.	to	5s.	0d.	Lamb	4s.	8d.	to	5s.	4d.
Mutton	4s.	0d.	to	5s.	2d.	Head of Cattle at Market Aug. 22 :					
Veal	5s.	0d.	to	5s.	6d.	Beasts	2,744	Calves	224		
Pork	4s.	0d.	to	6s.	0d.	Sheep	22,330	Pigs	110		

COAL MARKET, Aug. 17, 38s. 6d. to 39s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 0d. Yellow Russia 39s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 80s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL, DOCK STOCK, and FIRE OFFICE SHARES, in August 1825, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, 2150l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 520l.—Birmingham, 335l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 52l.—Peak Forest, 175l.—Lancaster, 44l.—Rochdale, 120l.—Huddersfield, 33l.—West India Dock, 215l.—London Dock, 99l.—Globe, 171l.—Imperial, 125l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 27, to August 25, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
July	°	°	°			Aug.	°	°	°		
27	60	72	56	30, 26	fair	11	55	66	60	30, 04	fair
28	61	73	57	, 20	fair	12	60	67	60	, 01	fair
29	62	73	56	, 18	fair	13	60	63	59	29, 50	rain
30	62	71	61	, 18	fair	14	58	65	55	, 53	fair
31	64	76	66	29, 99	fair	15	56	62	54	, 60	cloudy
A.1	66	82	73	30, 02	fair	16	55	67	58	, 89	fair
2	70	69	66	, 01	showery	17	60	71	63	, 91	fair
3	63	70	64	29, 97	fair	18	59	66	58	30, 10	fair
4	66	68	60	, 57	showery	19	57	60	54	, 20	fair
5	60	70	60	, 60	fair	20	54	70	65	, 38	fair
6	61	65	59	, 65	showery	21	60	70	62	, 36	cloudy
7	60	72	60	, 82	fair	22	60	71	60	, 31	fair
8	61	71	58	, 70	showery	23	60	72	61	, 17	fair
9	60	68	55	, 74	fair	24	55	71	59	, 14	fair
10	57	64	54	, 77	showery	25	57	70	58	, 16	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 27 to August 26, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 1/2 per Ct.	New 3 1/2 per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
27	—	91 3/8	90 1/4	98 3/4	98 7/8	103 3/4	23 3/8	—	53 pm.	—	27 30 pm.	27 30 pm.
28	—	91 3/8	90 1/4	98 3/4	98 7/8	103 3/8	22 3/8	272 1/4	52 pm.	—	29 25 pm.	29 25 pm.
29	228 1/2	90 7/8	89 1/2	98 1/2	98 3/8	103 1/2	22 1/4	—	50 pm.	—	24 26 pm.	24 26 pm.
30	—	90 3/8	89 1/2	98 1/4	98 3/8	103 1/4	22 1/4	270 1/4	50 pm.	—	26 23 pm.	25 26 pm.
1	229	90 3/4	89 7/8	98 3/8	98 3/8	103 3/8	22 1/4	—	—	—	25 27 pm.	28 25 pm.
2	230 1/2	91 1/4	90 3/8	98 7/8	98 7/8	103 3/4	22 1/2	—	52 pm.	—	25 27 pm.	25 28 pm.
3	230	91 1/4	90 3/8	98 7/8	98 7/8	103 3/4	22 1/2	270 1/2	—	91 1/8	25 27 pm.	25 28 pm.
4	230 1/2	91 1/4	90 3/8	98 3/8	98 3/8	103 7/8	22 3/8	271 1/2	—	—	24 27 pm.	25 27 pm.
5	230 1/2	91 1/8	90 1/8	98 3/4	98 7/8	103 7/4	22 3/8	—	48 pm.	—	25 22 pm.	22 26 pm.
6	—	91 3/8	90 3/8	98 7/8	98 3/4	104 1/8	22 1/2	—	50 pm.	—	27 25 pm.	26 27 pm.
8	—	91 1/8	90 3/8	98 7/8	98 3/4	103 7/8	22 1/2	272 1/2	—	—	24 27 pm.	26 28 pm.
9	231	91 1/8	90 3/8	98 3/4	99	104 3/8	22 3/8	271 3/4	49 pm.	—	24 26 pm.	26 28 pm.
10	230	91 90	90 1/4	98 7/8	98 3/4	103 7/8	22 3/8	271 3/4	—	—	23 25 pm.	27 24 pm.
11	229 1/2	90 7/8	90 1/8	98 3/8	98 7/8	103 3/4	22 3/8	—	—	—	24 21 pm.	25 24 pm.
12	228 1/2	90 3/8	89 7/8	98 3/8	98 3/8	103 5/8	22 1/4	—	—	—	20 22 pm.	22 25 pm.
13	—	90 3/8	89 3/4	98 3/8	98 3/8	103 3/8	22 1/4	—	46 pm.	—	20 22 pm.	22 24 pm.
15	—	90 1/2	89 3/8	98 3/8	98 3/8	103 1/4	22 1/4	270 1/2	47 pm.	—	21 19 pm.	22 pm.
16	228 3/4	90 3/8	89 1/2	98 3/8	98 3/8	103 1/4	22 1/4	—	45 pm.	—	16 19 pm.	17 20 pm.
17	229	90 1/2	89 3/8	98 3/8	98 3/4	103 1/4	22 3/8	—	46 pm.	—	18 22 pm.	20 23 pm.
18	229 1/2	90 3/4	89 3/4	98 3/8	98 1/2	103 1/4	22 1/4	270 1/2	45 pm.	—	20 17 pm.	18 22 pm.
19	229 1/2	90 3/4	90 89 3/4	98 1/4	98 1/8	103 3/8	22 1/4	271	43 pm.	—	17 20 pm.	19 21 pm.
20	230	90 3/4	89 7/8	98 1/4	98 1/4	103 1/4	22 3/8	—	45 pm.	—	19 21 pm.	21 23 pm.
22	—	90 3/8	89 3/4	98 3/8	98 3/8	103 1/4	22 1/4	—	—	—	19 16 pm.	18 20 pm.
23	231	90 1/2	89 3/4	98 1/4	98 3/8	103 1/4	22 3/8	—	44 pm.	—	16 19 pm.	18 21 pm.
25	231	90 1/2	89 3/4	98 1/4	97 3/4	103 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	18 15 pm.	17 19 pm.
26	—	90 1/8	89 1/4	98 1/4	97 1/4	103 7/8	22 1/8	—	—	—	14 17 pm.	15 17 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



SEPTEMBER, 1825.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE	192
On the present State of Literature.....	193
Repairs in Frindsbury Church, Kent.. ..	199
Ancient Church of St. Mary Aldermary.....	200
Account of Bedford Church, Middlesex.....	201
Early History of St. Columb, Cornwall	202
Sir Thomas Wilson's "Epistola".....	205
Epitaph on Baron Maseres at Reigate.....	207
On the Successes of the Greeks	<i>ib.</i>
Notices of the Family of Graves	208
Cheapness of Provisions in 1561.....	<i>ib.</i>
Account of Powder Plot Cellar, Westminster	209
Letter to L ^d Monteagle on the Powder Plot	211
Pedigrees of the Rokeby Family.....	212
On Public Buildings in the Metropolis.....	214
Monument of Sir N. Pelham, at Lewes.....	215
Ancient Cave discovered near Grantham.....	<i>ib.</i>
The Motive Monger	216
On the Creation of the Stars.....	218
On the Pronunciation of "Heard," &c.....	218
Remarks on the Subject of Poetry.....	221
England not Conquered by William I.....	223
Effigy of Bp. Shepey, found at Rochester.....	225
New Altar-piece in Westminster Abbey.....	226
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HIST.—Wiltshire	227

Three Egyptian Sepulchral Stones described	230
Parochial Settlements.--Education in Ireland	231

Review of New Publications.

Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq.....	233
Dr. Parr's Letter to Dr. Milner.....	240
Kempe's History of St. Martin-Le-Grand...	245
Memoir of Thomas Green, Esq.	246
Transactions of Literary Society of Bombay	248
Letter on the State of Ireland.....	251
Bayley's History of the Tower of London...	254
Fosbroke on the Kidneys, &c.....	256
Miscellaneous Reviews	257
LITERARY INTEL.—Books Announced, &c... <i>ib.</i>	
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.....	260
SELECT POETRY	262

Historical Chronicle.

Foreign News, 264.—Domestic Occurrences	266
Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages.....	269
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Duke of St.	
Alban's; Duchess of Dorset; Earl of Cra-	
ven; Adm. Lord Radstock; Lords Lilford	
and Moore; Sir W. Geary; Sir R. B. Har-	
vey; Sir T. Stepney; Sir W. E. Taunton;	
M. Barne, esq.; T. Giddy, esq. &c. &c.	271
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets.....	287
Meteorological Table.—Prices of Stocks.....	288

Embellished with a View of BEDFONT CHURCH, co. Middlesex;
Plan of the POWDER PLOT CELLAR, Westminster;
And a Representation of the MONUMENT of SIR N. PELHAM, at Lewes.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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Scotland 35
Ireland 60

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT observes, "Mr. Lysons, in 'Magna Britannia,' quotes the following entry in the *Parish Accounts of Isleworth* in the year 1655: 'Received of the Countess of Sunderland for her Rate for the Poor for Half a Year, 15s.' 'This proves,' says Mr. Lysons, 'that the Countess of Sunderland resided at Isleworth in her widowhood,' 1655. Here is a mistake. The Countess of Sunderland (Waller's *Sacharissa*) was not then a widow. She was the wife of Mr. Smyth of Bounds, in Kent, whom she married in 1652. How she became resident at Isleworth I do not understand. Perhaps one of your Correspondents may inform me, and add some particulars of this Countess of Sunderland after she became the wife of Mr. Smyth. When and where did Mr. Smyth die?—In Mr. Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. iv. p. 555, it is said that at the sale of Dr. Ducarel's Library, several of Mr. Gale's MSS. were purchased by Mr. Gough, and among them his account of Barden, Tunbridge Wells, &c. with a List of the Pictures at Penshurst. Pray who is now in possession of these papers relating to Barden, &c. I do not see any mention of them in the printed Catalogue of Mr. Gough's MSS."

In vol. xxvi. p. 224, Dr. Pegge, (under the signature of P. GEMSEGE,) mentioned having in his possession, a copy of "Melanthe," a Latin Pastoral, acted before King James at Cambridge, March 10, 1614-15. "In this exemplar," says he, "which formerly belonged to Matthew Hutton, the names of the Masters of Arts and Bachelors, concerned in acting the Play, are written against the respective Dramatis Personæ." The Editor of King James's Progresses respectfully requests of the present owner of this volume, or of any person possessing a transcript of the list of performers, a copy of the same.

M. having inquired, in p. 2, whether NISON, &c. is to be found elsewhere than at St. Martin's, A. H. says, "he may see it painted on the exergue of the copper cover to the font at Dulwich College. When I was compiling my work of *Pietas Londinensis*, this College and its Font came under a due portion of study, and it gave rise to a correspondence with the late Rev. Dr. Parr, with whose critical observations I had the pleasure to enrich my pages."

S. N. is informed that the person commemorated by that laconic memorial—"Miserrimus" in Worcester Cathedral, was the unhappy Rev. Thomas Morris, who at the Revolution in 1688 refused to acknowledge the King's supremacy, and was deprived of all ecclesiastical preferments. His necessities

then entitled him to support, which he received in the liberality and generosity of some affluent Jacobins. He died in 1748, at the age of 88; and it was his last request to the friend who witnessed his final exit, that no monumental table should relate who he had been, but that he had died as he had lived, "Miserrimus."

NEPOS remarks, on the List of Roman Catholic Nonjurors in 1715, which was printed in our last Suppl. p. 603, that the Correspondent who sent it must stand convicted of playing a hoax on Mr. Urban, and needlessly filling his columns with what is already preserved in its proper repository, Shaw's "History of Staffordshire." It is copied from that work, with the introduction word for word, "General History," pp. 84, 85. The "Staffordshire Tract," from which Mr. Shaw took it, was itself a reprint of part of an octavo volume of 160 pages, published in London in 1745, containing the names of all the Nonjurors in England and Wales. The latter is dedicated to George II. by James Cosin, son of the "principal Clerk in the Accountant General's Office," and was avowedly "published, at this time, with no other view but to assist the Magistrates and other Officers who shall happen to be entrusted with the execution of such orders of Government, as either have already been, or may hereafter be issued, for suppressing the growth and unhappy effects of the present rebellious insurrection in the North." Now had our Correspondent communicated the Nonjurors of any other County from this volume, our columns had been more usefully employed. We do not know, however, that the book is rare. Every County Historian should certainly follow Mr. Shaw's example in giving the list of Nonjurors of his County, and another of those who compounded for their estates in the Civil War; and we would recommend an alphabetical arrangement.

A. CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT inquires respecting the descent of the Family of Arbuthnot, connected with Dean Swift or Pope; or particulars of George Arbuthnot, who held an office in the Treasury.

ANTIQUARIUS inquires for "a correct genealogical account of the noble and most illustrious family of *West de la War*, who flourished in the reigns of the Henrys and Edwards; their arms, and their monuments."

Errata. Part i. 127, l. 14, for *Strafford*, read *Stratford*; 329 b. 20, and 230 a. 2, read *Barber*; Part ii. 4 a. 9 from bottom, read *Canto 4*; 20 b. 33 for *Gwinkle*, read *de Ginkell*; 36, l. 14, read *Calastone*; 1 16, read *de Grey*; 77 a. 14 from bottom, *delete the words* to be a; 88 b. 47, read *conspicerere*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 1.*
WE call the present an Augustan age of Literature, and yet nothing is more different than the period in which we live (with respect to literary matters) and that in which Octavius Cæsar swayed the sceptre. Then a few good writers, who took years and years in modelling and remodelling their compositions, reigned absolutely over the public mind, and were not only without a rival, but without any competitor whatsoever. Now every tenth man is an author; a popular writer is imitated by a thousand others, and every month produces a new work from every author whose productions meet with success. Those who cannot publish works themselves, contribute to the inferior Magazines; nay even translators of Horace, "under fifteen years of age," have "Scientific Receptacles" for their accommodation. To such an extent is this *cacoethes scribendi* carried, that at Hazlewood school the boys write, edit, illustrate, print, and publish, wholly unassisted, a monthly Magazine! *O scribendi sacra fames! quid non mortalia pectora cogis!*

In the Augustan era of Rome the publication of a new work was an event, and few of the *literati*, if any, omitted reading it; now, to go through what even every day produces, would be an Herculean task. The critics then considered a work only brought forth six years before as completely new; now, the "last new novel of the author of Waverley," grows old in six weeks. To review the vast number of publications is impossible; perhaps, however, a brief synopsis might be given, in which the existing state of the various departments of literature may be easily pointed out.

While Parliament-street boasts the author of "The Progresses of Queen

Elizabeth," ANTIQUITIES will never be neglected. A History of London from his pen would, like his "Literary Anecdotes," be invaluable. As I observe, Mr. Urban, that you derive many of the most valuable and interesting articles in your Magazine from him, perhaps this suggestion might not be useless, and we might at length boast one account of the Metropolis since Stowe's, executed by a man worthy of the subject. I am convinced that the public would receive the work as it ought. The Reverend T. Frobroke is also one of the best antiquaries of whom England could ever boast. Mr. S. W. Singer has given the public some most interesting works; for instance, Spence's "Anecdotes," and Cavendish's "Life of Wolsey." Mr. Britton's beautifully illustrated works cannot be too highly appreciated; and Mr. Rutter treads in his steps, *passibus æquis*. Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Personages," and Blore's "Monumental Remains," are equally worthy of praise; no library can be deemed complete without them. Mr. Ellis's "Original Letters" are judiciously selected, and the idea is admirable. May we hope that some other manuscripts of the British Museum may soon appear from the same hand. Antiquaries are so numerous, that I am compelled to bid them adieu, without enumerating more.

Perhaps I should have mentioned Mr. Singer in the list of BIOGRAPHERS, since his Wolsey is his latest work. Galt occupies one of the first places in this department. His life of the Cardinal is excellent. But, perhaps that by George Howard may be reckoned equal to it, although that is inferior to "Lady Jane Grey," by Howard himself. The latter is a most interesting work, and may be read ten times with increased admiration and de-

delight. The Life of Davison, the Secretary of Queen Elizabeth, does much credit to Mr. Nicolas, whose great research and impartiality entitle him to praise and support. Mr. Hamper has announced a Life of Dugdale the Antiquary, which from all appearances will be exceedingly interesting.

BIBLIOGRAPHY has but one distinguished champion, the Rev. Dr. Dibdin. This gentleman attaches too much importance to the pursuit, and his "Library Companion" has exposed him to animadversion; but his "Ædes Althorpiantæ" is deserving of praise, and similar accounts of other distinguished libraries would be interesting.

HISTORY boasts two celebrated votaries—Lingard and Mitford. Both these are too prejudiced, the former in favour of Churchmen, and the latter against Republicans. A good History both of England and Greece is still a desideratum. Hume's is by no means so circumstantial as it ought to be. Echard's is unphilosophical. Bacon's, More's, and Russel's, are old-fashioned and prejudiced, as well as Lingard's. Rollin's History of Greece is very poor. Mitford labours under the objection we before stated, and Goldsmith is too brief. As to Rome, that is more fortunate, in Niebuhr, Cervier, and Gibbon. Altogether, Rapin's England, and Goldsmith's Greece, are the best at present in existence.

Under the head of LOCAL HISTORY, Sir Richard Colt Hoare's interesting work, and Bayley's "Tower of London," may be commended. Accounts of Counties and Parishes are daily issuing from the press, and merit effectual support. There are besides the "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey," by Brayley and Moule; and various other works.

Perhaps of all the departments of Literature, that of ESSAYS is the most neglected. Since "The Gossip," there has not been even an attempt this way; for Gaieties and Gravities, and the many light articles in the New Monthly Magazine, are so dissimilar to the ancient *bijoux*, under this title, that they can scarcely be called by the same name. This is chiefly to be attributed to the disgraceful want of patronage of this species of composition manifested by the publick. While "Salmagundi," one of the most inferior collections of essays ever sent forth, has attained four

or five editions, both in America and England, "The Indicator" and "The Honeycomb," which do honour to their authors, have been suffered to die in obscurity and neglect. The former can boast of some of the most amusing articles that Leigh Hunt has ever written; for instance, "Thieves Ancient and Modern," parts of which have been frequently copied without the least acknowledgment. "The Honeycomb" was not even noticed by any distinguished publication, although it is a fact that "The New Monthly" and "Imperial Magazine" stole the principal articles without once stating their obligation. It was whispered that either Coleridge or Barry Cornwall conducted this work. However this may be, it is certain that "Henicia," a poetical tale, and "The Triumph of Paulus Æmilius," breathe much of the style of the author of "Deucalion and Pyrrha." The latter is a noble triumph of genius, and would do honour to the pen of Byron.

While on this subject, it may be worth observing, that the work entitled "The British Essayists," is extremely poor and ill-selected. The late productions of this class are not inserted, and the Dissertations rather than Essays of Vicesimus Knox, occupy their places. Dr. Knox's articles are very good, but so totally dissimilar to the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian," that they can scarcely be included in such a collection. "The Indicator" and the "Honeycomb," though not formed exactly on the plan of "The Adventurer," &c. have a much higher claims.

In POETRY, the nineteenth century, with the exception of the two or three first years, has been particularly rich. The works of Walter Scott, of Campbell, of Southey, Rogers, and of Byron, will excite the admiration of posterity. The last canto of Marmion is one of the noblest flights of human genius; and "The Bride of Abydos," &c. abound in passages that equal any in the ancient poets. Rogers's Jacqueline is throughout elegant and easy. Campbell's Theodric has somewhat lowered his fame; but as long as the English language remains, "Hohenlinden," "The Address to the Rain-bow," "Loehiel's Warning," &c. will stand no chance of being neglected or forgotten. "The Curse of Kehama,"

and "Madoc," will ever immortalize Southey, and his "Tale of Paraguay," will not lower his fame. Hogg is the most unequal poet now existing. He is often sublime, and often ridiculous; and thirty lines cannot be quoted from his "Queen Hynde" that do not contain something beautiful, and something to put the risible muscles in motion. If his friend Sir Walter Scott would deign to correct his works, there is no doubt but he would become popular.

The prevailing characteristic of the poetry of the two last years is, that it is too feminine. Indeed most of the writers of this class are at present of the weaker sex, and the popularity they gain induces others to imitate the puerilities and luxuriations which are their worst faults. In the productions of Mrs. Hemans, of Miss Landon, and of Mr. Alaric Watts, there is a continual straining after delicacy, which in a little time "palls upon the taste," and can scarcely be redeemed even by the beauties with which they abound. A beautiful woman is never mentioned but as a "lovely thing," and the "blue skies" of Italy are the continual objects of adoration. Love too is the only passion ever described; "banks of flowers" are ever present; and "thoughts too deep for tears" may be found in every page. This might easily be amended, and it is to be regretted that many of our best poets should be spoiled in this manner. The talents of Mrs. Hemans and of Miss Landon are very considerable, and Mr. Watts's productions have been sometimes mistaken for those of Byron.

Of the hundreds of inferior poets, who are continually offering their sonnets and addresses to the Moon, (or to the public instead of that luminary,) Wade, Barton, Wiffen, and Bailey, are the most conspicuous. Wade is a new aspirant, but gives strong prognostications of genius. Barton and Bailey are above the mediocres, and Wiffen tolerable. But there are others claiming stronger attention than these—Montgomery and Clare. The former is rather among the list of by-gone poets, but his late productions in the "Literary Souvenir" have directed general attention to him, and he is universally acknowledged to soar above many of his companions. Clare is a wonderful self-taught genius, and superior to Bloomfield.

We are conscious of not having enumerated a tithe of those who "strike the lyre;" but their number must plead our excuse, whilst we hasten to the

TRANSLATIONS. Lord Levison Gower's "Faustus," from the German of Goethe, and Ballads from the same language, are deserving of much attention; though the latter are not so bold and animated as Lockhart's Translations of a similar nature from the Spanish, which are by far the best of the kind our language can boast. Bowring's "Anthologies" are deserving of commendation; but he only exposed his weakness in endeavouring to compete with Lockhart in Spanish Ballad-Literature. Rose's "Ariosto" is the most literal poetical translation ever made; every word is exactly rendered without the least change to suit the rhyme or the caprice of the translator, and Wiffen's "Tasso" is a clever work. Neither of them is yet, I believe, completed. Blackwood's Magazine abounds in excellent translations from the German and Spanish. Amongst prose translations Wilhelm Meister, Roscoe's Italian Novelists, and the Devil's Elixir, are well executed; but the latter was not worth translating.

We now enter on NOVELS, the department of Literature which is at present the most cultivated and most popular. To praise the "Author of Waverley," would be but "to gild refined gold;" we will, therefore, pass on to his countless herd of imitators. Galt's "Spaewife" and "Rothelan" are infinitely inferior to his novels of the present period, and by far too rambling, discursive, and unconnected. His knowledge of the pathetic is also very small indeed—in these two last works there is not a single scene of any excellence in that point. One of the seven sons of Mr. Roscoe is reputed to be the author of "The Cavalier," "Malpas," and "The King of the Peak,"—three excellent romances of the historical kind; but he has not published a new work lately: we hope it is not for want of encouragement. "St. John's Town" is also a tale abounding in interest and powerful sketches of character. The American Novels of Cooper, namely "The Spy," "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," and "Lionel Lincoln," are all in imitation of the "Wizard of the North," and far superior to other transatlantic works.

works of the same kind, especially "The Spy," in which the characters of Captain Lawton and Doctor Sitgreaves are depicted with both truth and humour. "A Peep at the Pilgrims in 1642," although inferior to these, is creditable to the author.

The attention of Novelists seems lately to have been directed towards Ireland. "The Eve of All-Hallows," "The Adventurers," and "Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Lord of Offaley," all relate to the ancient state of that unhappy country. The former by Matthew Weld Hartstonge, Esq. is dull and ridiculous; and one of his characters, Sir Patricius Placebo, seems to have been borrowed from a little novellette, entitled "Shan-O-Neale," which possesses considerable merit. "The Adventurers" I have not yet read. "Thomas Fitz-Gerald" is very poor, and the author so utterly destitute of invention, that he has implicitly followed history in almost every case but the making of Lambert Simnel captain of a band of pirates.

"Tales of the O'Hara Family," and "To-day in Ireland," with "O'Halloran," relate, on the other hand, either to the present time, or to a very recent date. The two former are almost equally good, and merit in a great degree the public approbation. The latter is by no means equal to them. Besides those I have enumerated, scores of others have lately seen the light, which your limits would not permit me to name.

TRAVELS are in abundance; but though some are interesting, the elegance of Dr. Clarke is wanting in all. He would render even the dulllest scenes amusing; but the present race of voyageurs are only tolerable when they cannot avoid it; nevertheless, Lyall's works on Russia are deserving of purchase. Cochrane, who travelled on foot throughout that vast empire, would, according to general opinion, give the publick an interesting book; but, alas! his account is as dull as the "London Directory," and is a mere narration of the places he visited, save in a few scattered parts which are worthy of extract. Holman's "Travels" are rather extraordinary, the author being a blind man; it was probably this circumstance that pushed them on to a second edition; for they are mediocre enough.

MEMORIALS. So must I entitle those works which are devoted to an account of the conversation and manners of a deceased great man; such as Boswell's Johnson, and Medwin's Byron. The poet of the "Corsair" has had probably more books already published about him when dead than when alive. It would be a commendable speculation to collect all the valuable information they contain into a volume. It is to be lamented that no complete edition of the Works of the illustrious poet has yet appeared, or has any prospect of appearing; his poems having been published originally by four different booksellers, Cawthorn, Murray, and Hunt, with some other who first sent forth "Hours of Idleness*." They might easily meet and arrange the business.

Amongst many other memorials, there is a catchpenny in three volumes, against which the publick ought to be cautioned; entitled "Memoirs of Lord Byron," professing to contain Recollections from his Life, written by himself, which Mr. Moore so inconsiderately destroyed, defrauding the publick and the memory of his illustrious friend, to "please the ladies." The exculpation of Byron from the charges brought against him is now irretrievably lost, unless by some fortunate chance a copy remains in some one's possession, or Lady Burghersh retains sufficient recollection of the manuscript. The above work is a mere compilation from Medwin, &c. and is not sufficiently authoritative to authorize the scanty original particulars introduced.

LECTURES. Literature consists not in books only. Any thing in the way of original public recitation or reading has a claim to the denomination; as for instance, the Improvisations of Pisani, or (to come nearer) the Lectures of Birkbeck, Partington, and Macculloch. The two former are highly accomplished gentlemen, who devote a great part of their time and trouble to the promotion of the good of the operative part of society. To the latter it is impossible for those who have heard him to assign a similar high character.

THE STAGE is at present (we hope) at the most disgraceful part of its

* This juvenile volume was printed at Newark in 1807, by S. and J. Ridge.

career; for if it be destined to be worse, it will become unworthy of the notice of aught save the *classical* applauders of melo-dramas. Not a single author of any repute, with the exception of Miss Mitford and Mrs. Hemans, has of late years turned his talents into this course. Grovelling and neglected, the drama is supported by splendid scenery and gaudy processions. Alas! how fallen from the days in which all the existing genius flowed in this channel. The tragedies are deficient in force, energy, incident, or passion; the comedies are five act or three act farces (for it is long since a five act comedy made its appearance); and the farces abound in "brilliant repartees of chairs and tables," thread-bare puns, and thread-bare situations. Well may we say of the stage, with reference to its present and its former state—*Quantum mutatus ab illo*.

I have now, Mr Urban, run through the most popular branches of modern Literature. A few still remain, which, with your permission, I shall hereafter notice, when perhaps some additional remarks will be made on those already mentioned. Yours, &c. Ω.

"E. S." (page 6), is mistaken in a few particulars. "The Hive," a work of exactly the same plan, preceded "The Mirror" by at least a dozen numbers. "E. S.'s" supposition that "The Indicator" was the origin of all, is not well-founded, as Mr. Hunt's work was on an entirely different plan. His statement also that it was sold for more than two-pence is wrong—two-pence was the price, but each number contained only eight pages.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 13.

SUCH of your Antiquarian friends who have visited that noble monument of early English architectural skill, the Keep of Rochester Castle, will no doubt recollect Frindsbury Church*. It is in good faith a visible church, and from it a fine view of the adjacent city may be taken. The building, contrary to antient custom, does not stand due East and West, the altar being much nearer to the South. It consists of a nave, and one aisle on the South side. At the West end is a massive tower in three stories, with

narrow single light openings in the taste of the 16th century, and is terminated with an octangular slated spire of no great height. The South aisle had two windows curtailed of their arches by the lowering of the roof, an alteration too common in country churches. The East end of the aisle possessed a mullioned window of three lights, its weather cornice resting on decayed corbels carved into busts. The tracery of the East window was destroyed. The North side resembled the South, except in having an attached modern room communicating to the Church through a Pointed arch. The nave and aisle are separated by three plain Pointed arches resting on octangular columns. The chancel is divided from the nave by a plain circular arch. The impost cornice is a fine specimen of Norman moulding in relief; it consists of a strong course of double billet moulding, below a series of interlaced arched fillets. On the East side of the South pier, attached to this arch, is a niche with a circular head covering,—I presume a holy water basin. These particulars are the only remains of the original edifice, built by Paulinus Sacrist of Rochester, within thirty years after the death of the memorable Gundulph. The pulpit and altar screen of the Church are modern. The font is large and octagonal, of a reddish stone, bearing a letter on each face, and almost a counterpart of that at St. Nicholas's Church in the City. But the most curious part of the Church was the ceiling of the nave. Some benefactor had gone to great expence to construct a ceiling, which, however at variance with the style of the Church, was in itself an elegant and handsome object. In the centre were three cupolas in a line with each other, their inner surfaces painted with representations of sculpture in relief, angels, statues, &c. in pannels, the intermediate spaces coloured in imitation of a sky. The flat part of the roof was painted in compartments representing, between architectural decorations, an azure-coloured sky, sprinkled with gilt stars. The whole had been painted with great taste, and must at its construction have been an expensive ornament. When I saw the Church in May 1822, it was in the state I describe. The ceiling appeared in excellent preservation, and the building in good repair.

* See a view of it in vol. LXXIII. p. 901.
—EDIT.

pair. An inscribed board, at that time attached to the South side of the Church, was as honourable to the literary abilities of the parochial authorities, as the repairs of which I am about to speak, are to their good taste; the said board offered a reward of three guineas, and set out with this learned preamble,—“Whereas there *has been* a great number of times depredations committed,” &c.

I visited this Church again in the early part of last month. A thorough repair had lately taken place, and never was one more disgraceful to a parish ever witnessed. The windows have all been altered into uniform dwelling-house windows, with a sort of square headed weather cornice, to give a sort of “Gothic character;” the few remaining sweeps in the tracery of the former windows, which had escaped the hand of other repairers, are entirely knocked out, and lay scattered about the church-yard; and, above all, the elegant ceiling *whitewashed!!!* The walls of the Church have not escaped this operation, and the whole edifice now possesses as cold, uncomfortable, and miserable an appearance as could be desired in any country church, and which is increased by the *ground glass* panes in the wooden-sash style, defying all cheerfulness, and diffusing that dull soporific air over the building, so foreign to an edifice of this description, at least one that has escaped the hands of the innovator.

To whom, I would ask, are we indebted for these elegant repairs? I will not charge a parish carpenter or mason with having superintended the work,—the hand of a London architect is plainly indicated in the whole of these tasteless alterations. A careless survey of the building, performed perhaps by a deputy just set down by the coach to look over the *old building*, and whose genius seems to have aimed at giving it the air of a barn. Of course “whitewash the ceilings” stood at the head of the survey, and the orders were performed, while the proper guardians of the building supinely suffered the havoc to proceed without an effort to resist its progress. Was no humble artisan in the village to be found who would have *repaired* without *altering*? Even a mason from the tunnel of the adjacent canal could not have performed the repairs in a worse style.

In the church-yard is a low stone pedestal, with a sun-dial inscribed on its surface, and near it is set up a rude piece of stone, rough from the quarry, in the situation and about the size of a grave-stone. One side is painted black, the other white; whether there is any thing uncommon relating to this stone, except its appearance, I am not informed.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 5.

SEVERAL houses having been pulled down in Watling-street, to the East of the Church of St. Mary Aldermary, part of the crypt of the old church has been brought to view. It runs North and South about fifty feet, and is in breadth about ten feet. There are five arches on each side, and one at each end. The roof of the crypt, of which there are no remains, appears to have been vaulted and groined; the ribs, five in number, and springing from their imposts between each of the arches, and finishing in a corresponding manner at the opposite side. The key-stones of the arches are large, and perforated underneath, as if to form the capitals of pillars, which they greatly resemble. From the tops of these key-stones other ribs probably sprung to the vaulting. On the East side, about 15 feet from the crypt, were dug up some pieces of clustered columns; which the workmen said had once been a door.

The Church of St. Mary Aldermary was rebuilt about 1518, under the auspices of Henry Keble, grocer and Lord Mayor, and it is probable that the crypt of the Church then erected is now brought to light. The great Fire of London having destroyed this building, the present Church was erected by the munificence of an individual, Henry Rogers, esq. who, influenced by motives of piety, and affected by the loss of religious buildings, left 5000*l.* to rebuild one church in the City of London; and his lady, who was his executrix, made choice of St. Mary's. It is of the later order of Gothic architecture. The handsome steeple was erected with the produce of the duty on coals; the altar-piece was presented by Jane, relict of Sir John Smith, Alderman; and the pews only were provided at the expence of the united parishes.

Yours, &c.

A. Y.

Mr.



BEDEFONT CHURCH, MIDDLESEX.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 2.

BEDFONT, anciently written *Bedfunde*, is a small pretty village on the great western road, 13 miles from London, and adjoining Hounslow Heath. By a strange corruption, which is extremely prevalent, this village is now generally known by the name of Belfound. Its name is variously accounted for. Some imagine it to be derived from Bede's fount, or Belle font, there being a small beautiful spring of water still existing on the public roadside, which is kept clean, and much valued, it being considered very efficacious in diseases of the eyes; there is another fine spring in the neighbourhood of this, which supplies the village generally, though it is private property.

The manor of Bedfont is mentioned under the name of East Bedfont (to distinguish it from a hamlet called West Bedfont, in the adjoining parish of Stanwell) as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. In the beginning of the 14th century this manor was given by John De Neville to the priory of Hounslow. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Michael Stanhope, by the intermarriage of whose daughter with George Lord Berkeley, it passed to the Berkeley family. In 1656 it was sold by George Berkeley, esq. (son and heir to the preceding) to Algernon Earl of Northumberland, from which it has regularly descended to the present Duke.

The manor of Hatton, a hamlet appended to the parish of Bedfont, has been annexed to the latter since the year 1376.

The Parish Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a small ancient structure; consisting of a nave and chancel of one pace, tiled, with a modern wooden spire. The nave, including the space under the belfry, lately fitted up with benches, will accommodate about 100 adults, of which only 58 sittings, including the Sunday-school boys, are appropriated as free sittings to the poor. There is also a small gallery, containing three pews, private property, and sittings behind for about six singers. There has been a great increase in the population of this parish within the last few years owing to the inclosure of Hounslow

Heath, a great part of which lies in the parish. In 1800, according to Lysons, its inhabitants were about 330. They now amount nearly to 900.

Between the nave and chancel of the Church is a fine arch of Saxon architecture, with zigzag mouldings, much defaced and decayed by frequent whitewashing; it is 12 feet high by 8 wide. There is another in much better preservation at the entrance of the Church, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 4 wide. In the nave and chancel there are four very small lancet windows; others have been added at different times of various kinds of Gothic, all of stone. The West end window is very handsome, and that over the altar still contains a few panes of glass of the white rose, which fixes its date between 1461 and 1483, the time of the House of York.

There are no monuments of particular note. On the North wall of the chancel is one to the memory of Mrs. Anne Sherborne, 1815, whose name is endeared in the recollection of her virtues. Near it is the following coat of arms: Az. a fesse wavy, between three lions passant Or.

On the floor are the tombs of Mrs. Isabel Page, 1629. Matthew Page, gent. 1631, and Francis Page, 1678. On that of the latter is the following couplet:

“A virtuous life, and a good old age,
Perfume the memory of Francis Page.”

On the North wall of the nave is a neat marble monument to the memory of Mary, wife of Henry Whitfield, D.D., who died in 1795: on which has since been placed the following inscription:

“Henricus Whitfield, S.T.P. de Rushall in Comitatu Wilt. Rector, et hujusce Ecclesiæ per annos quadraginta duos Vicarius; Vir, si quis alius, doctus, pius venerabilis. Obiit Die Julii 9. anno salutis 1819. Ætatis 88.”

What, however, renders the village of Bedfont so remarkable and well-known, are the two yew trees in the Church-yard, cut in topiary. On one of them is the date when they assumed this fictitious shape, 1704, and on the other are to be seen the initials of the parish officers for that year, J. H. and J. G. R. T. John Hatchet, John Goodwin, Robert Tillyer.

Here is no register of baptisms or mar-

marriages of an earlier date than 1695; that of burials commences in 1678.

There is an earlier book, entitled, "Estbedfont, the Church booke of accompts, as well for the Churchwardens and Overseers for the Poore, as also for y^e Churchraytes, according as everie house is apportioned. This booke conteyneth all yat was conteyned in a former booke in y^e yere of o^r Lord, 1593, to y^e yere 1627 (....farre goeth y^e old booke. This booke beginneth in y^e yere 1628." There are no entries of much moment in this old book.

In 1593 is the following list of "Church goods."

"In primis one new Bible.

"It. one new surplus of holland.

"It. a communion cup of silver, with a cover.

"It. a booke of common prayer.

"It. a paraphrase of Erasmus.

"It. a booke of

"It. a registry booke of pay."

In the next account is,

"A great new pott of pewter, with a cover, for y^e communion."

In 1609 "Mr. Jewell's works" were added.

In 1629 there are several entries of gifts to indigent Preachers and Ministers, and one to a Welsh preacher.

In 1632 to the Church goods is added "a little pay book" to write the names of strange preachers in.

"It. the book of Ecclesiastical Canons."

"In 1633 John Page gave unto the Church a fayre grean carpet, fringed about with greene silk fringe, and embroidered, to be laid upon the communion table every Sabbath day."

In 1635 a trencher plate and napkin were added, which is the last Church-property entry in the book.

There are few parishes less indebted to benefactors than Bedfont.

In the Church-yard are no tombstones or monuments worthy of note, except perhaps one erected about 60 years ago, to the memory of John Stanley, "King of the Gypsies," at the cost of his subjects. The tomb is now much decayed, and the slab fastened together by iron cranks, is laid upon the fragments that remain, now nearly level to the earth. It bore the following inscription:

"Readers all, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

In 1590 Queen Elizabeth gave the Rectory of Bedfont, with the advowson of the Vicarage, to the Bishops of London and his successors in that see.

The Vicars of Bedfont since 1700 are here given from the Bishop of London's register.

1706. Stephen Fouace.

1720. John Jaumard *, B. A.

1740. John Higate.

1761. John Gibson.

1777. Henry Whitfield, D.D.

1819. William Forth Protheroe, M.A.

1823. Robert Jones, D.D. F.R. S.L.
the present vicar.

The view, here given, (*see Plate I.*) of the Church and the yew trees, was taken by Mrs. Graham in 1824. R. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

THE following topographical remarks on the early History of St. Columb, in Cornwall, were suggested by a well-written account of Padstow, in the same county, which appeared in your Magazine for April, p. 320. The writer has traced, with a due reference to dates, the incidents connected with those remains of antiquity which present themselves in the town and its immediate vicinity. Cornwall abounds with additional relations, which serve personally to connect the patron saints with their respective parishes: in many instances the character of these legends is doubtful and contradictory; in the present, however, St. Columba appears to possess a more decided claim to the attention of the provincial historian.

Alluding to the existence of Pagan superstition, Mr. Whitaker directs our attention to Tresadern, a residence near the town, as probably representing the temple of Saturn; and we find, according to the same authority, a Cornish sovereign resident at Trekyninge† at the commencement of the fourth century; and not far from

* "John Goodwin" occurs in the register about this time as vicar: whose name, however, according to Lysons, does not appear in the Bishop's register.

† Higher Trekyninge is the station alluded to. It was in the reign of Edward III. the property of the Arundels and the Hamelys, and at a later period for some generations in the family of Jenkyn. The greater part of the ancient mansion, which was a building of considerable extent, was pulled down in the reign of James the First.
thence

thence the burial-place of some distinguished Briton known by the name of the Coyt. This monument is composed of five massy stones, one covering, three supporting, and one buttressing, and strikes upon the eye as a solitary remnant of ancient grandeur, over which ages have rolled, but which still seems haughtily to plead for glories gone. Such was the tomb of a British sovereign in the time of Diocletian. Its surly magnificence has, however, been long since appropriated as a receptacle for pigs, and the antiquary surveys this humiliating exchange with feelings scarcely less powerful than those which filled the mind of the classic enthusiast on beholding the temple of Peace in the Roman forum converted into a sheepfold;

“*Dammosa quid non imminuit dies!*” Hor.

In proceeding to notice the eminently pious individual, to whom *St. Columb* is indebted for its name, it may be proper to refer to Camden, who tells us from the information of Nicholas Roscarrock, a gentleman highly prized by Carew for his industrious delight in matters of history and antiquity, that *St. Columba* was a holy virgin and martyr: her life existed at that time in the Cornish language, and was in the possession of Mr. Roscarrock, who had translated it into English; but the decay of the ancient vernacular tongue, and the Gothic spirit of Protestant indifference, equally contributed to the neglect and final disappearance of this biographical memoir. Mr. Whitaker in his “*Cathedral of Cornwall*” (vol. II. 82, 90) is quite animated on the subject of the Virgin Martyr, and with his usual regard to topographical accuracy, thus sympathizes in her sufferings.

“The King of Cornwall, a Pagan, resident in the royal house of Trekyninge, probably in consequence of Diocletian’s edict, ordered a young woman of the Roman name of *Columba* to be put to death for her Christianity. The scene of the execution he directed to be North of his own house, behind the hill that backs it on the North, and upon the very site of the present Churchyard; ground sufficiently distant from his house not to annoy his feelings with either the sight or the hearing of the deed during its transaction, yet resting higher than any immediately adjacent, even looking down into a steep valley on the North, and conspicuous from all the high lands beyond. Here I suppose the fatal fire was kindled,

casting its awful gleam upon the sides of the hills opposite, and carrying a strong terror with it to the heart of every secret but cowardly Christian. Here too I suppose was seen the Virgin Saint of Christianity, already a confessor, soon to be a martyr, looking down with a smile upon all that earth and hell could inflict, as eager to pass on the wings of hovering angels to the peculiar blessedness of martyrs in eternity.—The Church was naturally fixed upon the very ground upon which its own martyr had suffered.”

Castle-an-Dinas, which rears its barren summit a short distance South of *St. Columb*, is one of the most considerable earth-works in the county, and was formerly known by the appellation of King Arthur’s Castle: the uncultivated tract of land which widely extends itself around it is called the Gos Moor, and was noticed as the scene of the hunting excursions of the British prince, to commemorate which a stone was heretofore shown bearing the impress of his horse’s foot. Hals mentions a tradition of the ground having been once covered with trees, from whence the Church of *St. Columb* was supplied with the wood necessary for its erection; in Leland’s time, however, the adjacent country presented a prospect as wild and destitute of foliage as at present. Hals also speaks of the castle as “a famous ancient British treble intrenchment;” but the other antiquarian authorities appear more favourable to a Roman origin.

Independently, however, of these interesting associations connected with the British æra, *St. Columb* lays claim to peculiar attention, as having been for so many centuries under the lordship and patronage of the “great Arundels of Lanherne,” who for many descents lie there interred; “and greatest stroke for love, living, and respect, in the country heretofore they bare,” (Carew, A.D. 1602, fo. 144). It is needless to enter into a detail of the eminent men who have descended from that illustrious stock: they were indeed true in counsel, and trusty in peril, and have achieved for themselves and for their name a goodly niche among the patriots of other days. The Baron Arundels of Trerice originally sprung from the same family, although there seems to be considerable difference of opinion with regard to dates; some connecting the branches in Devonshire, others in Cornwall, through the

the house at Tolcarn. They both bear the same arms; Sable, six swallows in pile Argent, from the French *hirondella*, in reference to their name; this bearing has been alluded to by an early English poet in commendation of their valour. A.D. 1170.

Hirundelæ velocior alite quæ dat

*Hoc agnomen ei, fut cujus in ægide dignum, &c.**

Leland, indeed, says that the Tre-rice branch did not bear the same arms: this must have been either a mistake, or at that time they might have borne those of Lansladron only, Sable, three chevronels Argent, which they afterwards always quartered with those of Arundel. In support of this suggestion, Carew says, "Divers Cornish gentlemen born younger brothers, and advanced by match, have left their own coats, and honoured those of their wives with the first quarter on their shields, so that the arms of one stock are greatly diversified in the younger branches." There were frequent collateral matches between the families at subsequent periods.

The lordship of St. Columb was originally part of the lands belonging to the Priory of Bodmin. In the thirteenth century it became the property of the Arundels, in which family it continued until the death of Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, in 1701, the last of his house in Cornwall who bore that name. Richard Arundel Bealinge, esq. the son of his only daughter, who married Sir Richard Bealinge, knt. succeeded to the family estates. This gentleman left two daughters; Frances, the eldest, married Sir John Gifford of Burstall, co. Lincoln, bart. and died without issue; Mary, the youngest, therefore became the sole representative of the Lanherne Arundels, and by marriage with Henry, seventh Baron Arundel of Wardour in 1739, united two branches of the family, after a separation of upwards of 200 years. His monumental inscription in Tisbury Church, Wilts, thus elegantly commemorates this event:

"Qui Mariam Arundel, Lanhernia in Cornubiâ stirpis, nobilissimam hæredem, accepit conjugem; inde filio ex eâ suscepto, clarissima hæc prosapia, quæ ultra duo sæcula fuerat divulsa, jam feliciter unita floret, floreatque semper, favente Deo."

This extensive manor having been

* Brito, alias Breton, *Philippidos*, Lib. 111.

thus vested in the Wardour family, was transferred by purchase about the commencement of the present century from James Everard, ninth Lord Arundel, to the late Thomas Rawlings, esq.* of Saunders Hill near Padstow, to whom a view of the town is inscribed by Mr. Polwhele, in his *History of Cornwall*.

The Rectory of St. Columb is one of the most valuable in Cornwall: it is estimated in the King's books at 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The patronage was for several years the property of the Trefusis family; and the present incumbent is the Rev. John Trefusis, brother of the late Lord Clinton. The parsonage house is situated in a steep but fertile valley at the South of the church; it is surrounded by a spacious lawn, and the declivities of the hill, which rises towards the town, have been judiciously planted. A stream runs through the valley, which contributes to the freshness and beauty, as well as to the calm and undisturbed retirement of the scene.

The house was built in the fifteenth century by John Arundel, Bishop of Exeter, a younger son of Renfrey Arundel, Sheriff of Cornwall, in the 3d of Edward IV. who removed the parsonage from its original site, on the North side of the church, to its present situation in the valley. The dilapidated remains of the old college or rectory, where Bishop Arundel received his early education previously to his removal to Exon College, Oxford, and which Hals erroneously calls a college of Black Monks, were totally consumed by an accidental fire in 1701.

The Rectory houses of our island were originally the only schools for education, and the inmates generally consisted of the Rector and six subordinates; the Deacon, Sub-deacon, and Acolyth; the exorcist, lector, and ostiary; the Rector and Deacon in holy orders, the remainder called Clerks, from whence is derived the name of the present assistants in our Churches. The domestic arrangements of these

* Mr. Rawlings was for a long series of years actively and honourably engaged as a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the county of Cornwall. The commanding talents and extended liberality of this gentleman were highly estimated by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He died at his seat in 1820, in the 63d year of his age.

repositories of learning is strikingly illustrated by the present parsonage house at St. Columb. This ancient building is quadrangular, and surrounded by a moat; it is therefore necessary to cross a bridge, in order to reach the porch*. Mr. Whitaker thus enumerates the several apartments:

“The Rector's parlour and school-room, on the left of the entrance, now form a parlour, kitchen, and pantry; the three dormitories for the Rector, Deacon, and pupils, which are approached by a stone staircase to the chamber over the porch, have become servants' bed-rooms; the hall on the right is now a parlour and lobby; the State bed-room for the reception of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the spacious and undoubted chapel of the whole are both approached by the grand staircase; the former has been altered into two stories, the latter is become a drawing room.”

St. Columb is the most considerable town in the hundred of Pyder; the parish is a large one, and contains several villages. A market and fair were granted in the 6th of Edw. III. (1333) to Sir John Arundel of Lanherne. The windows of the Church were elaborately adorned with painted glass, bearing a representation of St. Columba with a dove in her hands, in allusion to her name; but they were all destroyed in 1760 by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder kept in the rood loft; an accident attributed to the carelessness of school-boys, three of whom unfortunately perished. Rensley Arundel, who died in 1310, made considerable additions to the Church, and his successor Sir John founded and endowed a chantry of five priests, 25 Edw. III. (1351.) In 1681 the lofty steeple was destroyed by lightning, and has not since been replaced. There were five chapels in the neighbourhood situated at Tregoos, Tresythney, Lauhinzy, Ruthos, and Bospolvan.

In the time of Norden's survey (1584), there were twelve seats of the Arundels in Cornwall; at present, however, the name of this celebrated house is extinct in this county, and I cannot close

* Bishop Arundel moated the house round with rivers and fish-ponds (Hals 63), and emulating the castellated style of building adopted by the neighbouring gentlemen, he erected an arched gateway and drawbridge, the former of which “remained a few years since all mantled with ivy.”—(Whitaker, 1804.)

this paper without transcribing an extract from one of the unpublished manuscripts of the late Dr. Borlase, on the Cornish families. The works of that gentleman, both as an historian and naturalist, are truly valuable; but they cannot convey a sentiment more honourable to his memory than that contained in the following passage:

“It is a melancholy reflection to look back on so many great families as have formerly adorned the county of Cornwall, and are now no more. The most lasting have only their seasons more or less, of a certain constitutional strength;—they have their spring, and summer sunshine glare, their wane, decline, and death; they flourish and shine, perhaps for ages; at last they sicken, their light grows pale, and, at a crisis when the offsets are withered, and the whole stock is blasted, the whole tribe disappears, and leaves the world as they have done Cornwall. There are limits ordained to every thing under the Sun;—man will not abide in honour,—of all human vanities, family pride is one of the weakest.—Reader! go thy way,—secure thy name in the Book of Life, where the page fails not, nor the title alters nor expires;—leave the rest to heralds and the parish register.”

Yours, &c.

T. H.

Mr. URBAN,
MR. DIBDIN in his “Library Companion,” p. 588, tells us, speaking of Sir Thomas Wilson and his writings, that “his slender little volume, entitled ‘*Epistola de vitâ et obitu duorum fratrum Suffolciensium, Henrici et Caroli Brandon,*’ 1552, 4to, is a volume to rack the most desperate with torture, as to the hopelessness of its acquisition. The Bodleian Library possesses it; so does the British Museum; and so does Earl Spencer. Another copy is not known to me.” It happens, however, that a copy has by accident come into my possession. It was a duplicate for sale in 1769, from the British Museum. My copy, however, is without date, and the colophon has “Excusum Londini in Ædibus Richardi Graftoni, typographi Regis, cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.” As the book is scarce, some of your readers may not be displeased to see an extract or two from it.

The first shall be a character of the two brothers, written by Dr. Walter Haddon, regius professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, which is prefixed to the “Epistola” of Sir Thos. Wilson.

"Dux ipse, licet nondum plane vir, tamen et annis ad juventutem pene adoleverat, et ingenio ad omnes res gerendas ita ematurerat, ut ex his omnibus nihil illi abesset, quibus illustrem personam vel ornari deceret, vel institui conveniret. Gravis erat sine superbiâ, comis sine levitate, docilitate summâ, minimo ut studio esset opus: diligentia tamen ejusmodi quæ naturam posset etiam ex tarditate incitare. Sermo verò pendè omnis et de doctrinâ fuit, & cum viris doctis, quos & honoratissima cura matris illi multos circumfuderat, & ipse plures humanitate asciverat suâ. Nam cum dignitate principibus esset par, tamen generosâ quadam ingenuitate animi se cum infimis exequibat, si quidem ullas eruditionis aut ingenii notas in illorum orationibus inesse intellexisset. Jam congressus nec muti illi erant, nec vulgares, nec rerum colloquia ludicrarum aut levium, sed proponebat aliquid semper de quo & ipse dicebat, ut poteret, & alios audiebat libenter, si quid illis in mentem veniret. Oratio fuit illius sanè prompta & explicata, nec se ipsa jactans, nec alios excludens, gravi quadam perfusa modestia, quam mentis æqualitate perpetuâ sic turbatur, ut nec se ipse unquam desereret in dicendo, nec acerbè quenkumque insectaretur. Reliqua vita quæ quidem nobiscum acta est, vel tota literis transmissa, vel illis certè condita fuit, quarum studio sic exarserat, ut nec collegia, nec scholas, nec otia, nec negotia, uno nec mensam, uno nec lectum, prorsus illarum expertes esse sineret. Itaq' minimò tempore, maximarum in rerum doctrinâ sic evolaverat, ut ejus etiam extemporalem in disserendo facultatem, multi possent metuere, nemo contemnere deberet, laudarent sanè omnes, & admirarentur, quicumq' laude ipsi aut admiratione digni aliquando sunt habiti. Erunt fortasse, qui vel hæc in illo non fuisse, vel non tanta fuisse credant, quanta meis ego verbis illa facio. Sed hii quicumq' sunt, aut illum ignoraverunt, cujus vera virtus omnem orationis vanitatem repudiebat, aut me profecto non norunt, qui ad publicum tam nobilis personæ testimonium, minimè sanè mendatium accommodare velim. Talis igitur certè, talis Henricus ille Suffolciensis fuit, reliquis prestans universis adolescentibus, ipse tum adolescens, & jam appropinquans, ut aliis omnibus viris, ipse vir anteferratur. Talis illi succrevit frater Carolus, pubescens quidem adhuc, ut in vitâ gemma, sed qualem nostræ vites gemmam aut parem vix habent, aut certè preciosior omnino non habent."

If the above character can be at all depended upon, and why may it not? the sons of Charles Brandon appear to have been young men of great promise. And this does not seem to have been a singular opinion. The "Epistola" is followed by "Epigrammata varia, tum Cantabrigiensium, tum Oxoniensium

Græcè et Latine conscripta," from which take the following specimen, chosen chiefly from its convenient length. The author, Robert Wisdom: "Splendida Brandonum cecidit stirps, & domus alta

Corruit, Henrici dum pia membra cadunt.
Carole, morte tuâ spes ultima mœsta refugit,
Et fugiens, tales edidit ore sonos.

Quàm mundus nihili est, fallax, quàm vanida rerum,

Copia? quàm mundi gloria, falsa, fugax?
Quales, vix toto sol viderat aureus orbe,

Tales, urna brevis pignora sancta tenet."

I shall only add the following description of their deaths, from the Epistola:

"Memorable est quoddam Dux Henricus valens & incolumis horâ cœnæ dixit optimæ matronæ dominæ Margaretæ in mensâ illis assidenti, quæ utrumq' maternâ pietate amplectebatur. Ubi cœnabimur (inquit) sequente nocte? Illa modestè respondit, vel in istis ædibus (spero) mi domine, vel alibi apud aliquem amicum tuum. Nequaquam (inquit) ille. Nunquam enim post hac, unâ hic cœnabimus. Cum matrona valde hæc voce perterrita fuisset, ille ad tollendam ægritudinem jussit bono animo esse, & vultum ridens exporrexerat. Tandem mater (vel invidia judice) laudatissima, summo vespere Bugdinum venit, & mox exosculata est filios, quod utrumq' vivum offendisset. Verùm Dux Henricus statim post in morbum incidit, & tam graviter cruciatus est sudoris ardore, ut dolor tantus lacrymas vel durissimo exprimeret. Mater attonita medicum consulit, quem secum habebat, & omnes vias persequitur, quibus possit mederi. Quid multis opus? Post quinq' horas elapsus ex hac vitâ est Princeps illustrissimus. Carolus eodem tempore graviter exæstuans, quo frater mortuus est, & nihil de illo ex cujusq' sermone intelligens, separato nimirum collocatus & longè a fratre semoto cubiculo, tacitè apud se commentabatur. Medicus interrogat quamobrem sic cogitabundus esset. Ego vero (inquit) cogito, quàm grave sit destitui charissimo amico. Quamobrem quæso (inquit)? Respondit, rogas? Frater mortuus est. Verùm non ita refert, brevi subsequor. Atque ita post semihoræ spatium animam Deo commendavit, & frater fratrem sequutus est, minor majorem, & Dux Duce."

At the end of the volume are the two following epitaphs:

"In Duce Carolum Brandonum Patrem Suffolciensibus, Joannes Parkehurstus.
Carole te strayit Mors, quem Mars ipse nequebat:

Est magnum, Mortis scilicet, Imperium."

"Thomas Wilsonus in Clarissimam Janam, Angliæ Reginam, & Serenissimi Regis nostri Edwardi Sexti matrem.

Pignore jam nato, cecidit mox optima Jana.
Nempe ferunt soles sæcula nulla duos."

A copy of "that exquisitely rare piece" of Tom Nash, printed in 1594, 4to, of which Mr. Dibdin (Library Companion, p. 593) says, the only known copy is in the library of the Marquis of Stafford, is in the possession of Robert Reeve, esq. of Lowestoft. D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.
HAVING (twenty years ago) passed some pleasant hours in the company of Mr. Baron Maseres, I lately availed myself of an opportunity to view the Monument erected to his memory in the church-yard of Reigate in Surrey. I transcribed the Epitaph, and by inserting it in your useful Miscellany, you will oblige a constant reader,
THOS. JNO. BURGOYNE.

"H. S. E.

Franciscus Maseres, Armig. Aul. Clar. apud Cantab. olim socius, Quinti Baronis in curiâ Scaccarii, Munus, annos 50 executus est. Viri hujus egregii et amabilissimi fides, integritas, æqualitas, liberalitasque omnibus, quibuscum erat versatus, innotuere. Eximiis his virtutibus accedebant tanta sermonis morumque suavitas, tanta comitas facilitasque, ut nihil supra. Humanitatis studiis, et literis reconditiis colendis omni præconio dignissimus. Exemplaria Græca et Latina quorum Juvenis fuerat perstudiosus, senex in deliciis habebat. Sui seculi mathematicorum clarissimis parem indubitanter dixeris. Multa quæ accuratè, copiosè, cogitatèque scripserat prelo dedit; et in communem fructum attulit. Articulos fidei, qui dicuntur in minimum reduxit. Deum Unum, ens entium, omnium patrem, Christo duce, sanctissimè adoravit. Quam immortalitatem toto pectore cupierat placida lenique senectute, et integrâ mente consecutus est, anno Domini 1824, ætat. suæ 93. Vale, Vir optime! Amice vale carissime! et si qua rerum humanarum tibi sit adhuc conscientia, Monumentum quod in tui memoriam, tui etiam in mortuis observantissimus Robertus Fellowes, ponendum curavit solitâ benevolentia tuearis."

Mr. URBAN, Hull, Aug. 15.
THE frequent and brilliant successes of the Greeks against the Ottomans by means of fire-ships, reminds me of a passage in a work to be met with in London forty years ago, but possibly now out of print. It was entitled "A Description of Constantinople, the Manners and Customs of the Turks, &c." Being written and

published in English by a Greek named Elias Habeski; but was not, as might at first be apprehended, a garbled account from the Baron de Tot, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and others: on the contrary, he is successful in combating some of the Baron's statements, especially as regards the Turkish ladies.—A curious and important particular respecting the marine of the *Sublime Porte* is, that, to compensate for their gross ignorance of the mechanical powers, the Turks have recourse to an extraordinary quantity of grease. This, he says, is in the proportion of six to one, compared with what is used in the British Navy. If this practice still prevails, it may be easily conceived that rigging so saturated with unctuous matter must present an inflammable surface singularly fitted for the enterprises of their assailants; in furtherance of which, though in a slight degree, their sails, according to this writer, are of cotton, a material more combustible than flax or hemp, and which, by the way, he observes, "holds wind better than canvas, but it soon wears and tears."

In direct opposition to the preceding novelty, let us turn to the celebrated engagement of the Centurion with the *Marilla* galleon. In the early part of which, "the mats with which the galleon had stuffed her netting took fire, and burnt fiercely, blazing half as high as the mizen top." It certainly taxes our belief to the utmost, that this should have happened without communicating most injuriously to the rigging, even though, as subsequently appears, the ensign was singed off the staff! Yet no work could be received with more respect than was Lord Anson's voyage, which is understood to have been compiled from his Lordship's papers under his own inspection; not by Richard Walter, whose name it bears, but by — Robinson, a Quaker, a man of abilities, who afterwards embarked with Falconer and the commissioners in the unfortunate *Aurora* frigate.

Not one of the officers who bore a part in the engagement, several of whom afterwards became eminent, ever intimated, as far as the publick know, that there was any thing overcharged in the above account, or in the sequel to it; by which we find "the Spaniards at length freed themselves from the fire by cutting away the

the netting, and tumbling the whole mass which was in flames into the sea." To explain this statement on physical principles exceeds my research; and inserting it only for its surprising contrast to the greasy system of the Turkish riggers with the obvious consequences, I am

Yours, &c. HANS HIJORNOR.

Mr. URBAN, 20, Pall Mall.

ALLOW me to remark on the letter of I. E. in p. 28, that the author of the very interesting work on the Pyramids, and other publications, so far from being Richard Graves, was not even named Richard, but was Mr. John Greaves, a learned traveller, geometry professor of Gresham College, and Savilian professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and who formed Archbishop Laud's splendid collection of MSS. There is a small etching of his portrait by Sir Edm. Marmion. He died in 1652, twenty-eight years before Mr. Richard Graves was born.—The latter was, however, as the Rev. (not Sir) P. Meadows stated in vol. xciv. ii. 602, a very eminent Antiquary and genealogist, and intimate with Thoresby and Hearne, the latter calling him "his egregious friend."

I beg also to add an account of the following very scarce monumental print engraved by Vertue, which appears to be unknown to Mr. Meadows. It is inscribed at top:

"The Monument of Mrs. Eleanor Graves, her father-in-law, mother, and four sons."

Under the busts of herself, mother, father-in-law, and small figures of her four sons, appears the following:

"Here under are interred the bodies of John Bentley, esq. and Ellenor his wife, the relict of Thomas Bates, gent. by whom she had issue an only daughter Ellenor (here also interred); she married to Richard Graves of Lincoln's Inne, esq. by whom she had issue six sonnes and nine daughters, of whom foure, viz. Richard, John, Richard, and Benjamin, are here likewise buried. The said John Bentley dyed the 26th of Feb. 1660, aged 65 years. Ellenor his wife dyed the 12th of Aug. 1657, aged 63 years, and Ellenor, her daughter, dyed the 4th of May, 1656, aged 39 years."

And at the bottom of the engraving:

"In the parish church of Richmond in Surry—G. Vertue sculp."

A description of this Monument

may likewise be seen in Lysons's Environs of London.

Yours, &c. FRANCIS GRAVES.

* * * Mr. Meadows also informs us that he has met with another portrait of one of this family, bearing the following inscription:

"Lucilla Anna Maria Graves, daughter of the Rev. R. Graves, Rector of Claverton and of Croscombe, Somerset, and granddaughter of Richard Graves, esq. of Mickleton, Gloucestershire, died March 10th, 1822, aged 57.—S. Baptiste, Lith. de G. Engebriann."

On the back of the engraved portrait of John Graves, gent. who died in London, aged 103 years, in 1616, as noticed in vol. xciv. ii. 602, is the following memorandum:

"Hugh Graves, a younger brother of the venerable John Graves, was Lord Mayor of York, and M. P. for that city in several Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth."

Hugh Graves was Sheriff of the city of York in 1559, M. P. for the same in 1570 and 1571, and Lord Mayor in 1578. He was the ancestor of the Yorkshire branch of the family, and of the late celebrated Admiral Lord Graves. From John Graves his brother, the Gloucestershire Graves derived their pedigree.

Mr. Meadows enquires when Sir Philip M. became Latin Secretary.

EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Enfield, Aug. 9.

I HAVE in my possession various documents respecting the cheapness of Provisions in the olden time. If you think the following worthy to occupy a niche in your imperishable pages, it is at your service. H.J.S.

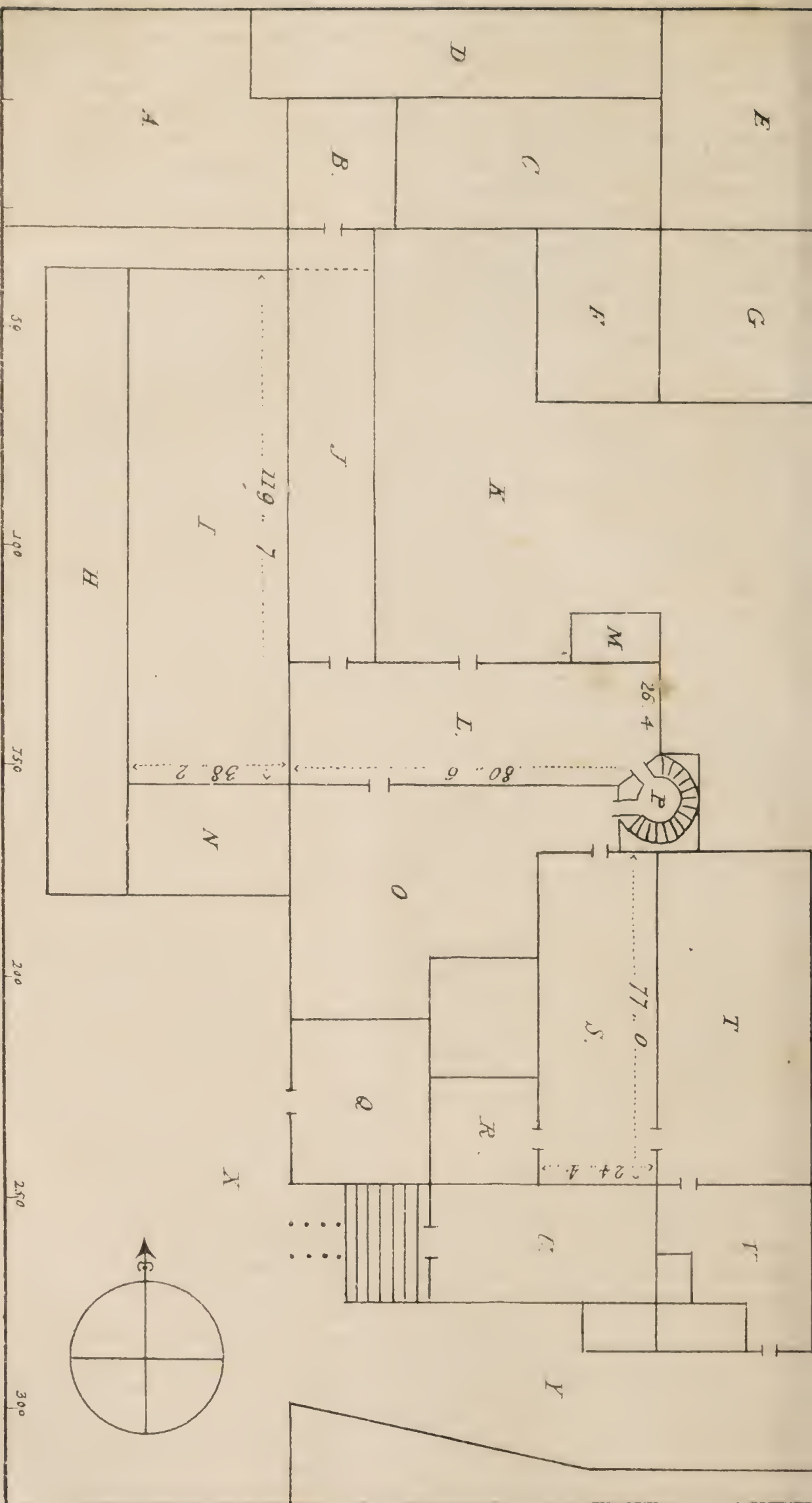
Anno Domini 1561.

Wm. Mingay, Esq. Mayor of the Citty of Norwich, his Expenses for a Dinner in the which hee feasted the Duke of Norfolke, and the Lords, Knights, and Gentrey.

	s.	d.
Imp. Beef with loyn g ^t 8 per stone, 14 lb. to the stone	-	5 4
2 collers of Brawne	-	1 4
4 Geese	-	1 4
8 pints of Butter	-	1 6
1 fore quarter of Veale	-	0 10
1 after-quarter of Veale	-	1 0
1 leg of Mutton	-	0 5

A loyn





In the 12th July 1605

PLAN of the POWDER PLOT CELLAR and other BUILDINGS,
adjoining the Old Palace, Westminster.

A loyn of Mutton and shoulder of Veale	-	-	-	0	9
A brest and collar of Mutton	-	-	-	0	7
6 Plover	-	-	-	1	0
4 brace of Partridges	-	-	-	2	0
4 couple Rabbets	-	-	-	1	8
2 Pigs	-	-	-	1	0
4 couple of Hens	-	-	-	2	0
2 couple of Mallard	-	-	-	1	0
34 Eggs	-	-	-	0	6
2 bushels of Flowre	-	-	-	1	6
16 loaves whit Bread	-	-	-	0	4
18 loaves wheaton Bread	-	-	-	0	9
3 loaves Messelin	-	-	-	0	3
1 barell Double Beer	-	-	-	2	6
1 barell Small Beer	-	-	-	1	0
1 quarter of Wood	-	-	-	2	2
Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon and Graises	-	-	-	0	3
4 pound Barbary Sugar	-	-	-	1	6
Fruit and Almonds	-	-	-	0	7
Sweet Water and Perfumes	-	-	-	0	4
16 Oranges	-	-	-	0	2
2 gall. clarrett Wine	-	-	-	2	0
1 quart Sack	-	-	-	0	5
1 quart Malmsey	-	-	-	0	5
1 quart Barturd	-	-	-	0	3
1 quart Muscadine	-	-	-	0	6

£.1 17 0

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.

I SEND you for insertion a plan of the Powder Plot Cellar, and other buildings adjoining, taken from some memoranda and measures, made by myself and two other persons some years since, while those buildings were remaining unaltered. Very few persons, it is believed, were ever in the Cellar, or knew where it was situated; and there is reason to think, that no similar plan may be in existence, but to a certainty none has ever been before published. And, as the buildings, which were part of the old palace, have in the late alterations at Westminster (to speak at least of the old House of Lords, the Powder Plot Cellar, and the house which the conspirators first occupied) all been destroyed, it was thought important to endeavour thus to preserve and perpetuate the remembrance of them.

Explanation of Plan.

A. Part of the Commons Committee Rooms, Westminster Hall, &c.

B. Lobby to House of Commons.

C. House of Commons, formerly St. Stephen's Chapel.

GENT. MAG. September, 1825.

D. Cloysters to St. Stephen's Chapel, now Speaker's House.

E. Speaker's Garden.

F. Mr. Hatsell's house.

G. Mr. Hatsell's garden.

H. Old brick building, since removed.

I. Court of Requests, present House of Lords.

F. Gallery from House of Commons to Painted Chamber.

K. Cotton Garden.

L. Painted Chamber.

M. Irregular brick buildings, erected against it.

N. Waghorn's Coffee house.

O. Part of Cellars below, but covered with Committee-rooms for the Lords.

P. Staircase from Cellar up to Painted Chamber.

Q. The House which Percy first hired.

R. A small enclosure, joining Powder Plot Cellar, and opening into it.

S. Powder Plot Cellar, under the Old House of Lords.

T. Irregular Brick Buildings.

U. Prince's Chamber.

V. A small Court, leading into Parliament Place.

W. A Passage from Cotton Garden into Parliament Place.

X. Part of Old Palace Yard.

Y. Part of Parliament Place.

The particulars of the Powder Plot, and the circumstances attending its discovery, are of course too well known to need repetition. All that is here intended, therefore, is to ascertain and point out the several spots, to which the narrative refers.

When, in a meeting of the conspirators, in a house behind St. Clement's Church in the Strand, about the middle of Easter Term 1603, as it seems, the nature of the plot had been decided, Percy, one of the conspirators, was sent to hire a house at Westminster, which Fawkes and Winter, in their separate confessions*, subsequently made, describe as near adjoining to the Parliament House. Winter, in his confession†, says it belonged to one Ferris, and that Catesby, one of the conspirators, was the person who hired it, and thereby became, as Ferris before was, tenant to Whinyard. Lord Salisbury,

* See them inserted in a book, entitled, "The Gunpowder Treason, with a Discourse of the manner of its discovery," 12mo, 1679, pp. 41, 51.

† Ibid. p. 51.

in a Letter in Winwood's State Papers, vol. ii. p. 170, says, that Percy hired a part of Vyniard House, in the Old Palace; evidently mistaking the name, instead of Winyard's house, as belonging to Winyard. That person, Winyard, in a relation inserted in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 207*, is mentioned as having the keeping of some of the King's stuff, and as having been an honest and ancient servant of the late Queen. So that evidently he was keeper of the wardrobe. The same relation also speaks of Winyard's having let some part of a room under the Parliament Chamber, to one that used it as a cellar, who is afterwards named as Thomas Percy. Speed† points it out still more particularly as "a certain edifice, adjoining the wall of the Parliament House, which served for withdrawing rooms for the assembled Lords, and out of Parliament was at the dispose of the Keeper of the Place [Palace] and Wardrobe thereto belonging." And this account of Speed's, so far as it speaks of the House as consisting of withdrawing rooms for the Lords, is confirmed by Winter's confession, in which he mentions the necessity they at one time experienced of postponing their work, because the Scotch Lords were appointed to sit in conference on the Union in Percy's house‡.

Unquestionably, from all these circumstances of description, this must have been a house which at one time stood on the spot marked R in the plan. But the original house, existing at the time of the Powder Plot, was afterwards pulled down, and replaced by another, which has also itself been since destroyed. This last erection was at one time used as the Ordnance Office, and afterwards as one entrance to the old House of Lords. While it continued the Ordnance Office, a view of it was taken by Wale, for the purpose of insertion in "*London and its Environs*," published in 1761, in which work it will be found engraven.

This original house the conspirators occupied, and they continued in possession of it till about Easter 1605; for Fawkes, in his confession says, that about 11 Dec. 1604, they began

their mine, that by Christmas they had brought their mine to the wall, and about Candlemas had wrought the wall half through†. After this he says, "about Candlemas they worked another fortnight in the mine against the stone wall, which was very hard to beat through." Fawkes says, "truly it was three yards thick‡." He speaks of the foundation wall, which of course was the thickest; and the wall of the superstructure, above ground, was on measuring it, in one place found to be, in that instance, 6 feet 8 inches and an half, which is but 2 feet 3½ inches short of that measure. About Easter 1604-5, it was, that while they were working, they heard the noise of removing coals in the adjoining cellar§. On sending round, they found the cellar was to be let. They immediately took it, and this was, beyond all doubt, the great cellar under the old House of Lords, which is marked in the plan with the letter S. Smith, in the *Antiquities of Westminster*, has given views of the elevations of the four sides of this cellar, in the lowest of which, as it stands in the plate, may be seen in a recess near the right hand extremity, as the beholder looks at it, the door through which Guy Fawkes, when he had fired the train, was to have made his escape. This he was to have done by crossing a small court, marked V. in the plan, into Parliament Place Y. and so to the water, at the further end of Parliament Place, where a boat was to have been in waiting for him. A view of the stairs and landing place, at the end of Parliament Place, which are now removed, and the end of the passage closed up with a wall, is given in an engraving in Smith's *Antiquities*, from a drawing communicated by Sir James Winter Lake.

This cellar, which was 77 feet long, 10 feet 3 inches high, and 24 feet 4 inches wide, was accessible two ways. One from Cotton Garden, through a door under the North side of the Painted Chamber, a view of which may be seen in Smith's *Antiquities*; the other from Parliament Place, through the small court, marked V in the plan, and so through the door, above described as that through which Fawkes intended to make his escape

* Ibid. p. 54.

† Speed's *History of England*, edit. 1627, p. 918.

‡ Winter's *Confessions*, p. 52.

† Fawke's *Confession*, p. 41.

‡ Ibid. p. 41.

§ Ibid. p. 42.

into the cellar itself. In Smith's Antiquities is a view of the East end of the Prince's Chamber, which shews the appearance of this court, and a door communicating with that before described. But the whole of these buildings have been removed.

At which of these two entrances Fawkes was apprehended, has not been particularly pointed out; but the latter is the more probable, as being the most secret, and therefore better suiting the conspirator's purposes, which required concealment; and being besides nearer to the river Thames, the track in which he meant to escape.

There is strong reason for fixing the letter, by which the plot was discovered, not on Percy, as a friend, as Lord Monteagle supposed, but on a much nearer relation, unfortunately connected with one unhappily too deeply privy at least to the existence and tendency of the plot.

Lord Monteagle's eldest sister, Mary, was married to Thomas Abington, of Hinlip in Worcestershire, esq.*; and Green, in his History of Worcester, vol. ii. p. 102, says, "Mr. Abington's wife, daughter of Lord Morley, is supposed to have written that letter to her brother Lord Monteagle, which warned him of the impending danger of the Powder Plot, and was intended to save him from the intended massacre;" but Green has given no reason or authority for his assertion.

Sir Edward Coke, in his speech on the trial of Garnet the Jesuit, 28 March, 1606, mentions Greenwel the Jesuit, as meeting in Master Abington's house, with Hall another Jesuit; and as advising Hall to lose no time, but forthwith to seek to raise and stir up as many as he could†. And the Earl of Salisbury, who was one of the Commissioners for trying Garnet, notices that as soon as Catesby and Percy were in arms, Greenwel came to them from Garnet, and so went from them to Hall, at Master Abington's house, inviting them most earnestly to come and assist those gentlemen in action‡. Thomas Abington's name occurs among those of the conspirators, in the memorial tablet erected by Sir William Wade, knt. Lieutenant of the Tower,

in the Deputy Lieutenant's apartments, called the Council Chamber, in the Tower, in the year 1608. And Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to Mr. Winwood, dated 5th April, 1606, and inserted in the Winwood State Papers, vol. ii. p. 206, says, "Abington, Hall, and another priest, were sent down, the last week, to Worcester, to be tried at the Assizes there." It does not appear what became of this trial, but these circumstances are sufficient evidence that he was deeply implicated in the plot.

The letter must have been written by one who was well acquainted with the movements of Lord Monteagle, and who was able to give precise directions where at any particular time he might be found. And the messenger must have been perfectly instructed on this point; for it is observable, that the letter was not delivered at Lord Monteagle's house or residence, but to a servant of his in the Strand, about six o'clock in the evening. Now the fact is, that Lord Monteagle, though his father Lord Morley was still living, was himself a peer of Parliament, the Barony of Monteagle having descended to him on the death of his mother*; and his regular residence was at Monteagle House, Monteagle Close, Southwark, which is now standing†; but this being too far off from the House of Lords, and there being then no bridge at Westminster, he had taken lodgings in the Strand, which was then as fashionable a place of residence as Bond-street would now be‡. And who, but a person well acquainted with his motions, could know, that ten days before the meeting of Parliament he was residing in lodgings in the Strand?

Another proof that this letter was written by some one very nearly allied to, or connected with Lord Monteagle, arises from the letter itself, which at first was written, "My Lord, out of the love I beare your." The writer was proceeding to say "Lordship," but thinking that too personal, and likely to point out the writer to be some relation, altered it to "out of

* See Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 255.

† Clark's Enquiry as to "God save the King," p. 85; and p. 81 a view of the house itself. The House is also engraved in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. p. 777.

‡ See Ben Jonson's Comedy of Epicæne, or The Silent Woman.

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. iii. p. 307.

† Trials at the end of the Gunpowder Treason, p. 100.

‡ Ibid. p. 144.

the love I beare to some of youere friends," by blotting out the word "your," in the first instance, and adding the rest*.

The situation of Mrs. Abington, as the wife of one of the conspirators, of whose treason she dreaded the detection, and the sister of Lord Monteagle, whom she wished to save from destruction (for probably she knew, that from other engagements, her father Lord Morley would be absent, or that her brother would not fail to warn him), naturally suggested to her the mode she adopted, in which she certainly acted with considerable dexterity. And the circumstances above mentioned, it is imagined, are so strong, as to leave very little, if any doubt, that she was the person who wrote the letter.

As the original materials or evidence for the principal of these facts lie dispersed, it may not be useless to insert the following information.

The original letter to Lord Monteagle, which discovered the plot, is still remaining in the State Paper

Office, now held in Great George-street, Westminster; and a fac-simile of it is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 200*.

The original tablet, erected by Sir William Wade in the Tower, is still existing there; and an engraving, and copies of the inscriptions, are to be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 193.

An account of the discovery of the Plot, in manuscript, corrected in the hand-writing of Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State, is now preserved in the State Paper Office, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 202*.

King James's own account, in his Speech to the Parliament, is printed in the Journals of the House of Lords, vol. ii. p. 358, and reprinted in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 200*. A Letter of the Earl of Salisbury to Sir Chas. Cornwallis, giving an account of the discovery of the Plot, dated 9th Nov. 1605, is inserted, from a manuscript in the Cotton Library, in Winwood's State Papers, vol. ii. p. 171. J. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 6.
POSSESSING a Pedigree of the Rokeby Family, duly set forth on vellum, several yards in length, with the arms properly emblazoned, and a MS. account of the same "once powerful family," also very neatly written upon vellum, and as long as the pedigree; it struck me the other day, for the first time, to refer to Sir Walter Scott's Poem, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contained anything which they might tend to elucidate. With this object in view, I searched the notes to Rokeby, where I found a statement of the family pedigree, which differing in various re-

spects from the one that I possess, I am induced to send you a verbatim et literatim copy of both for insertion in your Magazine, if you think them worthy the space they must necessarily occupy. I of course do not mean to assume that mine is the correct one, far from it, I would only surmise that such a thing is probable, from the fact of its being apparently the more ancient, as it contains one generation less than Sir Walter's, and it appears to have been emblazoned during the life of the last member of the family which it notices, judging at least from the observation of the Genealogist attached to No. 17.

Note 2nd to 5th Canto of Rokeby, "Pedigree of the HOUSE of ROKEBY."

1. "Sir Alex. Rokeby, Knt. married to Sir Hump. Liffle's daughter†.
2. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to Tho. Lumley's daughter.
3. Sir Tho. Rokeby, Knt. to Tho. Hubban's daughter.
4. Sir Ralph Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Ralph Biggott's daughter.
5. Sir Tho. Rokeby, Knt. to Sir John de Melsass' daughter, of Benne-hall, in Holderness.
6. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to Sir Bryan Stapleton's daughter, of Weighill.
7. Sir Thomas Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Ralph Wry's daughter.
8. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to daughter of Mansfield, heir of Morton.
9. Sir Tho. Rokeby, Knt. to Strode's daughter and heir.
10. Sir Ralph Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Jas. Strangwaye's daughter.
11. Sir Thomas Rokeby, Knt. to Sir John Hotham's daughter.
12. Ralph Rokeby, Esq. to Danby, of Yafforth, daughter and heir‡.
13. Tho. Rokeby, Esq. to Rob. Constable's daughter, of Cliff, Serjeant-at-Law.

* See the original letter, *Archæol.* vol. xii. p. 200*.

† Lisle.

‡ Temp. Henr. VII. mi. and from him is the House of Skyers of a fourth brother.

14. Chris-

14. Christopher Rokeby, Esq. to Lassells of Brackenburgh's daughter.
15. Thos. Rokeby, Esq. to the daughter of Thweng.
16. Sir Thomas Rokeby, Knt. to Sir Ralph Lawson's daughter, of Brough.
17. Frans. Rokeby, Esq. to Faucett's daughter, Citizen of London.
18. Thos. Rokeby, Esq. to the daughter of Wieliffe, of Gales."

The same Pedigree as extracted from that I possess.

1. "Alexand. Rokeby, miles = filia Humfri Lysle, mil.
2. Rad'us Rokeby, = filia Thome Dn'i Lumley.
3. Thomas Rokeby, mil. = filia Thome Hebburne, mil.
4. Rad'us Rokebye, miles = filia Rad's Bygot, mil.
5. Thomas Rokeby, miles = filia Jo. de Melsa, of B'net Hall, in Holdernes.
6. Rad'us Rokebye, ar. = filia Briam Stapleton de Wighel, mil.
7. Thomas Rokebye, miles = filia Rad's Ewrye, mil.
8. Rad'us Rokebye, ar. = filia Symon' Murston, mil. com. Cest.
9. Thomas Rokebye, ar. = filia Joh'nis Hothome, mil.
10. Rad'us Rokebye, miles = filia Jacob's Strangways, mil.
11. Thomas Rokeby, miles = filia Joh'nis Strode, mil.

After this the various branches are given.

12. Rad'us Rokeby, ar. filius et heres = Margareta filia et heres Danbye de Yaforth.
13. Thomas Rokeby, ar. = filia Constable de Clyff, Sergt. at Law.
14. Xpoferus Rokeby, ar. = filia Roger Lasselles.
15. Joh'nes Rokebye, ar. filius et heres = filia Thweng et heres de Eastheslerto.
16. Thomas Rokebye, filius et heres, miles = filia Rad. Lawson de Burgh, mil.
17. Franciscus Rokebye, filius et heres Thomæ = filia Faucette de ———."

My pedigree in this line ends here, with this observation of the Genealogist, "Francis, the root of the family, hath two sonnes, but I know not their names."

In looking over these statements, it will be observed that the first important difference between them is respecting the wife of Ralph Rokeby (No. 8), Sir Walter's authority, and the one which I copy, each bestowing upon him a different lady. It is not impossible that he had two wives, which these ladies might be, but the question then is, "whether of the twain" was the mother of Tho. Rokeby (No. 9).

The observation which I have next

to make is, that my pedigree gives to Sir Thomas Rokeby (No. 11), *that* lady for a wife which Sir Walter's bestows upon the grandfather, Thomas Rokeby (No. 9), and *vice versa*.

And my last remark concerns No. 12. From this Ralph Rokeby, Sir Walter in his note says, "is the House of Skyers of a fourth brother:" this appears to be incorrect, for, according to the account of the matter, which I quote, it was from his son Thomas Rokeby (No. 13), through *his* second son that had issue (Thomas), that the House of Skyers sprung, as the following extracts copied literally from my pedigree will show.

Rad'us Rokeby, ar. (No. 12.) = Margaret, filia et heres Denbye de Yaforth.

Thomas Rokebye, ar. (No. 13.) = Filia, Constable de Clyff, Sergeant at Law.

Thomas Rokeby de Hotham.	=	Caterina, filia Leigh de Adlington, in Cheshire.	Xpoferus Rokeby, ar. (No. 14.)	=	Filia Roger Lasselles.	Rad'us Rokeby, Master of the Requeste, neuer married.
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William Rokeby de Hotham, filius et heres Thomæ.	=	Dorothea, filia William Rokeby* de Skyers Hall, ar.
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William Rokeby de Hotham, et Skyers by purchase from Co. Darcey.	=	Francisca, filia 1 ^a de William Hick de Gainsburgh, militis.
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Alexander Rokeby, filius et heres Willi'mi Rokeby de Skyers.	=	Margareta filia 4 ^a Johannis Coke de Holkham, com. Norfolk, ar.
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With whom in this line it concludes.

* From my Pedigree it appears that this William Rokeby was the son and heir of "Ralph Rokeby de Skyers, ar. Sargeant at Law," who was the only brother of Thomas Rokeby (No. 13.) and who is the first Rokeby that I can find as "de Skyers."

The MS. which accompanies this Pedigree is a narrow scroll, between three and four yards in length, addressed "To my Right Hon^{ble} Col- lonell Sr Thomas Rokeby, Knight, in the words of his learned Cozen Ralph Rokeby*, Esquire," and pretends to be "A Copie of the Book of your origi- nall drawne from that which was writ- ten by your great unele Ra. Rokebie, of Lincoln's Inn, directed to his three nephews, Tho. Will. and Ralph Roke- by, written by mee Thomas Hen- shaw, Esq. Capt. in your regiment, in the service of his most Christian Matie Lewis the 13 King of France and Nauarre: at our Garrison of Ami- ens, Jan. 26, 1650." It is evidently a Copy of that from which Sir Walter extracted his anecdotes relating to "Parson Blackwood and Sir Willyam Walleis," and "the fellow swine and bragging fryar†;" but Sir Walter hardly concludes the sentence respect- ing the latter, for after "on which a jargon was made" where he ends, follows, "*which for brevity's sake I omit*," which said love of brevity has unfortunately deprived us of every thing in the shape of a genuine copy of a very humorous song. However, the writer proceeds to say concerning it: "This song I tell you old-Will. Lu- ther Sr Edmund Mantrever's man, held so rare a record that he would not teach it to his sonne for feare his skill in antiquity should thereby be blem- ished," from which it would appear that antiquaries thought not lightly of themselves even in those days; but I must proceed with one short extract more, as it may assist us in ascertain- ing within something like a century, the time when the writer of this ac- count lived, which Sir Walter says "is uncertain." "Of this jargon I have seen (in an ancient written hand *before the prints were known*) a com- ent of some paraphrasing fryar of Newbo- rough (as I guesse) for yr Cozen Sr Will. Bellousis owner thereof gave it mee, concluding that the gude father fryar was feloniously troubled and bitten with the sow."

* This was no doubt the Ralph Rokeby "Master of the Requeste, neuer married," and his three nephews were with as little question Thomas (No. 16.) the grandson of his brother Christopher, and William and Ralph, the two grandsons of his other brother Thomas de Hotham.

† Vide note to Rokeby.

And now, Mr. Editor, having al- ready I fear occupied to much of your valuable space, I must conclude, being first permitted to say that though this MS. and its companion, the Pedigree are treated with profound respect by myself; yet if this should meet the eye of Sir Walter Scott, and the posses- sion of them would afford him the slightest pleasure, they are entirely at his service; as the satisfaction of know- ing them to be in the hands of so highly gifted and deservedly celebrated an antiquary would much more than compensate for the loss of the grati- fication I now feel in being enabled to call myself their proprietor. G. S.

Mr. URBAN,

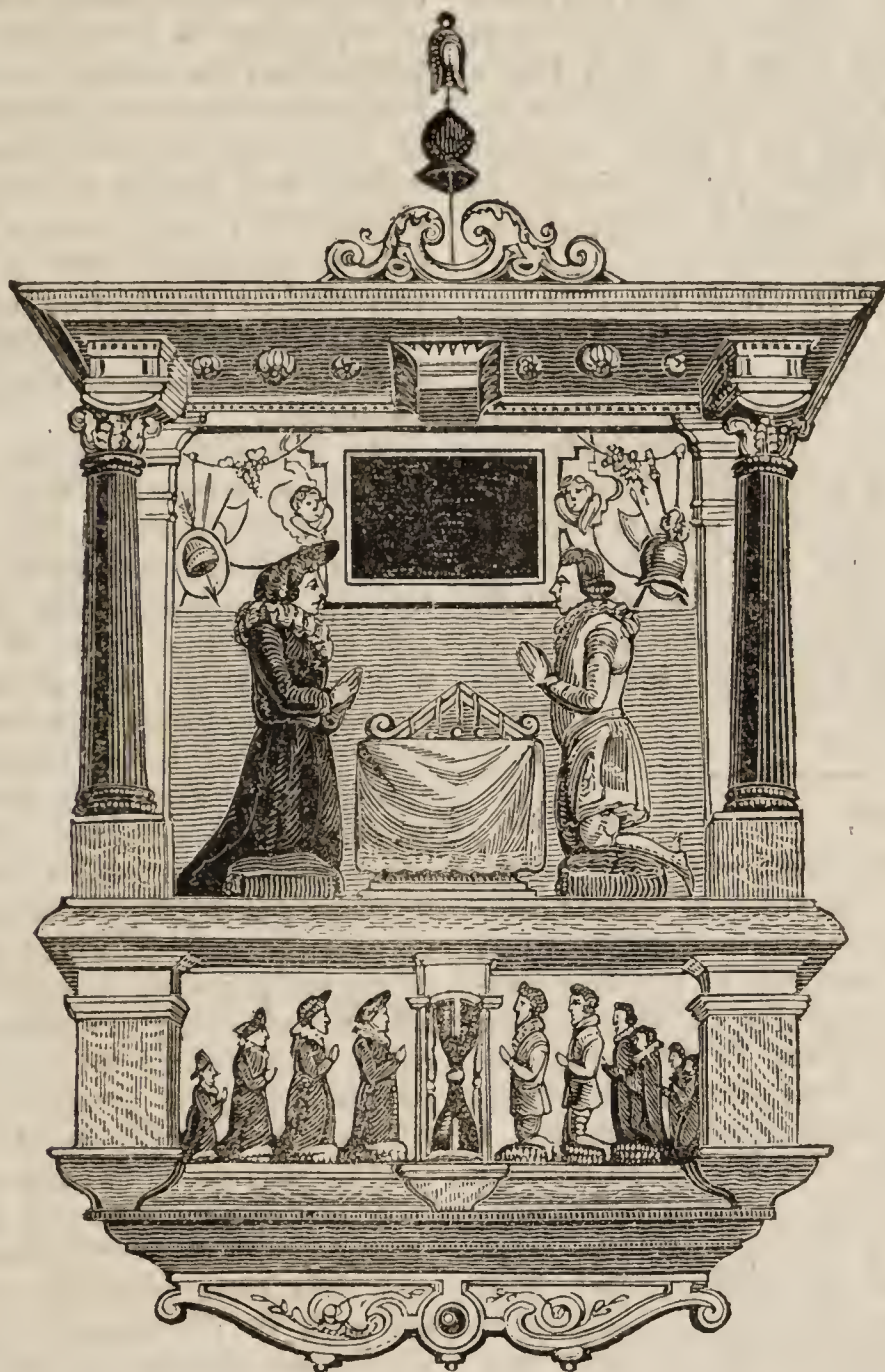
Sept. 7.

YOUR Correspondent, "G. A." (part i. p. 605, Suppl.) surely much underrates our noble Metropo- polis. "Take away St. Paul's and Waterloo Bridge" (for Westminster Abbey though *added*, seems to have been almost forgot), "what is there in London to brag of?" Is the fine Bridge of Westminster an insignifi- cant structure? Has he never viewed it from the [Arch-]Bishop's Walk, at Lambeth? from which spot the agree- able symmetry and moderate expan- sion of its semicircular arches are far more pleasing to the eye than the wide elliptical ones of Waterloo.

With respect to the "great lot of houses collected together without taste, magnificence, or splendour," I should have supposed that Regent-street, Port- land-place, some of our squares, and, I might add, the great improvements on the site of Moorfields, might not have been included in his severe censure. Let me, however, acknowledge that I cordially join in your Correspondent's remark that Government has never been impressed by the repeated obser- vations on this subject in your "va- luable record," of which we have a glaring proof from the Bridge he so justly admires. I advert to Somerset- place, (an ornament to the capital that "G. A." omits noticing) which to this hour remains in an unfinished state, though Sir Thomas Baring, on 40,000*l.* being voted for the British Museum, thought it would have been better employed in finishing that edi- fice; and Mr. Croker said that the East wing would afford three galle- ries 400 feet long, and 60 wide.

As

G. W. L.



IN opening the ground for materials to repair roads on the highest part of the Hamlet or Lordship of Spittlegate, next Harlaxton, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, last winter, a dry cave was discovered hewn out of the white stone rock, wherein was found a quantity of wheat and barley, as black as ink, mixed apparently with burnt ashes.

ashes. In the same place lay a pair of antient stone querns. The bottom stone, 13 inches diameter, contained a hole in the middle $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide for a spindle; the upper stone something like a sugar-loaf, with a hole in the centre for the spindle, and another in the side for a shaft to turn the stone round with one hand, whilst corn was dropped down with the other like a hopper; the flour supposed to be received in a cloth on a table. Several instances of these querns, found in Yorkshire, are noticed in Hargrave's "History of Knaresborough," p. 139; but where and by whom this cave was in use, it is much more difficult to determine. There is no appearance of foundations or earthworks any where near the place. Before the inclosure, this spot was woody and thorny, part of the common cow pasture; and a remarkably high dry situation, commanding a very extensive prospect all round, a mile or more from any town, and fitting for a store and hiding-place for plunderers. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

AT an early period of my life, when I began the study of moral philosophy, and grew very metaphysical, as I conceived, and was in my own estimation quite capable of determining the grand questions of the origin of evil, and the derivation of all effects from their most recondite causes, I used to indulge my leisure in settling the motives of the actions of my friends;—I developed their dispositions from their external demeanour, and held fast the legal principle of judging of the hidden motive by the overt act. But I had not always discretion enough to conceal my opinion, and having two or three very narrow escapes from the *ultima ratio* of offended gentlemen, and the rude shock of John Bull and his family, the doctrine seemed to grow very unpopular, and I judged it most prudent to withdraw from this part of my pursuits: and I am free to confess that my subsequent years have passed over with considerably less difficulty, than they did under the influence of my philosophical penetration. I have, however, very lately fallen into company with a gentleman of about half my own age, and much more leisure, without so much experience, who is far advanced beyond the vanity of

seeking applause, but not yet arrived at the happy calm of a Sexagenarian, who can weigh all that passes in a more equal balance. He has taken up the science of *motive-mongering*, and assured me with perfect confidence that he had discovered the grand secret of developing every character, and of reviewing as a regiment marching before him in ordinary time, all the internal system of mind and intention of every one of his friends. Being myself well aware of the difficulties which I had undergone, it became my duty to check his career, which was very rapidly conducting him into all the labyrinths of phrenology, and was about to place him on the precipice of dishonour!

As I one day accompanied him to my house, where he was engaged to meet an intelligent party, who would have seen and esteemed his merit and talents, he stopped short in the street, and asserted that he knew the reason of my invitation; and as he said this, after a pause, I demanded what it was, supposing that I had incautiously disclosed it. "You want me," said he in reply, "to entertain your friends, because you can't do it yourself." I forebore the insult, and assured him it was purely to give him an opportunity of conversing with and shewing himself to advantage to some scientific men. He desired to be excused. I pressed him; he persisted; and I let him go, whispering as we separated, that he was afraid of their scrutiny.

A few days afterwards I saw him walking with one of these very friends, and they were attracted by a venerable man in the wane of years, who gave them a silent look of solicitation, which they could not mistake; his companion, prompted by a momentary benevolence, gave him something worth his acceptance, which the old man acknowledged with fervency and gratitude. "You would not have done that alone," said our philosopher; "you purchased his praises, that I might hear them, and because you saw our friend passing by." He protested that he had not thought for a moment. "Yes, yes," said the Motive-monger, "self was the Deity of your service, and the old beggar the happy instrument of your devotion!"

Soon after this, my son, after a long and tried attachment, was preparing to marry a young lady of suitable connection,

nection, fortune, and qualifications for happiness. Just as the articles were signed, and the preparatory steps arranged, our wily philosopher accosted him with his usual freedom, "Well, Tom, I hear you are soon to marry,—you think you are attached to the lady, but you are mistaken, for you dare not confess to yourself that you hate her."—My son was irritated, and prepared to shew his anger, when the philosopher retreated a few steps, and said, "You are going to marry her connections, and she is the helpless victim!" My son drove him to the wall, and he came to me to complain!—Poor ignorant man! said I, you have mistaken your talent,—you imagine yourself another Rochefoucault, and that you may speak with impunity; if your judgment was matured, you would learn that silence is the first symptom of prudence and skill; and that if you were in the palace of Truth, she would best shew you the merit of benevolence and conciliation.

This system of motives has been lately not a little encouraged in its cynical progress by the introduction of Phrenology, a science which I have been told Dr. Gall, the first founder of it, wholly relinquished, from a very obvious discovery that he could not reduce it to fixed principles. Dr. Spurzheim, his pupil, with bolder zeal and more ardent practice, has been lecturing to astonished parties, and shewing them by the bumps and shallows of their skulls, that their whole merit and demerit cannot be hid, at least from his view, and especially if they happen to be bald.—Thus the science of Motives has become an easy study; and as soon as an enemy wishes to discover the inducement of any action or sentiment, of any insult or complacency, he is now referred to the great collection of marked skulls and models in the possession of Mr. De'Ville, where he soon discovers, or thinks he discovers, the latent cause. One says, if he has an elevation in the *os frontis*, so has my friend, then he means well, for that is the seat of benevolence; or, his admiration of my daughter, or peradventure my wife, was base, for he has a protuberant occiput, and that is the seat of the bad passions! or he cannot have much devotion, though he talks well on theology, for I perceived a great shallow

GENT. MAG. September, 1825.

across the sutures. Another gentleman with very anxious enquiry was seen looking for all the skulls which had either an elevation or a hollow beyond those sutures. Now this young man of fashion having received a challenge for the next morning, was desirous of previously knowing whether himself or his antagonist had the most, or any, courage; and I observed him look very grave, when he found a bust most resembling the latter, which discovered a greater elevation in the upper part of the scalp than on his own!

It is very remarkable, whatever may be said by the Celebes, that female skulls have very scarcely a protuberant occiput, from which I should be led to conclude, as a liberal phrenologist would assert, that the ladies are free from all bad passions;—but I shall forbear to develope their motives, lest I get into bad bread at home. All this shows that philosophers are not always mistaken, though they may be run away with by visionary schemes.

My friend the Motive-monger was deeply interested in the system, and pursued it with his accustomed ardour. He never examined his head so much in the glass; his very arms and fingers ached with continually feeling different parts of his bald pate; he challenged himself with vices he never had practised; he gave himself credit for virtues he had never exercised; he thought at one time that he could have gained the battle of Waterloo, and at another, that he was fit for the see of either York or Canterbury. One day I found him desponding over a skeleton,—expecting to be hanged for murder or forgery; and at another, aspiring to be Lord Chancellor of England. His unrelaxed ardour at length gave way, and he fell into a stupor of mind, which gave evidence of ungovernable perplexities that threatened insanity or idiotcy. Instead of his customary urbanity and agreeable conversation on almost all literary topics, he sat with fixed eyes comparing the foreheads, chins, and noses of the company; and when the news was conveyed to him that the Catholic Emancipation Bill was thrown out by a large majority in the Upper House, instead of expressing applause or concern, he inquired what was the shape of Lord Liverpool's forehead!

What I have seen of the world is
suffi-

sufficient to assure me that neither motives, nor skulls, nor the brains contained in them, are to be bound hand and foot to any fixed and certain rules; they are made to find their own way in the world by the most prudent judgment which they can form, and it is not by comparison of skull with skull, its breadth or its thickness, that the true character of the man within it can be discovered. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Aug. 30.

YOUR Correspondent Col. Macdonald has pointed out an apparent incongruity in the 16th verse of the first chapter of Genesis, which he is desirous to rectify by an hypothesis that the *fixed stars* were created many ages before the solar system, of which the earth forms a part; and that the words "he made the STARS also," allude only to the planets and the comets revolving round the sun; and which he supposes to have been created, together with the earth, at the period adverted to by Moses, in the first chapter of Genesis. Before I offer any observations on this point, Mr. Macdonald must be aware that a still greater incongruity exists with regard to the creation of the sun itself, which, according to the Mosaic account, did not take place till the fourth day, although "the evening and the morning" are stated to have formed component parts of the first, second, and third days. With respect to his hypothesis, that the STARS also are to be considered as the *planetary* bodies only, we must be governed by the sense in which the word "stars" was taken, at the time when Moses wrote his History of the Creation. The first mention of "STARS" will be found in the 5th verse of the 15th chapter of Genesis, when the promise of a numerous progeny was made to Abraham—"and he brought him forth abroad, and said, Look now toward Heaven, and tell the STARS, if thou be able to number them; and He said to him, so shall thy seed be." This is also repeated in the 17th verse of the 22d chapter of Genesis—"I will multiply thy seed as the STARS of the heaven, and as the sand upon the sea shore." It is here very evident that the whole firmament of STARS was alluded to; and the probability therefore is, that the words "he made the STARS also," have a reference to the fixed stars generally, and not merely to

the planets forming a part of our solar system. The idea entertained by your Correspondent, that the fixed stars were created many ages *prior* to the globe we inhabit, does not seem to be corroborated by Moses; since in the first verse of the 5th chapter of Genesis, he says—"In the *beginning* God created the *heaven* and the *earth*;" by which we naturally understand that they were called at the *same time* into existence; but whether this period may be justly considered as at the distance of 6000 years only, when Colonel Macdonald supposes the solar system to have been created; or "in the beginning of time," when that gentleman imagines the fixed stars were allotted their places in the great Canopy of Heaven, must be left to wiser heads than mine to determine. My sole object in the present communication is merely to consider, and I hope *impartially*, whether an hypothesis, founded (no doubt) on very proper motives, is, or is not founded in truth. The enlarged views of your Correspondent, respecting the boundless magnificence and grandeur of the UNIVERSE, reflect the greatest credit on his understanding, and naturally lead us to the contemplation of the CREATOR himself, and to ejaculate with Milton,

— "These are thy glorious works,
parent of good,
Almighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair! THYSELF how wondrous
then!
Unspeakable! who sit'st above the Heavens,
To us *invisible*!"

Yours, &c.

E. T. PILGRIM.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

WHEN a knight, armed to appearance in panoply of proof, enters the lists, and throws down his gauntlet as a challenge to all comers, it is no wonder if those who are not so well provided with weapons, nor so well skilled in the use of them, shrink back from the encounter. Thus did I, on reading the letter of J. S. H. in your last Supplement, allow my discretion to overcome my valour, and decline contending with him on the pronunciation of the word *heard*. But since *B. whose paper appears in p. 104, and who is not quite so formidable an antagonist as the champion on whose side he has ranged himself, chooses to engage in the contest, I have no hesitation in adventuring to break a lance with *him*, in honour of the

the *danſel* Orthoëpy, truſting that ſome one, more equally matched with the firſt challenger, may afterwards prove the inefficacy of his cumbrous armour in the defence of a bad cauſe.

To begin with *B. He quotes Dr. Johnson in ſupport of the opinions of J. S. H. Now it is admitted on all hands that Johnson, great as he was, had his peculiarities; and we have the authority of his very partial biographer, Boswell, for aſſerting that one of theſe was his obſtinacy in ſupporting theories or opinions which he had previously taken up, frequently upon very ſlight and inſufficient grounds. He firſt made up his mind upon a given ſubject; and then, if his opinion was untenable, amused himſelf, and exerciſed his ingenuity, by adducing arguments in its defence.

Of the word now under conſideration the Doctor remarks, that to pronounce it *herd* would form a ſingle exception to the ſound of *ear* in the Engliſh language. This is a miſtake. The letters *ear*, when combined, have four diſtinct ſounds. The firſt, which may be called their proper ſound, as being that which moſt frequently occurs, and analogous to the ſound of *ea* united with other conſonants, is ſimilar in effect to *eer*, as in *ear*, *hear*, *fear*, *rear*, &c. The ſecond ſound reſembles that of *air*, as in *bear*, *ſwear*, *pear*, &c. The third reſembles that of *ar*, as in *heart*; and the fourth, that of *ur*, as in *chearful*, *fearful*; to which we may add that the late John Philip Kemble, who, notwithſtanding the peculiarity of ſome of his canons, muſt be claſſed among the moſt perfect maſters of his native language, uſed to adopt *burd* as the pronunciation of *beard*. If it be objected, in ſpite of the authority of Walker, that the pronunciation of *chearful* and *fearful* ſhould not be ſuch as I have here given, and that

Kemble's peculiarities are no authority at all, I truſt that the other examples, which I doubt not are of greater antiquity than Johnson, are ſufficient to prove that his dogma on this point is not implicitly to be received. It is worth while to obſerve, that, in a note on the identical paſſage in Boswell's Life of Johnson quoted by *B. (ſee 8vo edition, 1804, vol. III. p. 215,) Mr. Malone remarks that this word, in the age of Elizabeth, was “frequently written, as doubtleſs it was pronounced, *hard*.” This mode is ſtill to be met with among the natives of Scotland.

Having proceeded thus far in my endeavour to ſtate the merits of this queſtion, I will venture, although not ſo well acquainted with the Father of Engliſh Poëſy as your Correſpondent J. S. H., to examine the arguments which he brings forward on his ſide.

He ſays that the verb *to hear* is regular*. We have the authority of Murray, and other grammarians, for aſſerting that it is *not*. We cannot, therefore, with certainty derive the pronunciation of the imperfect tenſe and participle from that of the preſent.

Such is the genius of the Engliſh language, that the mode of writing a word affords but ſlight proof of the manner of pronouncing it. This will be evident from a conſideration of what has been ſaid on the different ſounds of *ear*. Yet to the orthography of *hered* and *heered* J. S. H. refers as his ſtrongest argument. In Chaucer we find *herte* written for *heart*. Yet J. S. H. I preſume, will not inſiſt that the modern pronunciation of the word ſhould be *heert*. On the contrary, as it often rhymes with *ſmerte* (ſmart), we ſhould infer that the modern ſound is correct. To what, then, would this lead us? *Herte* is now become *heart*, and pronounced *hart*.

* In this reſpect the Engliſh language ſeems to have undergone many changes. Verbs which were formerly conſidered regular are no longer ſo; and, on the other hand, irregular verbs have loſt their irregularities. I will quote from Chaucer, as I conceive J. S. H. cannot reſuſe to admit the authority to which he himſelf refers. In the very outſet of the “*Canterbury Tales*” we have inſtances of both kinds:

“Of fuſtian he wered (wore) a gipon.”

“Curteis he was, lowly, and ſerviſable,

And carf (carved) before his fader at the table.”

Even in our own days innovations, or, if you will, corruptions of this kind, are creeping in. Thus it has become common to make the verb *to light* (accendere) irregular. I *light*, I *lit*, I have *li*. The verb *to lean* (incumbere) appears in many modern works ſimilarly corrupted. I *lean*, I *leant*, I have *leant*, which thus becomes confounded with I *lent*, &c.

From

From analogy, *hered*, which is converted into *heard*, should follow the pronunciation mentioned by Malone—*hard*.

Any argument dependent upon rhyme cannot be considered as conclusive. Poets in all periods, since rhyme became an appendage of English verse, have taken licences in this respect. Chaucer himself, from whom all J. S. H.'s examples are taken, abound with such.

"Embrouded was he, as it were a mede¹
Alle ful of freshe floures, white and rede²."

"And ran unto London, unto Seint Poule's,
To seken him a chanterie for soules."

"A wert, and thereon stode a tuft of heres³
Rede as the bristles of a sowe's eres⁴."

I willingly admit that, in calling these rhymes irregular, I do so with reference to the present pronunciation of the words; and I confess I do not see any proof that can be brought forward to decide whether, in the time of Chaucer, the words *mede*, *rede*, were perfectly consonant, or dissimilar as at present. The same may be said of *heard*, and any of the rhymes to it which J. S. H. produces.

All that I contend for is that, as language in the lapse of time undergoes various changes, it is absurd to require, upon grounds by no means clear, that the alleged ancient pronunciation of one word should be retained, while no objection is raised to the innovations which have taken place in the sound of others of analogous orthography. To carry an argument to its full extent often shews its absurdity. Let us apply this test to the rhymes of J. S. H. The following lines, which I remember to have heard chaunted by a village hoyden some years ago, when rustics were not addicted to the study of mathematics, are certes not from the pen of a superior poet, and are probably not generally known to your refined readers; but as they suit my purpose I shall not apologise for their introduction.

What care I how black I be?
Twenty pounds will marry me.
If twenty won't, forty shall,
Is'nt Bet a bouncing girl?

It is certain that among uneducated persons *girl* is pronounced *gal*—a fact of which Geoffrey Crayon takes notice (*vide The Stage Coach*.) But I doubt not J. S. H. would be infinitely horri-

fied if any one were to maintain the correctness of that pronunciation on the authority of the above quoted rhyme.

But admitting that *rhyme* is of supreme authority in determining the pronunciation of words, J. S. H.'s logic is erroneous. He produces a couplet in which *heard* is made to correspond with *sweard* (sword) and then another in which *sweard* answers to *beard*. Therefore, says he, *heard* and *beard* have similar sounds. But what proof have we that the ancient and modern pronunciation of *beard* are identical? I think it perfectly possible that the case is not so. *Sword*, in some parts of the country, more particularly in Scotland, is pronounced *swurd* or *swerd*, full power being given to the *w*. *Beard* therefore to rhyme with it must follow the mode of *Kemble* formerly alluded to; and if so J. S. H.'s syllogism falls to the ground.

But in truth the matter is not worth an argument. It is undoubtedly custom. *Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.*

The pronunciation *heerd*, for which your Correspondent contends, is I think never met with in the present day, except in the mouths of natives of the northern counties, or of such as have associated much with them. It is in short regarded as a provincialism; and so long as the usage of well-educated persons points to *herd*, that must be regarded as the correct pronunciation of the word in question.

Having mentioned *Kemble* as an authority, I am aware that I have exposed myself to be twitted for quoting one who was so eccentric in his pronunciation as to give to *aches* the sound of *aitches*. This fanciful pronunciation, as is well known, has called forth the jeers of wits and witlings without number since it was first hazarded. The only defence of it with which I am acquainted is grounded upon the necessities of the line in which the word occurs,

—"I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with aches; make thee
roar

That beasts shall tremble at thy din."

TEMPEST, Act 1. Scene 2.

but, as Lord Byron observes (see *Medwin's Conversations*) is at variance with its correct etymology. It may, however, be remarked, that Butler, in his

¹ mead. ² red. ³ hairs. ⁴ ears.

his *Hudibras*, introduced *aches* as a rhyme to *catches*; and it can hardly be imagined that he, however small the restraint which he usually places upon his Pegasus, would have ventured upon so extravagant a neglect of consonance, had there not been in his day some authority or other for the pronunciation which he seems to have adopted.

Yours, &c.

W. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Sept. 6.*

ON reading your last Supplement, p. 579, I felt much surprised at the remarks on the subject of poetry, from your Taunton correspondent T. In the first place T. ascribes the origin of poetry to the "ancient Hebrew," and to its being "so exactly calculated for that fine and poetical language." Hebrew poems are certainly the finest as well as the earliest in existence; but this is a very different thing from Hebrew's giving birth to poetry. The original cause of poetry is much more remote. It is to be found in the very nature of man. Constituted as he every where is, whether the language he speaks be a poetical one or not, he will occasionally, in every region of the earth, break forth into poetical effusions. Poetry is universally *the natural language of intense feeling*, whether that feeling be Hebrew or English, Italian or Indian, Spanish or African. This, and not the structure of the language, was the cause of its "becoming the medium of prophecy and religious instruction."

Here we see the reason why a plentiful crop of poets depends in a great measure upon external causes; upon national institutions that restrain or give the rein to nature, upon climate, upon local situation, or other similar causes, suited to excite or deaden feeling, to raise or lull asleep sentiment or fancy. For instance, the fine tract of Asia Minor, how plentifully did it produce great men of every sort? and how was it that it did so? "The purity and benignity of the air, the varieties of the fruits and fields, the beauty and number of the rivers, and the constant gales from the happy isles of the Western Sea, all conspire to bring its productions of every kind to the highest perfection; they inspire that mildness of temper and flow of fancy, which favour the most extensive views, and give the finest conceptions of nature and truth. Good sense is indeed said to be the pro-

duct of every country, but the richest growths and fairest shoots of it, spring like other plants, from the 'happiest exposition and most friendly soil.'" "In the early times of liberty," accordingly, "the first and greatest number of philosophers, historians, and poets, were natives of the Asiatic coast, and adjacent islands. And after an interval of slavery, when the influences of the Roman freedom and of their mild government had reached that happy country, it repaid them with men of virtue and learning in such numbers as to fill their schools and the houses of the great; to be companions for their princes, and to leave some noble monuments for posterity." (Life of Homer.) To mention but a few, Homer and Hesiod, Archilochus and Tyrtaeus, Sappho and Alcæus, Simonides and Phocylides, were natives of this happy region. Surely this is quite sufficient to establish our proposition. Nature and Poetry are found in perfection together; and where every thing contributes to warm the heart and kindle the feelings, there is heard the voice of melody in its greatest sweetness.

How ridiculous is it then to ascribe the universality of poetry to the dispersion of "the Jews over most of the Countries of the earth?" Positively, Mr. Urban, when I had read thus far T.'s letter, I little expected to find him a scholar as well as a critic. Wide as the dispersion of the Jews has been, there have been poets in nations that had never heard of the name of Jew, and had never had any intercourse with civilized nations.

I confess myself in the next place at a loss to comprehend what T. means by saying that few modern pieces of poetry meet the applause of the public, except they be in a style that differs not materially from that of the ancients. It must indeed happen that men of a liberal education often in their writings refer to things they have met with in by-gone days, and even sometimes, imperceptibly perhaps, introduce in them the beauties of the ancient writers. But I take it that Scott, Byron, Moore, Crabbe, with the majority of our popular bards, would be rather surprised to be taken for servile imitators of the style of the classic authors, except in those cases where they have avowed themselves to be so. But T. tells us "few but imitators of the classics enjoy

at present the honours of the greatest poets of Britain." I, for one, as a lover of curiosities, should feel much indebted to T.'s kindness for a few instances in proof of his assertion. We surely have nothing to do now-a-days with Dryden, Pope, and Gray, when discoursing of the present state of English poetry.

He next wonders how it is that poetry has not kept pace with other arts and sciences, and "remains unimproved, unaltered, and even unequalled by the moderns." For the sake of argument let us grant this to be the case. T. seems to consider poetry as one of those arts or sciences (which he pleases) that may by repeated labour and application be fagged up to perfection. But here he is mistaken. Poetry is a *natural* talent. It is never *acquired* to any degree of excellence. "Poeta nascitur non fit," is a very old observation. Innumerable instances may be adduced to shew how little the cultivation of the mind *originates* the spirit of poetry. And in some how little it *improves* it. A first-rate poem is never to be expected till the world is blessed with a first-rate naturally poetical genius. And when he is given, it is not as T. supposes "*patronage and support*," that will set him a writing, nor is it the want of these that will keep him from it. Our own Milton is an example of this. Perhaps T. never heard how little he obtained for his divine poem. Milton's name by the way reminds me, that the reason why the ancient poets have never been surpassed is, that "the power of nature could no farther go," though indeed T. says "there is ample room for improvement." And likewise he may be brought forward as an example of the complete failure of labour to make a poet. Where Milton gives himself up to nature and original feeling, there he is unequalled. Where he labours to shew his *acquired forces*, there he is almost laughable.

To return. T. re-echoes this oft repeated strain that there is a want of patronage of merit. He owns indeed that the idea is "hackneyed." It may, I fancy, to go a step further, be said now-a-days to be unfounded. However we may fall short of the ancients in other matters, in this we are with rapid strides following them, namely, the encouragement given to merit in every department of the Arts and Sciences.

The complaint, however, probably will never cease to be made. It is indeed almost constitutional in poets. "Nunc hederæ sine honore jacent," and also, Heu miseram sortem, durumque a sidere vitam,

Quam dat doctiloquis vatibus ipse Deus! were laments of a poet even of the Augustan age.

With regard to T.'s quotation from Horace, Ep. I. 1. 109, I have to observe, that I never before knew that "dives" in this place meant the sage's being wealthy in worldly riches, "*dives pictæ vestis et auri*," (Et. Lat. Gram.) I have been accustomed to take it to signify his possessing, what truly is the best of wealth, such satisfaction in abundant stores of mind that he looks with neglect on external riches.

Yours, &c.

P.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake House, near Amesbury, Wilts, Sept. 13.*

ON an attentive consideration to the subject of the Letter of J. D. (p. 103), I cannot but arrive at the conclusion, that England was not (in the modern acceptation of the word) *conquered* by William I. It is true he obtained a decisive victory over the forces of his rival Harold, who was slain at the close of the engagement; yet he gained this victory with great numerical loss; it was fought at an angle of the kingdom, against forces hastily drawn together, whilst the strength of the most distant parts of the realm was still unimpaired; and he manifested his sense of his great insecurity by the caution with which he pursued his subsequent measures. Had Harold survived, flushed as he must have felt with his recent success against the Norwegians, and entrenched as he was in the love and affection of his subjects, we may well presume that the issue of this important contest would have been in his favour. William, however, was more indebted to a concatenation of fortunate circumstances which assisted him to reach the throne to which he aspired, than to his own exertions. In addition to this union of causes, which operated powerfully, and against all reasonable expectation, in the aid of his wishes; we must recollect also, that he invaded England under the pretence, and perhaps the semblance of right, that he claimed the throne, *hereditario jure*, and

and under the alleged will of Edward the Confessor, with the accompanied assertion, that Harold had by oath to him personally renounced *his* claims. Whether the Confessor really did make a will in favour of his illegitimate relative William, is doubted by historians; the presumption is, that he did not, as it was never produced, which would probably have been eagerly done, if it had existence: he may, however, have been orally named by him as his successor. The death of Edward took place during the extreme youth of Edgar Atheling, his great nephew and rightful heir; but the people set him aside, and, under the influence of the power and abilities of Harold, elected him as their King, although possessing no hereditary right to the throne.

In this situation of affairs the Duke of Normandy appealed to the Pope, who, flattered by the reference made to him, decided in favour of his claim, and sanctioned his subsequent invasion. The accidental death of Harold impressed the minds of the English, superstitious as they were in those early ages, that the designs of his rival was favoured by Divine Providence, and they were the more reluctant to uphold a vigorous opposition. William, pursuing a wily policy, approached London, and by his conduct intimated his intention of besieging it, justly concluding that the possession of the capital, whether by siege or voluntary surrender, would be followed by the submission of the whole kingdom. The cautious fear by which he was actuated, was balanced by a similar cautions and prudent timidity in the opposite party. The result was, that the Citizens of London, unsanctioned by the State, proffered him the Crown, which he accepted as a gift, and the example of the Metropolis was followed by a general and silent submission. The Coronation of William took place shortly afterwards; and, so far from taking on himself, as a victor, to dispense with the accustomed oaths, or, on the other hand, binding himself to govern his newly-organized possessions by the laws of his own country, he confirmed the laws then in existence, the code of Edward the Confessor. It is very true we call him, by way of contra-distinction, William the Conqueror, and for ages he has borne that appellation; but he never so denomi-

nated himself, nor was he so called until after his death. In his charters and records he styled himself "*Willielmus, Rex Anglorum,*" &c. and sometimes "*Willielmus, Cognomento Bastardus, Rex Anglorum,*" &c. In fact, it may be most strongly doubted whether this title was given him in the modern acceptation of it; the word Conqueror is in reality derived from the Latin verb *conquiro*, and primarily signified one who came into possession by contract or gift. Thus Sir Henry Spelman, in his Glossary, expressly says, "*Willielmus Primus, Conquestor, quid Angliam conquisivit, non quod subegit.*" And Harold, the predecessor of William, who came to the throne by *the choice* of the people, was yet denominated "Conqueror" by an ancient author, "*Heraldus, strenuus Dux, Conquestor Angliæ.*"

For the further satisfaction of your Correspondent, J. D. I beg leave to refer him to a scarce work on this very subject, which is attributed, and I think duly so, to the illustrious Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke. It is a small, 8vo of 164 pages, marked with Roman numerals, and is dated "London, printed by John Darby, 1682." It is adorned with a curious frontispiece; in the distance is depicted the battle between the English and Normans, and the death of Harold; in the foreground is represented the Coronation of William. He is seated on a chair surmounted on two steps; the Archbishop of York is in the act of placing the Crown on his head, while the Bishop of Constance tenders to him the Coronation Oath, and he at the same instant is receiving the code of King Edward's laws from the hands of Britannia, surmounted on a still higher seat. You will permit me, Mr. Urban, to quote the title-page, and then the conclusion, to which, after a laboured research and discussion, the author arrives. The title-page runs thus: "*Argumentum Anti-Normannieum; or an Argument proving from ancient Histories and Records, that William, Duke of Normandy, made no absolute Conquest of England by the Sword in the sense of our modern Writers, being an Answer to these four Questions, viz. 1. Whether William the First made an absolute conquest of this nation at his first entrance; 2. Whether he cancelled and abolished all the Confessor's Laws; 3. Whether he*"

he divided all our estates and fortunes between himself and nobles ; 4. Whether it be not a grand error to affirm that there were no Englishmen in the Common Council of the whole kingdom."—The conclusion to which he arrives respectively as to these questions are these, that—

"1. William the First, vulgarly called William the Conqueror, did not get the Imperial Crown of England by the sword, nor made an absolute Conquest of the nation at his first entrance. 2. Nor that he abolished all the English Laws, or changed the whole frame and constitution of the Saxon Government ; but, 3. That the English had still estates and fortunes continued to them ; and that it was a great mistake in any to affirm, that the King and his Normans divided and shared them all among them ; as likewise, 4. In the fourth place, it has been a grand error to assert that there were no Englishmen in the Common Council of the whole kingdom in the reign of William the Conqueror."

To the foregoing conclusions I cannot but cordially assent ; and I think there is no doubt but that William gained the throne, not from absolute conquest, but by *mutual compact*, arising from *mutual fear*. On the part of the English, they had set Edgar Atheling, the rightful heir, aside, on account of his youth and slender mental abilities. Harold himself, although elected by them, had no hereditary right. This circumstance, united with their flight into Ireland, precluded them from turning their attention to his sons. The invader, although illegitimate, was yet connected by relationship to the Confessor ; and a want of unanimity pervaded their domestic councils, as the Clergy, who bore a great sway, were in favour of the Duke of Normandy, he having received the sanction of the Pope to his invasion. On the other hand, William, by the proffer of the Crown, must have felt pleased at the probably unexpected and easy success after only one battle, and prudently resolved to accept the conditions of the English, rather than to continue a contest uncertain in its issue, and calamitous in its failure.

The authenticity of the anecdote referred to by your Correspondent, relative to the meeting between William and the Men of Kent, the latter having each a bough in his hand, has been strongly doubted by the best

historians. Indeed in his recorded history it is difficult to separate truth from error and purposed misrepresentation ; the more early writers penned their memorials under the influence of prejudice, they were usually descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, and were not disinclined to lower the character of William in the eyes of posterity, to attribute to him arbitrary actions, of which he was never guilty, and to give even to his good deeds the semblance of evil. In illustration of this remark, you will permit me, Sir, to revert to the origin of the New Forest, and the institution of the Curfew. It has been generally represented by historians, and as generally believed, that William, passionately fond of hunting, depopulated a whole district for the formation of the New Forest, having destroyed numerous churches, and dispossessed the inhabitants of their lands and houses. So far from this being the case, we have every reason to believe that the site of the New Forest was primevally a woody region, known under the appellation of *Ytene*, ever very thinly inhabited ; and that being first afforested by William, it then, by way of contradistinction alone, received the name of New Forest.—With regard to the Curfew, the assertion that at the sound of a certain bell in every district at eight o'clock in the evening, all the inhabitants were under the obligation of putting out their lights and of covering their fires. Intermixed as the inhabitants of both countries must have become, both as to residence and intercourse, the execution of this mandate must have been of general inconvenience. It is no where asserted that the order was restricted to the English. It was assuredly the interest and policy of William to produce an amalgamation of national manners and customs ; and it is hardly to be supposed that he would have hazarded a general insurrection against him by the institution of an arbitrary and useless measure levelled at the English, and at the same time oppressive to the Normans. The Curfew was in use on the Continent prior to the æra of William, and may have had its origin in religious influence. Many barbarous nations even now hail the rising of the Sun, and in like manner, by some expression of their feelings, deplore the departure of the light of Heaven ; and it seems to me that Gray thus elegantly

gantly alludes to this religious memorial:

“The Curfew tolls the knell of parting day.”

In the prevalence of superstition, the extinguishment of artificial light may have been superadded, from the supposition that it was irreligious to supply that light which the God of Nature had withdrawn. The etymology of the word *Curfew*, which is a corruption from *Couvre-feu*, proves it to be of Normanic origin; and I am strongly inclined to think that William introduced it as an usage incumbent on both Normans and English to observe, and that it was tortured by the subsequent Monkish historians into an arbitrary mandate, with the view of harassing the English, although they none of them assert that its practice was not of general injunction.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 17.
YOU have already recorded (Part i. p. 76) the discovery in Rochester Cathedral, of the Effigy of Bishop John de Shepey, who died in 1360. Splendid indeed must have been the monument to which the effigy and the disjointed fragments discovered with it belonged (though I entertain great doubts whether the last-mentioned are at all connected with the effigy). There is a finely preserved statue of Moses holding the tables of the law, on which are singularly enough inscribed the name of the law-giver himself—MOYSES. The remains of the group next this statue appear to have been formed for a holy family, containing reliefs of the Virgin, Joseph, St. Anne, and an angel crowning the former; the whole of this group is dreadfully mutilated. Some beautiful mouldings in frieze, &c. remain in high preservation, and the care taken of them reflects the highest credit on the Dean and Chapter. The tomb on which this effigy now lies, is of inferior workmanship, and differs in length from the effigy. The robes, mitre, and other habiliments of the prelate are superbly coloured, and afford a splendid specimen of the state of the fine arts in that magnificent æra, the 14th century. The discoveries at St. Stephen's Chapel are alone worthy to compete with it. The face is finely coloured; the close shaved beard a most correct

imitation of nature, supposing the effigy to be a likeness. The Prelate may be imagined to have been a man about forty, with a dark complexion, and handsome features. He held the see about eight years. In the aisle, North of the choir, there is a monument affixed in the wall, which separates it from the choir; it has a lofty single-arched canopy, in which may be seen the remains of foliage closely resembling the mouldings discovered; and though this monument has suffered very much from wilful dilapidations, still the remaining carvings are of the most elegant description. An angel on the wall at the back, in high relief, is nearly perfect, and from the uneven surface of the wall appears to have formed part of a group. The altar tomb has been broken; the present covering is quite rough and uneven. There is little doubt an effigy was once laid upon it. This tomb was pointed out to me by the verger, and I think there is great probability in his conjecture, that the effigy belonged to it.

The triple stalls in the South side of the altar have been assigned as a monument to this prelate. They are posterior, in point of date, by many years; and our increased knowledge will at this time inform us that they were never intended for a sepulchral monument. The fragments of sculpture now discovered probably formed the decoration of a splendid altar in some part of the Cathedral. The old and ugly oaken altar-screen is removed for ever, and with it a picture of two angels bearing their message to the shepherds on pieces of paper in their hands, the work, I believe, of Benjamin West. One of the angels appears to be of the masculine, the other of the feminine gender; an absurdity too common in angelic representations. It was worthy of the screen it decorated, and it will, I trust, in future occupy an humbler place. The wall which was concealed by the old altar, shows three pointed arches resting on clustered columns in relief attached to the wall, and sustaining a gallery even with the sill of the upper East window fronted with a parapet of pierced quatrefoils. In the intercolumniations are windows, and below each is a cross in a circle painted on the wall. The windows are re-glazed in plain glass, the design of

GENT. MAG. September, 1825.

of which is taken from the Mosaic pavement of an altar in St. William's Chapel. The removal of the old panneling in the choir allows the columns which support the groined roof and their carved corbels to be seen to perfection; on the walls of the choir, brought to light by removing the wainscot, are a series of painted niches, with columns and entablature, in the taste of the seventeenth century.

The spire, built in 1749, is taken down, and it is in contemplation to ease the tower on which it stood with Bath stone, and raise it twelve feet higher, with attached pinnales at the angles. I think the loss of the spire, poor as it was, will not be compensated by any additions of that description. The tower is not grand enough to stand alone as a decoration of a cathedral. As a pinnaled tower, it will be scarcely grander than a parish church; it could have been rendered an object of eminence only by the spire being rebuilt on a loftier and improved plan. From the appearance of height such an object always possesses, there can be little doubt but that the city would then possess an object far superior to the present tower, in the most improved state in which as a *tower* it can be placed.

I have mentioned the chief alterations in this Cathedral; the other repairs are merely substantial: when the whole is finished I may have again to address you.

E. I. C.

A more minute description of Bp. Shepey's figure has been furnished by "An Admirer of Ancient Effigies," who was present at the discovery.

The Bishop lies in a recumbent posture under an elliptical arch in the North wall of the choir, which wall divides the choir from St. William's Chapel. A large piece of the mitre had been broken off, and the nose, upper lip, and chin, greatly mutilated, evidently by a sword or other sharp instrument. An extremely beautiful band attached to, and part of the mitre, adorned with an imitation of precious stones, encircles the forehead. The head reposes on two superb cushions with tassels, the face painted of a flesh colour, the hair of the eye-brows distinctly marked, and the pupils of the eyes coloured. The hands of the Bishop, which had lost the fingers, are closed in the act of prayer, and the

feet (great part of which had been broken off) rested on two dogs, both damaged, the head of one being wanting. The external robe, called the *Dalmatica vestis*, or dalmatic, was decidedly of a pink colour, and represented as lined with some other colour which was scarcely visible; on the robe were figures of a diamond within a square, the collar being most beautifully ornamented. Underneath the dalmatic is the stola, but the elegantly figured and painted border at the bottom is only seen. Under the left arm is the staff of the crozier, the head of which was gone. Round it a napkin beautifully bordered was wrapped, and to this staff the curved part of the crozier was fastened by an iron or brass pin, as the hole appeared in which the pin was riveted; the mantle, adorned with jewels, hangs from the left wrist. The following inscription is round the effigy:

"Hic jacet d'ns Joh'nes Cheppeie epi's
istius eccl'ie."

Two drawings were made by a person of the name of Harris, employed by Mr. Cottingham the architect, one of which represents the effigy as it was found, and the other as Mr. Cottingham supposed it to have been, with the features perfect, and the figure highly coloured. After this, Mr. Cottingham resolved on restoring the colours on the figure, in conformity with the latter drawing, which was accordingly done.

The top of the mitre, nearly all the fingers, the feet, and one of the dogs' heads, have been subsequently found, and joined to the effigy; the mitre is therefore now complete. The painted beard is also an addition, as it was not there when first discovered. The dalmatic, instead of being a pink, is now of a dull scarlet, with a *green lining*, and the shoes are painted *yellow*.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

WITHIN the last few weeks a most important alteration has taken place in Westminster Abbey by the uncovering of a new altar-piece, which has been for some time past in a state of preparation.

The front of the new screen (executed by Bernasconi) presents a pretty faithful copy of its back, which forms the West side of the Confessor's Chapel, with the exception of the celebrated

brated biographical sculptures, the omission of which leaves an unpleasant blank. It consists of a series of shrines, or rather ornamented niches, canopied with a profusion of delicate tabernacle work, and divided by two side-doors within squares, the pannelings of which being of glass, admit a view of the choir from the enclosure behind. In front is placed a stone altar of elegant workmanship.

The original altar-piece was exactly similar, as may be seen in the representation of Abbot Islip's funeral, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, and published by them in the *Vetusta Monumenta*. The altar, however, was then surmounted by a lofty rood and images, as well as either a pinnacle or niche, which broke a certain dull and unpleasant effect arising from a plain surface. F. L. B.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY—WILTSHIRE.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- ADDISON, JOSEPH, the great, the wise, and good, Milston 1672.
 Adelhelm, St. learned Bishop and ingenious poet, (Malmesbury) ob. 709.
 Allein, Joseph, Nonconformist divine, Devizes, 1623.
 ANSTEY, CHRIST. ingenious author of the "New Bath Guide," Harden Huish, 1724.
 Ashley, Robert, learned barrister, Nash-hill, 1565.
 AUBREY, JOHN, eminent antiquary, Easton Piers, 1625 or 1626.
 Beckham, Humphrey, untutored sculptor, Salisbury, 1588.
 Beckinsau, John, author of eminence and friend of Leland, Broad-chalk, about 1496.
 Bennett, Dr. Thomas, learned divine and controversialist, Salisbury, 1673.
 Blackmore, Sir Richard, eminent physician and voluminous poet, Corsham (ob. 1729.)
 Brewer, Samuel, botanist, Trowbridge (flourished 1726).
 Buckeridge, John, Bishop of Ely, Draycot, about 1562.
 Canutus. Robert, eminent writer in the twelfth century, Cricklade.
 Chandler, Mary, ingenious poet, Malmesbury, 1687.
 Chilmarke, John de, celebrated mathematician and philosophical writer, the Archimedes of the age, Chilmarke (flourished thirteenth century).
 Chubb, Thomas, noted deistical writer, Salisbury, 1679.
 Clarendon, Roger de, illegitimate son of Edward the Black Prince, Clarendon.
 Collinson, Rev John, historian of co. Somerset, Bromham (ob. 1796).
 Corderoy, Jeremy, celebrated divine in the seventeenth century, Chute.
 Coryate, George, Latin poet, Salisbury (ob. 1606).
 Cottington, Francis Lord, celebrated statesman, Mere (ob. 1651).
 Danvers, Henry, Earl of Danby, brave warrior, Dantsey, 1573.
 Davies, Sir John, eminent lawyer, poet and politician, Chisgrove in Tisbury, about 1570.
 ——— Lady Eleanor, mystical writer, wife of Sir John Davies, and daughter of Lord Audley, of Fonthill, about 1603.
 Davis, Lady Mary, mistress to Charles II. and rival of Nell Gwyn, Charlton.
 Delany, Mary, the accomplished wife of the friend of Swift, Coulston, 1700.
 Devizes, Richard of, historian and Benedictine, Devizes (ob. about 1200).
 Ditton, Humphrey, mathematician, Salisbury, 1675.
 Dobson, Michael, learned and ingenious barrister, Marlborough, 1732.
 Dryden, Charles, son to the poet, Charlton (ob. 1704).
 DUCK, STEPHEN, celebrated ingenious poet, Charlton (ob. 1756).
 Edington, William de, Bp. of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer, Eddington (ob. 1366).
 Edwards, Bryan, eminent merchant and author, Westbury, 1743.
 Eedes, John, divine and author, Salisbury, 1659.
 Eyre, Rev. William, advocate of the doctrine of prejustification, against Baxter, &c. Brickworth, seventeenth century.
 ——— James, Lord Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas, 1734.
 Feltham, John, amiable man and miscellaneous author, Salisbury, 1770.
 Forman, Simon, celebrated astrologer, Quidhamton, near Wilton, 1552.
 Foster, Sir Michael, Justice of the King's Bench, Marlborough, 1689.
 Fowler, Christopher, nonconformist, Marlborough, 1610 or 1611.
 Fox, Sir Stephen, distinguished loyalist and patriot, Farley, 1627.
 Goffe, William, author of "Londinium Triumphans," Earlstoke, ob. 1682.
 Gore, Thomas, clever antiquary and political writer, Alderton, 1631.
 Greenhill, John, celebrated portrait painter, Salisbury, 1640.
 Harris, James, celebrated author of "Hermes," Salisbury, 1709.
 ——— William, D. D. eminent historian and biographer, Salisbury, 1720.
 Harte, Walter, poet and historian, Marlborough (ob. 1773).
 Hayter, Richard, theological writer, Salisbury, 1611.

- Hawles, John, lawyer, Salisbury, 1645.
 Herbert, William, Earl of Pembroke, the most universally beloved and esteemed of any man of that age, Wilton, 1580.
 ——— Philip Earl of Pembroke, brother of the above, Wilton (ob. 1649-50).
 Hobbes, Thomas, metaphysician, Westport, Malmesbury, 1588.
 Horman, William, divine and author, Salisbury (ob. 1535).
 Hughes, John, poet and moralist, Marlborough, 1677.
 HYDE, EDWARD, Earl of Clarendon, historian, Denton *, 1608.
 ——— Sir Nicholas, Lord Treasurer, Tisbury (ob. 1631).
 ——— Alexander, Bishop of Salisbury, Salisbury (ob. 1667).
 Keate George, poet and writer of considerable eminence, Trowbridge, 1729 or 1730.
 Lavington, George, Bishop of Exeter and excellent scholar, Mildenhall, 1682 or 1683.
 Lawes, Henry, celebrated musician and composer, Salisbury, 1600.
 ——— William, brother of the above, and no less celebrated as a loyalist and musician (ob. 1645).
 LUDLOW, EDMUND, honest and independent republican, Maiden Bradley, 1620.
 Malmesbury, Oliver of, mathematician and astrologer, and the first English aerial voyager. (flourished in the eleventh century).
 ——— William de, learned historian and librarian to the Abbey †, (flor. 12th cent.)
 Mann, John, divine and politician, Laycock, 1568.
 Marlborough, Henry of, historian (flor. fifteenth century).
 Maschiart, Michael, Latin poet and able civilian, Salisbury (ob. 1598).
 Massinger, Philip, eminent dramatic poet, Wilton, 1585.
 Matthew, Sir Toby, celebrated Jesuit and politician, Salisbury, 1577.
 Maton, Robert, celebrated divine, North Tidworth, about 1607.
 Merriott, Thomas, divine and author, Steeple Langford (ob. 1662).
 NORDEN, JOHN, surveyor and topographer, about 1548.
 Norris, John, eminent divine, poet, and platonist, Collingbourne Kingston, 1657.
 PITT, WILLIAM, truly patriot Earl of Chatham, Stratford House, Old Sarum ‡, 1708.
 Plantagenet, Margaret, the mother of Cardinal Pole, Farley Castle, 1473.
 Potter, Francis, divine, and excellent mechanic, Mere, 1594.
 Raleigh, Dr. § whose misfortunes during the civil wars were truly distressing, Downton (ob. 1645).
 Rudburne, Thomas, Bishop of St. David's, Rudburne (ob. 1442).
 Sacheverell, Henry, notorious political preacher, Marlborough, 1672.
 Salisbury, John of, Bishop of Chartres, one of the most eminent scholars of the day, Salisbury (ob. 1181).
 Seott, Dr. John, learned divine, Chippenham, 1638.
 Sedgwick, John, nonconformist divine, Marlborough, 1600.
 ——— Obadiah, brother of John, and learned divine, Marlborough (ob. 1658).
 Squire, Dr. Samuel, learned Bishop of St. David's, and Greek scholar, Warminster, 1714.
 Stephens, Nathaniel, learned divine, Stanton Barnard (ob. 1677).
 ——— Philip, physician and author, Devizes (ob. 1660).
 Tanner, Thomas, Bishop of Norwich, a most learned and useful antiquary, Market Lavington, 1674.
 Thornborough, John, Bishop of Worcester and excellent chemist, Salisbury, 1552.
 Tobin, John, dramatic author, Salisbury, 1770.
 Webbe, George, Bishop of Limerick, Bromham, 1581.
 Willis, Thomas, eminent physician and author, Great Bedwin, 1621.
 Wilton, John of, sen. a learned and subtle disputant, Wilton, close of thirteenth century.
 ——— John of, jun. an elegant and allegorical writer, Wilton (flourished Edward III.)
 ——— Thomas of, Dean of St. Paul's, London, a man of great learning and abilities.
 Winterburne, Walter, Cardinal of St. Sabin and polemist, Salisbury, about 1224.
 Withers, Philip, a writer of considerable distinction, Westbury (ob. 1790).
 WREN, Sir CHRISTOPHER, celebrated architect, East Knoyle, 1632.
 Zouch, Richard, learned civilian, Anstey, 1590.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At ALBOURNE King John is traditionally said to have had a hunting seat, part of which remains.—This village is thought to have been described by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," but it is most probable that village was in Ireland.

* According to some at Purton.

† Some give him birth in Somersetshire.

‡ Seward's Anecdotes, vol. ii. where is a view of the house. The Editor of his Life, 3 vols. 8vo. says he was born in St. James's parish, Westminster; and another writer says in Devonshire.

§ Grandson of Sir Walter.

At ALDERTON died in 1684, Gore the antiquary, who was also born and buried here. (Mentioned before.)

AMESBURY House was the residence of the celebrated Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, under whose patronage Gay spent the happiest years of his life, and wrote some of his best pieces here.

At ANSTEY the Hospitallers had a house founded by Walter de Turbevill, temp. John.

ASHCOMBE is situate upon an isolated knoll, in the centre of a circular amphitheatre, formed by the surrounding hills. "An inverted bason placed in the middle of a large china bowl will give a clear idea of this romantic spot. On the circular top of the inner bason stands the house."

BEMERTON is interesting from its having been the residence and rectory of Bishop Curle, George Herbert, and John Norris, as it is now of Archdeacon Coxe, distinguished names in the annals of literature.

In BISHOPSTONE Church are two stone coffins, generally supposed to have contained the relicks of two ancient Bishops.

Amongst the curiosities at Bowood was a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, on leaf gold, by Walker, the Protector's favourite artist. Near the aviary is a remarkable echo, which repeats every word three or four times.—In the forest James I. amused himself and courtiers with hunting.

In BOYTON Church are two antient altar tombs to the Giffards. On one we have the true origin of the label as a difference in armorial bearings. In the other Lady Margaret Giffard forgot the downfall of her family.—Here resides Aylmer B. Lambert, Esq. F. R. S. a gentleman well known in all our literary societies, and justly celebrated for his researches in botany and natural history.—Between Boyton and Corton is a remarkable place called Chapel or Chettle Hole; where, according to tradition, a Church was swallowed up by diabolical agency. It was probably named cetel a chaldron, from a spring rising at its bottom. The Corton beach is a vegetable curiosity.

Of BREMHILL is Vicar the Rev. W. L. Bowles, the pathetic and eloquent poet. Many of his poems "were chiefly written here."

At BROAD-CHALK, Aubrey possessed an estate, and here he occasionally resided.

At BROMHAM was born the Rev. John Collinson, historian of Somersetshire.

At CALNE the Kings of Wessex had a palace. Near Calne, on Cheril-hill, is a large white horse, formed by paring off the turf on the side of the chalk hill; executed about 1780.

At CHARLTON Park are some very valuable original portraits by Vandyck, &c.

CHERILL was possessed by the great king-making Earl of Warwick.

CHIPPENHAM, a favourite residence of the Kings of Wessex. Alfred bequeathed the palace to his daughter Ethelfleda.—The origin of the extensive clothing trade is singular.—In Chippenham Church is a monument to Sir Gilbert Pryn, knt.—Here died Mr. Thorpe, author of "Registrum Roffense, &c." buried at Hardenhuish, where also is interred the late David Ricardo, Esq.

At CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS are several memorials to the family of Matthew Mitchell, who was employed to defend Zealand against the French, and to assist the Dutch in restoring the Prince of Orange to the dignity of Stadtholder.

At CLARENDON Priory, in the fifteenth century, were dug up the bones of a monster, in length 14 feet 11 inches.—Clarendon gave title of Earl to the famous Edward Hyde, Lord Chancellor.—Here the celebrated Stephen Duck pursued the humble employment of thrasher, and whether labouring at the plough, the reāp-hook, or the flail, the poetical works of Milton were ever in his hands. His melancholy end was noticed under "Surrey."—Nothing now remains of Clarendon palace, the residence of some of our early monarchs, but ruined walls and heaps of rubbish.

Of CODFORD ST. MARY was Rector the loyal Dr. Creed, who published a defence of Dr. Hammond's *Εκτενέστερον* against Mr. Jeanes.

The Vicar of CORSHAM possesses very extraordinary privileges, having episcopal jurisdiction within the parish.—At Corsham house is a valuable collection of paintings by Titian, Rubens, Vandyck, &c. &c.

The river DEVERILL dives under ground like the Guadiana in Spain, and the Mole in Surrey. (See vol. xciv. p. 33), and pursues its subterraneous course upwards of a mile; then rising, runs onward toward Warminster.

DEVIZES Castle, characterized as the strongest fortress in Europe by our early historians.—In the market place, many years ago, was a pillar recording a singular mark of divine vengeance. (See Beauties of England, vol. xv. p. 430.)
—Many curious Roman antiquities have been discovered here. S. T.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, Taunton, Sept. 20.

THERE have been lately presented to the Somerset and Taunton Institution, by John Quantock, Esq. three Egyptian Sepulchral Stones, brought from the ruins of Thebes. They consist of one sculptural stone, one painted, and one inscribed with hieroglyphical characters. The figures on these stones appear to represent the Worship of Osiris. On the sculptured stone there are two compartments; in the upper, the Egyptian god, Osiris, is represented naked, sitting in a chair, with a cap on his head, like a mitre, with two projections in imitation of horns; he holds a stick or rod in his left-hand, bended at the top similarly to the pastoral staff of our Bishops—an emblem, it may be supposed, of that fatherly protection of his people for which he is celebrated in history. In his right-hand he holds a whip with three thongs, which may be regarded as a symbol of punishment in his character of a judge. There is an altar before him, on which is placed a vase, and over it hangs the Lotos. A figure stands in front of him, with a staff in his right-hand, something like a crutch, but with the crutched part sideways, and in his left, which is hanging downwards, is an hieroglyphic, which Dr. Young, in his Treatise on Hieroglyphical Literature, gives as the emblem of life; it is the figure of the Hebrew *Tau*, with a ring at the top, which is held in the hand. In the Museum Worsleyanum, this hieroglyphic is said to be the symbol of Typhon, the brother of Osiris, and it is here placed, doubtless, to identify the figure of that personage. He appears as if addressing the god, and his countenance and attitude seem to breathe that defiance and violence which marked his character. Dr. Young says, that “the symbol for brother or sister appears to be the crook generally seen in the hand of Osiris.” This strengthens the supposition that the figure addressing Osiris is that of Typhon, the former holding in his hand the symbol of his relationship.

The lower compartment seems to

be a representation of Isis, with an attendant. Both these figures are sitting in chairs, one behind the other. This stone has a piece broken off from the right-hand corner, and from the appearance of the adjoining parts, it would seem that some figure had occupied the space.

The second stone is painted, and contains a representation of the god Osiris, under another form. In this figure the head is that of a hawk. Osiris being sometimes represented with the head of that bird, which, by its quick and piercing eyes, is a proper emblem of the sun, of which Osiris was the symbol. The head has the cap, similar to a mitre, as in the sculptured stone. In the painting, the god, who is represented in the human shape, except the head, is in a standing posture, clothed, holding with both hands, before him, the bended rod and whip, and also the crutched staff which is spoken of above as being held in the right-hand of the figure, who appears to be addressing Osiris in the upper compartment. There are two female figures, one behind the other; the female in front of the god is holding up both her hands, as if in the act of adoration, whilst the figure behind her holds up only one hand. There is an altar of similar shape to that on the sculptured stone, with a vase or urn upon it, between the figure of Osiris and the two females. It has been suggested that the painted stone, and that which is sculptured, though both found in, and brought from, the same place, are of different ages. There are considerable patches of hieroglyphical writing on both stones.

The third stone is wholly inscribed with hieroglyphical characters. It is divided into two compartments, upper and lower, and each compartment into seven columns. There are numerous symbols on this stone, similarly with those given in Dr. Young's work, which has been previously mentioned.

Two or three observations appear to arise out of the posture of the hands of the two female figures which are represented on the painted stone. The figure in front of Osiris is holding up both

both her hands, in the act of adoration, whilst the other is holding up only one hand. The expanding of the palms of the hands, as a religious observance, has been discussed with much learning in that elegant work the *Museum Pio-Clementinum*. The extending, however, of one hand alone, seems rather to imply a shout of praise than a sign of devotion. The King of France had a medallion, on which was represented the Panionian Solemnity, that is, a General Congress or Festival of Ionians, instituted in imitation of the Panathenean Show. On this medallion thirteen figures were seen attending the sacrifice, and extending towards Heaven their right hands only. Spanheim considers that attitude as the indication of a religious ceremony used in the sacred solemnities of the Greeks, and grounds his opinion on some plausible arguments. The bas-relief of the Apotheosis of Homer* furnishes us with another instance of this rite, as we find in it several figures that attend the sacrifice, and hold up their right hands only.

J. SAVAGE.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 14.

IT has lately been my lot very frequently to notice, how much hardship, expense, and inconvenience arises from the law as it now stands, allowing Parish Settlement to be gained by hiring and service; and I hope you will allow me a small space to state a few reasons why I think such a mode of gaining a settlement would be better done away with.

The moral character of the labouring classes, particularly in the country, is much affected by it, and any measure likely to benefit their morals is well deserving the attention of those enlightened Members of the Legislature, of whom this country has reason to be proud.

In some instances farmers are bound by their leases not to make any settlements in their parish; and if the master and servant are ever so well satisfied with each other, they are obliged to part before the end of the year; and even where no written agreement exists, the fear of increasing the number of paupers has the same effect. The servant is therefore compelled to seek another service, perhaps a worse; or finding good conduct of no avail, he has recourse to dishonest practices,

or returns a pauper to his own parish to live upon its scanty pittance, dragging out a miserable existence, when he might honestly and happily have eaten the sweet bread of his own industry. Labour is the only commodity the poor man can bring to market, and he has a right to its full value; but being restrained and shackled by this mode of gaining a settlement, he cannot obtain it; for those to whom his labour is now valuable, are afraid he should become a future burden. Out of these laws arise the greatest part of those expensive litigations between parishes, upon which so much money is unprofitably expended; as those country gentlemen, who are called upon as Justices to attend the Quarter Sessions, can well attest.

From this source also spring those little arts and quibbling evasions, so much practised in hiring servants, to prevent their gaining a settlement.

Perhaps this may meet the eye of some gentleman who may have power, upon due consideration, to propose the remedy—a repeal of those statutes by which a settlement is gained by hiring or service. Such a repeal I am sure would be a great blessing to the industrious lower orders, and a benefit to all. I am at a loss to know what objections can be made, but I think they can be of no greater weight than dust in the balance.

Yours, &c. A TRADESMAN.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

THE first Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of education in Ireland, which has lately issued from the press, extends to upwards of one hundred pages. The Commissioners are decidedly averse to the continuance of the present system, and recommend the establishment of Schools for the education of children of all religious persuasions. The school-rooms are recommended to be opened for the instruction of Roman Catholic and Protestant children alternately. The following facts gleaned from the Report will afford our readers some idea of the worth and respectability of Irish Schoolmasters in general. It is intended to dismiss many of them from their situations. But there are some who are likely to be visited with a severer punishment:—

The School of *Sligo* was visited by two of the Commissioners, who found the school-house and premises in very good order, and the appearance of eighty-two children, which it contained, favourable. It appeared, however, on inquiry, that the master was a man

* Engraved in vol. xix. p. 121. EDIT.

of violent and ungoverned passions, and that the boys were most severely and cruelly punished, not only by him, but also by his son, and by a foreman in the weaving department, and that these punishments were inflicted for very slight faults. The habitual practice of the master was to seize the boys by the throat, and press them almost to suffocation, and to strike them with a whip, or his fist, upon the head and face, during the time his passion lasted. One boy had black eyes at the time of our visit, caused by blows of the master's fist; and the punishment of another boy, who had received, many years ago, by an accident, a severe and permanent injury in his eyes, was attended with circumstances of peculiar violence. The anger of the master was chiefly excited by the boys performing less work than he expected in the weaving shop (of which the master had the profit), or by their not weaving well; they were obliged to get up at five, or sometimes four o'clock in the morning, when there was a pressing demand; one little boy had been severely punished for complaining of this violation of the rules of the society. The fear of the master generally deterred the boys from stating their grievances to the catechist, to the local committee, or to casual visitors.

At the School of *Stradbally*, the boys, eighty-three in number, were accustomed to experience the same brutal treatment from the savage appointed to instruct them. They had been deterred from disclosing the practices of this barbarian from the fear of provoking his further vengeance. From the evidence taken on this occasion, it was sufficiently proved, that about three weeks before the first visit, one boy had been flogged with a leathern strap nine times in one day, his clothes being taken down each time, and that he received in the whole near a hundred lashes, all for "a sum in long division." On the same day another boy appears to have received sixty-seven lashes, on account of another sum in arithmetic; another boy, only thirteen years old, had received seventeen stripes with a rope. On the 8th of October, the day before the second visit, eight boys had been so severely punished, that their persons were found by one of the Commissioners in a shocking state of laceration and contusion. The offence with which these boys were charged by the usher was "looking at two police-men playing at ball in the boy's ball alley." The instruments of punishment were in the first case, a leathern cat and a rope; and in the latter, branches from elm trees. These severe punishments were all inflicted by the usher in the absence of the master, and without his knowledge. The man was too much occupied with farming to devote any of his attention to his school. He was found to be the holder of three farms, containing together nearly one hundred and thirty acres, of which

twenty-nine only belonged to the Society. One farm of nearly sixty acres was two miles and a half distant from the school, and the boys were occasionally taken there to work.

In the School at *Castlecomer*, the Commissioners found that the master took very little part in the instruction of the boys. They complained of being ill-fed and cruelly beaten, both by the master and mistress. Two boys had recently been very severely punished by the master. They stated that they had been set to work in the garden, and having had but little breakfast, they were hungry, and had eaten a raw cabbage; that the master, who appeared to be a man of violent passions, caught them, and flogged them for this offence severely; that one of them received sixteen stripes in the usual manner, and six blows with a stick on the head, which continued cut and bruised when the school was visited by the Commissioner. The other boy had eloped in consequence of the beating.

On visiting the Charter School at *Longford*, the children were very squalid and wretched, having been half-starved. The master was in a state of hopeless fatuity.

In the School at *Lintown factory*, it was found that, out of twenty-one youths present, only thirteen could read. There were only six copy-books for the whole school. The master did not teach, and there was no usher.

In the School at *Newport*, which in 1819 was converted into a day school, there were found only twelve children (three or four of whom were of the master's own family), and a large pile of unused books.

At the Charter School at *Clonmel*, which also is a day school, were found only two children, and no book, except a few fragments of Testaments. The master is a cripple from rheumatism; he receives fifty pounds a-year, and has a house rent-free; he also rents twenty-four acres of land from the Society, at twenty-five shillings an acre. At Clonmel, in 1817, the boys appeared to have been punished with great severity by the usher, who used on all occasions a common horsewhip. It was stated that he often gave four dozen lashes with his utmost strength, and that the boys have been beaten till the blood ran down upon the flags. A boy was once knocked down by the usher, and kicked so severely, that two of his ribs were broken, and the ear of another boy was nearly pulled off.

At *New Ross* the same severe mode of punishment is stated still to exist; two boys have been punished for complaining, one of them with peculiar cruelty. Their common employment was wheeling dung in hand-barrows. Fifty had eloped in the course of the last nine years.

Many other abuses, scarcely less flagrant than these we have quoted, were discovered by the Commissioners.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

45. *Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. F.R.S.*
8c. 8c. 2 vols. 4to. Colburn.

IF the value of these ponderous tomes bore but a slight proportion to their bulk, it might be fairly predicated of them that they form one of the most important publications of the present century. But although we are free to confess that their Noble Editor has done the world some service by rescuing the matter of these volumes from the obscurity in which it has so long lain, yet we are not disposed to estimate this service quite so highly as do many of our contemporaries. Of their historical importance we think little, for they refer to a period too recent for obscurity, and too well explored for much further elucidation. Yet is it pleasant as a curiosity to read the personal narratives of men who lived in times and scenes familiar to us in history; and it is amusing to observe how sensibly they were influenced by events which at a distance appear to us trivial or disproportioned to the effect produced.

From the short biographical notice prefixed by Lord Braybrooke, it appears that Samuel Pepys was descended from a respectable family in Cambridgeshire, and from a hint in his Diary, we collect that he was distinguished when a boy as a violent Roundhead. It appears that his father was a tailor, in London. The son was educated at Cambridge, but whether he graduated or not, we are not informed. Through the interest of Sir Edward Montague, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, he obtained some official situation in the Admiralty, at the Restoration of Charles the Second, and was soon after appointed to the office of Secretary. It is just previously to this appointment (1659-60) that he commenced his Diary, which was carried on with scarcely a hiatus to the summer of 1669, a period of nine years, and embracing three remarkable events, the Plague, the great Fire, and the successful enterprise of De Ruyter against Chatham—events, each causing the utmost consternation and alarm, and each detailed by Pepys with much minuteness and extraordinary fidelity. This indeed is the great charm of his

Diary, for independently of strong internal testimony to his veracity, the facts which he relates, of which we have contemporary history, are so accurately given, as to leave the strongest conviction of the truth of the whole. This it must be confessed is a rare quality in a Placeman, who had so many temptations to swerve, and so many interests to bias him from the truth, and it is a quality for which his Noble Editor praises him; but yet, when we consider that this Journal was intended for no eye but his own, the praise may be spared.

The character of Pepys, as exhibited in his Diary, is that of a shrewd, prudent, money saving-man, of sufficient pliability of temper for his temporal interests, and of integrity enough to bear him on in a straight forward course of upright dealing, and to guard him against those temptations to wrong, to which his office and the evil example of those around him more immediately exposed him. Surrounded by the profligate creatures of a profligate age, and within the verge of the “merry Monarch’s” dissipated court, his prudence supports him from the contagion; he sighs, and shakes the head of disapprobation at proceedings which he cannot correct; but his caution never permits his virtuous resentment to endanger his own safety with the Powers that were. The gossiping spirit which so thoroughly possessed him, induced him to put down many particulars which a stronger mind had rejected as trifling; and from these straws, thrown up at random, it is that we collect many entertaining pictures of his times. A constant playgoer, and an ardent admirer of theatrical entertainments, he has thrown considerable light on the dramatic history of his age; and it is not the least remarkable of his many peculiarities, that with a mind overburthened as he would represent it, with business, there seems to be hardly a *sight* worth the seeing, of which he was not a spectator. Of his powers as a dramatic critic, we do not think much. Of Shakespeare he appears to have had no admiration.

We will proceed to give a few extracts

tracts from the Diary, merely premising that the original MSS. in short hand were bequeathed with other papers by Pepys, to Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which society the Honourable and Rev. George Neville Grenville, brother of Lord Braybrooke, is master. The MSS. were deciphered by the Rev. John Smith. On their genuineness there cannot rest a shadow of suspicion.

The former part of the Diary is occupied with the proceedings that followed the death of the Protector, previous to the Restoration, and is an interesting record of the fluctuations of public opinion respecting a return to monarchy. Pepys had the honour of accompanying the vessels appointed to bring over the exiled King, and narrates with his accustomed minuteness the whole of this preliminary ceremony.

It may be as well to separate the private history of the Journalist, from the public acts of which he treats; and first of Mr. Pepys himself, who, for a man of business, is as fond of fine clothes as a modern Dandy, perhaps fonder of a pretty wife.

“This day I put on my silk suit, the first that I ever wore in my life. Home, and called my wife, and took her to Clodins to a great wedding of Nan Hartlib to Mynheer Roder, which was kept at Goring House with very great state, cost, and noble company. But among all the beauties there, my wife was thought the greatest.” Vol. i. p. 64.

Every suit is minutely recorded, and the first wearing of his perriwig is discussed with laughable gravity.

He casts his care upon Providence with true Christian humility.

“To my Lord Crewe’s, and there dined with him. He tells me of the order the House of Commons have made for the drawing an Act for the rendering none capable of preferment or employment in the State, but who have been loyall and constant to the King and Church; which will be fatal to a great many, and make me doubt, lest I myself, with all my innocence during the late times, should be brought in, being employed in the Exchequer, but I hope God will provide for me.” Vol. i. p. 216.

Again:

“This day, by the blessing of God, I have lived thirty-one years in the world: and by the grace of God I find myself not only in good health in every thing, and particularly as to the stone, but only pain upon taking cold, and also in a fair way of coming to a better esteem and estate in the world,

than ever I expected; but I pray God give me a heart to fear a fall, and to prepare for it.” Vol. i. p. 282.

He appears, from his Diary, to have been constant in his attendance at Church; and living as he did in an age when Religion was not only neglected but ridiculed, his devout impressions were very strong.

Of his worldly prudence, take the following sample:

“To St. Paul’s Church-yard, to cause the title of my English ‘Mare Clausum’ to be changed, and the new title dedicated to the King to be put to it, because I am ashamed to have the other seen dedicated to the Commonwealth.” Vol. i. p. 212.

His whimsical lament at his extravagance:

“To my great sorrow find myself 43*l.* worse than I was the last month, which was then 760*l.* and now it is but 717*l.*—But it hath chiefly arisen from my layings out in clothes for myself and wife; viz. for her, about 12*l.* and for myself 55*l.* or thereabouts, having made myself a velvet cloak, two new cloth skirts, black, plain both, a new shag gown, trimmed with gold buttons and twist, with a new hat, and silk tops for my legs, and many other things, being resolved henceforward to go like myself; and also two perriwigs, one whereof costs me 3*l.* and the other 40*s.* I have worn neither yet, but will begin next week, God willing.” Vol. i. p. 257.

During the alarm occasioned by the success of the Dutch fleet in its attack on Chatham, Pepys dispatched his wife into the country, with a sum amounting to 1300*l.* in gold, directing her to bury it for security. His anxiety on discovering the slovenly operation, and his distress, are irresistibly ludicrous:

“Sept. 10, 1667. My father and I with a dark lantern, it being now night, into the garden with my wife, and there went about our great work to dig up my gold. But, Lord! what a tosse I was for some time in, that they could not justly tell where it was; but by and by poking with a spit, we found it, and then begun with a spudd to lift up the ground. But, good God! to see how sillily they did it, not half a foot under ground, and in the sight of the world from a hundred places, if any body by accident were near hand, and within sight of a neighbour’s window, only my father says he saw them all gone to Church before he began the work when he laid the money. But I was out of my wits almost, and the more from that, upon my lifting up the earth with the spudd, I did discern that I had scattered the pieces of gold round about the ground

ground among the grass and loose earth; and taking up the iron head-pieces wherein they were put, I perceived the earth was got among the gold and wet, so that the bags were all rotten, and all the notes, that I could not tell what in the world to say to it, not knowing how to judge what was wanting, or what had been lost by Gibson in his coming down, which, all put together, did make me mad; and at last I was forced to take up the head-pieces, dirt and all, and as many of the scattered pieces as I could with the dirt discern by candle light, and carry them up into my brother's chamber, and there lock them up till I had eat a little supper: and then, all people going to bed, W. Hewer and I did all alone, with several pails of water and besoms, at last wash the dirt off the pieces, and parted the pieces and the dirt, and then began to tell them by a note which I had of the value of the whole (in my pocket). And so find that there was short above a hundred pieces; which did make me mad; and considering that the neighbours' house was so near that we could not possibly speak one to another in the garden at that place where the gold lay (especially my father being deaf) but they must know what he had been doing, I feared that they might in the night come and gather some pieces, and prevent us the next morning; so W. Hewer and I out again about midnight (for it was now grown so late), and there by candle-light did make shift to gather forty-five pieces more. And so in and to cleanse them: and by this time it was past two in the morning; and so to bed, and there lay in some disquiet all night telling of the clock till it was day-light.

"11th. And then W. Hewer and I, with pails and a sieve, did lock ourselves into the garden, and there gather all the earth about the place into pails and then sift those pails in one of the summer-houses (just as they do for dyamonds in other parts of the world); and there to our great content did by nine o'clock make the last night's forty-five up seventy-nine; so that we are come to about twenty or thirty of what I think the true number should be. So do leave my father to make a second examination of the dirt; and my mind at rest in it being but an accident, and so give me some kind of content to remember how painful it is sometimes to keep money as well as to get it, and how doubtful I was to keep it all night; and how to secure it to London. About ten o'clock took coach, my wife and I, and Willet and W. Hewer, and Murford and Bowles (whom my lady lent me to go along with me my journey, not telling her the reason, but it was only to secure my gold) and my brother John on horseback; and with these four I thought myself pretty safe. My gold I put into a basket, and set under one of the seats; and so my work every quarter of an hour was to look to see

whether all was well, and I did ride in great fear all the day.

"12th. By five o'clock got home, where I find all well; and did bring my gold, to my heart's content, very safe, having not this day carried it in a basket, but in our hands; the girl took care of one, and my wife another bag, and I the rest, I being afraid of the bottom of the coach, lest it should break."

The following are his remarks on *Hudibras*:

"To the wardrobe. Hither come Mr. Bathusby, and we falling into discourse of a new book of drollery in use, called *Hudibras*, I would needs go find it out, and met with it at the Temple—cost me 2s. 6d. but when I come to read it, it is so silly an abuse of the Presbyter Knight going to the warrs, that I am ashamed of it, and by and by meeting at Mr. Townsend's at dinner, I sold it to him for 18d." Vol. i. p. 189.

He tries it again:

"To a bookseller's in the Strand, and there bought *Hudibras* again, it being certainly some ill humour to be so against that which all the world cries up to be the example of wit, for which I am resolved once more to read him and see whether I can find it or no." Vol. i. p. 197.

He appears to have purchased a second part more in compliance with fashion than from judgment, for he calls it,

"The book now in the greatest fashion for drollery, though I cannot, I confess, see enough where the wit lies." P. 266.

Of Mr. (afterwards Sir Peter) Lilly (Lely), he thus speaks:

"After I had done with the Duke, with Commissioner Pitt to Mr. Lilly's the great painter, who came forth to us: but believing that I come to bespeak a picture, he prevented it by telling us that he should not be at leisure *these three weeks*, which methinks is a rare thing; and then to see in what pomp his table is laid for himself to go to dinner; and here, among other pictures, saw the so-much-desired-by-me picture of Lady Castlemaine, which is a most blessed picture, and one that I must have a copy of." P. 171.

The following notices of the introduction of tea are curious:

"1660. I did send for a cup of tea (a China drink), of which I never had drank before." P. 76.

And seven years after he writes,

"Home, and there find my wife making of tea, a drink which Mr. Pelling the Potticary tells her is good for her cold and de-fluxions." Vol. ii. p. 85.

Of

Of the freedom indulged in the pulpit, he gives the following specimen:

“Early to White Hall, to the Chapel, where by Mr. Blagrave’s means I got into a pew, and heard Dr. Cretton the great Scotchman, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, preach before the King, and Duke and Duchesse, upon the words of Micah, ‘Roule yourselves in dust.’ He made a most learned sermon upon the words; but in his application the most comical man that ever I heard in my life. Just such a man as Hugh Peters, saying that it had been better for the poor Cavalier never to have come with the King into England again; for he that hath the impudence to deny obedience to the lawful magistrate, and to swear to the oath of allegiance, was better treated now adays in Newgate, than a poor Royalist that hath suffered all his life for the King is at Whitehall among his friends.”

The following description of the Fire of London will be found interesting:

“Sept. 2. Lord’s day. Some of our maids sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to day, Jane called us up about three in the morning to tell us of a great fire they saw in the City. So I rose and slipped on my night-gown, and went to her window, and thought to be on the back side of Marke-lane at the farthest, but being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it far enough off, and so went to bed again and to sleep. About seven rose again to dress myself, and there looked out at the window, and saw the fire not so much as it was, and further off. So to my closet to set things to rights, after yesterday’s cleaning. By and by Jane comes and tells me that she hears that above 300 houses have been burned down to-night by the fire we saw, and that it is now burning down all Fish-street, by London Bridge. So I made myself ready presently, and walked to the Tower, and there got up upon one of the high places, Sir J. Robinson’s little son going up with me; and there I did see the houses at that end of the bridge all on fire, and an infinite great fire on this and the other side the end of the bridge; which, among other people, did trouble me for poor little Michell and our Sarah on the bridge. So down with my heart full of trouble to the Lieutenant of the Tower, who tells me that it begun this morning in the King’s baker’s* house in Pudding-lane, and that it hath burned down St. Magnes Church, and most part of Fish-street already. So I down to the water-side; and there got a boat, and through bridge, and there saw a lamentable fire. Poor Michell’s house as far as the Old Swan already burned that way, and the fire running further, that in a very little time it got as far as the Steele-yard, while I was there.

* His name was Faryner.

Every body endeavouring to remove their goods, and flinging into the river, or bringing them into lighters that lay off; poor people staying in their houses as long as till the very fire touched them, and then running into boats, or clambering from one pair of stairs by the water-side to another. And among other things, the poor pigeons, I perceive, were loth to leave their houses, but hovered about the windows and balconys, till they burned their wings, and fell down. Having staid, and in an hour’s time seen the fire rage every way, and nobody to my sight endeavouring to quench it, but to remove their goods and leave all to the fire, and having seen it get as far as the Steele-yard, and the wind mighty high, and driving it into the city; and every thing after so long a drought proving combustible, even the very stones of Churches, and among other things, the poor steeple† by which pretty Mrs. — lives, and whereof my schoolfellow Elborough is parson, taken fire in the very top, and there burned till it fell down: I to White-Hall (with a gentleman with me, who desired to go off from the Tower, to see the fire in my boat); and there up to the King’s closet in the Chapel, where people come about me, and I did give them an account dismayed them all, and word was carried into the King. So I was called for, and did tell the King and Duke of York, what I saw, and that unless his Majesty did command houses to be pulled down, nothing could stop the fire. They seemed much troubled, and the King commanded me to go to my Lord Mayor‡ from him, and commanded him to spare no houses, but to pull down before the fire every way. The Duke of York bid me tell him, that if he would have any more soldiers he shall; and so did my Lord Arlington afterwards, as a great secret. Here meeting with Captain Cocke, I in his coach, which he lent me, and Creed with me to Paul’s, and there walked along Watling-street as well as I could, every creature coming away loaden with goods to save, and here and there sick people carried away in beds. Extraordinary good goods carried in carts and on backs. At last met my Lord Mayor in Canning-street, like a man spent, with a handkercher about his neck. To the King’s message, he cried, like a fainting woman, ‘Lord! what can I do? I am spent: people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses; but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it.’ That he needed no more soldiers, and that, for himself, he must go and refresh himself, having been up all night. So he left me, and I him, and walked home; seeing people all almost distracted, and no manner of

† St. Lawrence Poultney, of which Thomas Elborough was curate.

‡ Sir Thomas Bludworth.

means used to quench the fire. The houses too so very thick thereabouts, and full of matter for burning, as pitch and tar, in Thames-street; and warehouses of oyle, and wines, and brandy, and other things. Here I saw Mr. Isaac Houblon, the handsome man, prettily dressed and dirty at his door at Dowgate, receiving some of his brother's things, whose houses were on fire; and, as he says, have been removed twice already; and he doubts (as it soon proved) that they must be in a little time removed from his house also, which was a sad consideration. And to see the Churches all filling with goods by people, who themselves should have been quietly there at this time. By this time it was about twelve o'clock; and so home, and there find my guests, who were Mr. Wood and his wife, Barbary Sheldon, and also Mr. Moone: she mighty fine, and her husband, for aught I see, a likely man. But Mr. Moone's design and mine, which was to look over my closet, and please him with the sight thereof, which he hath long desired, was wholly disappointed; for we were in great trouble and disturbance at this fire, not knowing what to think of it. However, we had an extraordinary good dinner, and as merry as at this time we could be. While at dinner Mrs. Bateller come to enquire after Mr. Woolfe and Stanes (who it seems are related to them), whose houses in Fish-street are all burned, and they in a sad condition. She would not stay in the fright. Soon as dined, I and Moone away, and walked through the City, the streets full of nothing but people, and horses and carts loaden with goods, ready to run over one another, and removing goods from one burned house to another. They now removing out of Canning-street (which received goods in the morning) into Lombard-street, and further: and among others, I now saw my little goldsmith Stokes receiving some friend's goods, whose house itself was burned the day after. We parted at Paul's; he home, and I to Paul's Wharf, where I had appointed a boat to attend me, and took in Mr. Careasse and his brother, whom I met in the street, and carried them below and above bridge too. And again to see the fire, which was now got further, both below and above, and no likelihood of stopping it. Met with the King and Duke of York in their barge, and with them to Queenhith, and there called Sir Richard Browne to them. Their order was only to pull down houses apace, and so below bridge at the Water-side; but little was or could be done, the fire coming upon them so fast. Good-hopes there was of stopping it at the Three Cranes above, and at Buttolph's Wharf below bridge, if care be used; but the wind carries it into the City, so as we know not by the water-side what it do there. River full of lighters and boats taking in goods, and good goods swimming

in the water; and only I observed that hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in, but there was a pair of virginalls* in it. Having seen as much as I could now, I away to White-Hall by appointment, and there walked to St. James's Park, and there met my wife and Creed, and Wood and his wife, and walked to my boat; and there upon the water again, and to the fire up and down, it still encreasing, and the wind great. So near the fire as we could for smoke; and all over the Thames, with one's faces in the wind, you were almost burned with a shower of fire-drops. This is very true; so as houses were burned by these drops and flakes of fire, three or four, nay, five or six houses, one from another. When we could endure no more upon the water, we to a little ale-house on the Bank-side, over against the Three Cranes, and there staid till it was dark almost, and saw the fire grow, and as it grew darker, appeared more and more, and in corners, and upon steeples, and between Churches and houses, as far as we could see up the hill of the City, in a most horrid malicious bloody flame, not like the fine flame of an ordinary fire. Barbary and her husband away before us. We staid till it being darkish, we saw the fire as only one entire arch of fire from this to the other side the bridge, and in a bow up the hill for an arch of above a mile long: it made me weep to see it. The Churches, houses, and all on fire, and flaming at once; and a horrid noise the flames made, and the crackling of houses at their ruine. So home with a sad heart, and there find every body discouraging and lamenting the fire; and poor Tom Hater come with some few of his goods saved out of his house, which was burned upon Fish-street Hill. I invited him to lie at my house, and did receive his goods, but was deceived in his lying there, the news coming every moment of the growth of the fire; so as we were forced to begin to pack up our own goods, and prepare for their removal; and did by moonshine (it being brave dry and moonshine, and warm weather) carry much of my goods into the garden, and Mr. Hater and I did remove my money and iron chests into my cellar, as thinking that the safest place. And got my bags of gold into my office, ready to carry away, and my chief papers of accounts also there, and my tallies into a box by themselves. So great was our fear, as Sir W. Batten hath carts come out of the country to fetch away his goods this night. We did put Mr. Hater, poor man, to bed a little; but he got but very little rest, so much noise being in my house, taking down of goods.

* A sort of spinett, so called (according to Johnson) from young women playing upon it.

“3rd. About four o’clock in the morning, my Lady Batten sent me a cart to carry away all my money, and plate, and best things, to Sir W. Rider’s, at Bednall-green. Which I did, riding myself in my nightgown in the cart; and, Lord! to see how the streets and the highways are crowded with people running and riding, and getting of carts at any rate to fetch away things. I find Sir W. Rider tired with being called up all night, and receiving things from several friends. His house full of goods, and much of Sir W. Batten’s and Sir W. Pen’s. I am eased at my heart to have my treasure so well secured. Then home, and with much ado to find a way, nor any sleep all this night to me nor my poor wife. But then all this day she and I, and all my people labouring, to get away the rest of our things, and did get Mr. Tooker to get me a lighter to take them in, and we did get them (myself some) over Tower-Hill, which was by this time full of people’s goods, bringing their goods thither; and down to the lighter, which lay at the next quay above the Tower Dock. And here was my neighbour’s wife Mrs. — with her pretty child, and some few of her things, which I did willingly give way to be saved with mine; but there was no passing with any thing through the postern, the crowd was so great. The Duke of York come this day by the office, and spoke to us, and did ride with his guard up and down the City to keep all quiet (he being now General, and having the care of all). This day, Mercer being not at home, but against her mistress’s order gone to her mother’s, and my wife going thither to speak with W. Hewer, beat her there, and was angry; and her mother saying that she was not a ’prentice girl, to ask leave every time she goes abroad, my wife with good reason was angry; and when she come home bid her begone again. And so she went away, which troubled me, but yet less than it would, because of the condition we are in, in fear of coming in a little time to being less able to keep one in her quality. At night lay down a little upon a quilt of W. Hewer’s, in the office, all my own things being packed up or gone; and after me my poor wife did the like, we having fed upon the remains of yesterday’s dinner, having no fire nor dishes, nor any opportunity of dressing any thing.

“4th. Up by break of day, to get away the remainder of my things, which I did by a lighter at the Iron gate: and my hands so full, that it was the afternoon before we could get them all away. Sir W. Pen and I to the Tower-street, and there met the fire burning three or four doors beyond Mr. Howell’s, whose goods, poor man, his trays, and dishes, and shovells, &c. were flung all along Tower-street in the kennels, and people working therewith from one end to the other; the fire coming on in that

narrow street, on both sides, with infinite fury. Sir W. Batten not knowing how to remove his wine, did dig a pit in the garden, and laid it in there; and I took the opportunity of laying all the papers of my office that I could not otherwise dispose of. And in the evening, Sir W. Pen and I did dig another, and put our wine in it; and I my parmazan cheese, as well as my wine and some other things. The Duke of York was at the office this day, at Sir W. Pen’s; but I happened not to be within. This afternoon, sitting melancholy with Sir W. Pen in our garden, and thinking of the certain burning of this office, without extraordinary means, I did propose for the sending up of all our workmen from the Woolwich and Deptford yards (none whereof yet appeared), and to write to Sir W. Coventry to have the Duke of York’s permission to pull down houses, rather than lose this office, which would much injure the King’s business. So Sir W. Pen went down this night, in order to the sending them up to-morrow morning; and I wrote to Sir W. Coventry about the business*, but received no answer. This night Mrs. Turner (who poor woman was removing her goods all this day, good goods into the garden, and knows not how to dispose of them), and her husband supped with my wife and me at night, in the office, upon a shoulder of mutton from the cook’s, without any napkin, or any thing, in a sad manner, but were merry. Only now and then walking into the garden, saw how horribly the sky looks, all on a fire in the night, was enough to put us out of our wits; and, indeed, it was extremely dreadful, for it looked just as if it was at us, and the whole heaven on fire. I after supper walked in the dark down to Tower-street, and there saw it all on fire; at the Trinity-house on that side, and the Dolphin tavern on this side, which was very near us; and the fire with extraordinary vehemence. Now begins the practice of blowing up of houses in Tower-street, those next the Tower, which at first did frighten people more than any thing; but it stopped the fire where it was done, it bringing down the houses to the ground in the same places they stood, and then it was easy to quench what little fire was in it, though it kindled nothing almost. W. Hewer went this day to see how his mother did, and comes late home, telling us how he hath been forced to remove her to Islington, her house in Pye-corner being burned so that the fire is got so far that way, and to the Old Bayly, and was running down to Fleet-street; and Paul’s is burned, and all Cheapside. I wrote to my

* A copy of this letter is preserved among the Pepys MSS. in the author’s own handwriting; and printed in vol. i. p. 450, of the *Memoirs*.

father this night, but the post-office being burned, the letter could not go.

“ 5th. I lay down in this office again upon W. Hewer’s quilt, being mighty weary, and sore in my feet, with going till I was hardly able to stand. About two in the morning my wife calls me up, and tells me of new cries of fire, it being come to Barking Church, which is the bottom of our lane*. I up; and finding it so, resolved presently to take her away; and did, and took my gold, which was about 2350*l.* W. Hewer, and Jane, down by Proundy’s boat to Woolwich; but, Lord! what a sad sight it was by moonlight to see the whole City almost on fire, that you might see it plain at Woolwich, as if you were by it. There, when I come, I find the gates shut, but no guard kept at all; which troubled me, because of discourses now begun, that there is a plot in it, and that the French had done it. I got the gates open, and to Mr. Sheldon’s, where I locked up my gold, and charged my wife and W. Hewer never to leave the room without one of them in it night nor day. So back again, by the way seeing my goods well in the lighters at Deptford, and watched well by people home, and whereas I expected to have seen our house on fire, it being now about seven o’clock, it was not. But to the fire, and there find greater hopes than I expected; for, my confidence of finding our office on fire was such, that I durst not ask any body how it was with us, till I come and saw it was not burned. But going to the fire, I find by the blowing up of houses, and the great help given by the workmen out of the King’s Yards, sent up by Sir W. Pen, there is a good stop given to it, as well at Markelane end, as ours; it having only burned the dyall of Barking Church, and part of the porch, and was there quenched. I up to the top of Barking steeple, and there saw the saddest sight of desolation that I ever saw; every where great fires, oyle cellars, and brimstone, and other things, burning, I became afraid to stay there long, and therefore down again as fast as I could, the fire being spread as far as I could see it; and to Sir W. Pen’s, and there eat a piece of cold meat, having eaten nothing† since Sunday but the remains of Sunday’s dinner. Here I met with Mr. Young and Whistler, and having removed all my things, and received good hopes that the fire at our end is stopped, they and I walked into the town, and find Fanchurch-street, Gracious-street, and Lombard-street, all in dust. The Exchange a sad sight, nothing standing there, of all the statues or pillars, but Sir Thomas Gresham’s picture in the corner. Into Moorefields (our feet ready to burn, walking

through the town among the hot coles), and find that full of people, and poor wretches carrying their goods there, and every body keeping his goods together by themselves (and a great blessing it is to them that it is fair weather for them to keep abroad night and day); drunk there, and paid twopence for a plain penny loaf. Thence homeward, having passed through Cheapside, and Newgate-market, all burned; and seen Anthony Joyce’s house in fire. And took up (which I keep by me) a piece of glass of Mercers’ Chapel, in the street, where much more was, so melted and buckled with the heat of the fire, like parchment; I also did see a poor cat taken out of a hole in the chimney, joyning to the wall of the Exchange, with the hair all burnt off the body, and yet alive. So home at night, and find there good hopes of saving our office; but great endeavours of watching all night, and having men ready; and so we lodged them in the office, and had drink and bread and cheese for them. And I lay down and slept a good night about midnight; though when I rose I heard that there had been a great alarm of French and Dutch being risen, which proved nothing. But it is a strange thing to see how long this time did look since Sunday, having been always full of variety of actions, and little sleep, that it looked like a week or more, and I had forgot almost the day of the week.

“ 6th. Up about five o’clock; and met Mr. Gauden at the gate of the office (I intending to go out, as I used, every now and then to-day, to see how the fire is), to call our men to Bishop’s-gate, where no fire had yet been near, and there is now one broke out: which did give great grounds to people and to me too to think that there was a kind of plot in this (on which many by this time have been taken, and it hath been dangerous for any stranger to walk in the streets), but I went with the men, and we did put it out in a little time, so that that was well again. It was pretty to see how hard the women did work in the cannells, sweeping of water; but then they should scold for drink, and be as drunk as devils. I saw good butts of sugar broke open in the street, and people give and take handsfull out and put into beer, and drink it. And now all being pretty well, I took boat, and over to Southwarke, and took boat on the other side the bridge, and so to Westminster, thinking to shift myself, being all in dirt from top to bottom; but could not then find any place to buy a shirt or a pair of gloves, Westminster Hall being full of people’s goods, those in Westminster having removed all their goods, and the Exchequer money put into vessels to carry to Nonsuch*, but to the Swan, and there was trimmed: and then

* Sething-lane.

† He forgot the shoulder of mutton from the cook’s the day before.

* Nonsuch House near Epsom, where the Exchequer had been formerly kept.

to White-Hall, but saw nobody; and so home. A sad sight to see how the river looks: no houses nor Church near it, to the Temple, where it stopped. At home did go with Sir W. Batten, and our neighbour, Knightly (who with one more, was the only man of any fashion left in all the neighbourhood thereabouts, they all removing their goods, and leaving their houses to the mercy of the fire), to Sir R. Ford's, and there dined in an earthen platter—a fried breast of mutton; a great many of us, but very merry, and indeed as good a meal, though as ugly a one as ever I had in my life. Thence down to Deptford, and there with great satisfaction landed all my goods at Sir G. Carteret's, safe, and nothing missed, I could see or hear. This being done to my great content, I home, to Sir W. Batten's, and there with Sir R. Ford, Mr. Knightly, and one Withers, a professed lying rogue, supped well, and mighty merry, and our fears over. From them to the office, and there slept with the office full of labourers, who talked, and slept, and walked all night long there. But strange it is to see Clothworkers' Hall on fire, these three days and nights in one body of flame, it being the cellar full of oyle.

“7th. Up by five o'clock; and, blessed be God! find all well; and by water to Paul's Wharf. Walked thence, and saw all the towne burned, and a miserable sight of Paul's Church, with all the roofs fallen, and the body of the quire fallen into St. Fayth's; Paul's school also, Ludgate, and Fleetstreet. My father's house, and the Church, and a good part of the Temple the like. So to Creed's lodging near the New Exchange, and there find him laid down upon a bed; the house all unfurnished, there being fears of the fires coming to them. There borrowed a shirt of him, and washed. To Sir W. Coventry at St. James's, who lay without curtains, having removed all his goods; as the King at White-Hall, and every body had done, and was doing. He hopes we shall have no public distractions upon this fire, which is what every body fears, because of the talk of the French having a hand in it. And it is a proper time for discontents; but all men's minds are full of care to protect themselves, and save their goods: the militia is in arms every where. Our fleets, he tells me, have been in sight one of another, and most unhappily by fowle weather were parted, to our great loss, as in reason they do conclude; the Dutch being come out only to make a shew, and please their people; but in very bad condition as to stores, victuals, and men. They are at Boulogne, and our fleet come to St. Ellen's. We have got nothing, but have lost one ship, but he knows not what. Thence to the Swan, and there drank: and so home, and find all well. My Lord Brouncker, at Sir W. Batten's, tells us the Generall is

sent for up, to come to advise with the King about business at this juncture, and to keep all quiet; which is great honour to him, but I am sure is but a piece of dissimulation. So home, and did give orders for my house to be made clean, and then down to Woolwich, and there find all well. Dined, and Mrs. Markham come to see my wife. This day our Merchants first met at Gresham College, which by proclamation is to be their Exchange. Strange to hear what is bid for houses all up and down here; a friend of Sir W. Rider's having 150*l.* for what he used to let for 40*l.* *per ann.* Much dispute where the Custom-house shall be; thereby the growth of the City again to be foreseen. My Lord Treasurer, they say, and others, would have it at the other end of the town. I home late, to Sir W. Pen's, who did give me a bed; but without curtains or hangings, all being down. So here I went the first time into a naked bed, only my drawers on; and did sleep pretty well, but still both sleeping and waking, had a fear of fire in my heart, that I took little rest. People do all the world over cry out of the simplicity of my Lord Mayor in generall; and more particularly in this business of the fire, laying it all upon him. A proclamation is come out for markets to be kept at Leadenhall and Mile-end-green, and several other places about the town; and Tower-hill, and all Churches to be set open to receive poor people.”

(*To be continued.*)

46. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Milner, occasioned by some Passages contained in his Book, entitled "The End of Religious Controversy."* By the late Rev. S. Parr, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 60. Mawman.

FROM this animated Letter (written originally in 1818, for the express purpose of insertion in our Magazine, which its length alone prevented,) we feel it an imperative duty to make some copious extracts; which we consider as an act of justice, not only to our late worthy Friend Dr. Parr, but to Bp. Halifax, whose Warburtonian Lectures we heard from the pulpit, and afterwards ushered into the world from our press; and also to Dr. Milner, whom we have known and much respected as an Antiquary and a Scholar for nearly half a century.

We shall begin with an extract from the Preface of the Rev. John Lynes, the grandson by marriage, and one of the executors, of Dr. Parr:

“The following Letter to the Right Reverend Dr. Joseph Milner was found among the papers of the late Reverend Dr. Samuel Parr after his decease. In presenting

ing it to the publick, the Editor disclaims any secret motives to serve imaginary interests, or insinuate his own private opinions on a public question. He attacks no man, or body of men, in putting it to press. He is neither a polemic nor a politician; and as he is not excited by the zeal of the one, nor by the enthusiasm of the other, so is he not to be deterred by the dread of the hostility of either. A sacred trust has been reposed in him by the Will and last commands of his revered and venerable grandfather, and he enters upon his career of performing it by bringing out this Letter as the first fruits of the deposit, committed to his charge.

“The Letter was originally written for the Gentleman's Magazine*; but afterwards enlarged its dimensions, and other reasons, unnecessary to detail, prevented its publication in that form. The design of publishing it, however, was never abandoned, and three different copies, each left more finished than the other†, demonstrate the author's zeal and his intentions.

“Inflexible in his love of truth, ardent in the pursuit of it upon all subjects, never ceasing to inculcate it upon others, and ever most scrupulously adhering to it himself, the Author could not see a statement such as Dr. Milner has sanctioned, without feeling it a duty to the characters thus aspersed, to his own high sense of justice, and to every sincere well-wisher of the Church of England, to call upon Dr. Milner for the proofs of his statements, or a retraction of his assertion.

“For so great a lover of truth was Dr. Parr, that in all he has written it seemed to be his chief motive, as in all his actions it was the main spring. This fact, so well known to all those who were acquainted with him, will be clearly discerned by any one, who chooses to examine his writings with attention and with candour.

“Of his devotedness to pure religion, his preaching and his writings will be everlasting monuments. Of his attachment to the Church of England in particular, the following treatise is only one out of a great number of proofs; and it will be seen hereafter, that he was not only a faithful follower of his Divine Master in his life and in his doctrines, but that he did not, as frequently has been asserted, “hide his light under a bushel, or conceal his talent in a napkin;” nor reserve for party purposes, for dogmatical discussion, and for mere display, the inexhaustible stores of his intellect. It has

been too much the fashion to say that Dr. Parr has done little either for the cause of religion or learning; in comparison to what he might have done, had he employed his leisure in preparing materials, and occupied his mind wholly and solely on the completion of some great work on some great subject; and even some of the *molles* and *delicati* in the world of letters venture to exclaim, “What has he ever done?” To such he might proudly and justly say,

σχεδόν τι μωροῖς μωρίαν ὀφλισκάνω.

Amidst the drudgeries of the occupation of schoolmaster, and the sacred duties of a parish priest—amidst some of the distractions of domestic, and some of the perturbations of public life, his lofty mind did find leisure to pour out a few precious drops from the copious fountain of his accomplishments. Even amidst these embarrassments, Dr. Parr has published more than many of those who have been eulogised for their diligence, and received the public reward of their learning.

“But it is not only in what he has already printed, or what he has preached, or what he has written and left for publication, that he has been useful to learning and to morals; he has been the constant and diligent, though silent, friend of men of letters, even by contributions to many of their publications in all parts of this great empire. In Ireland, in Scotland, from all quarters, his literary bounty has been sought and obtained; and perhaps in no age, or in any country, has there been a scholar equally serviceable to the general cause of learning by his liberal and generous distributions of knowledge and instruction.

“So much I have thought it necessary to say, both for the purpose of dissipating a prejudice and stating a fact. The works he has already published, when collected, would probably constitute two quarto volumes*; and if what he has left were to be *all* given to the world, I believe it would comprise a greater mass of theological, metaphysical, philological, and classical learning, than has ever yet been published by any one English scholar.

“This Letter to Dr. Milner, I feel assured, will sufficiently prove, even to the incredulous, that he was not lukewarm in his zeal for Christianity, nor for the interests of that “best Establishment of Christianity,” as Bishop Hurd expresses it, the Church of England; that he was not indifferent to the

* “Since this was written, a Letter, of which I had not heard before, has appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, explaining Dr. Parr's intentions to Mr. Nichols. — J. L.”—See Part i. p. 388.

† The latest date is “June 1819.”

GENT. MAG. September, 1825.

* Both these, and a copious Selection from his unpublished writings, it is hoped, will in due time be given to the publick; but we earnestly recommend to those concerned to begin with some ample Memoirs of the good Doctor, as a Prelude to any future publication.—EDIT.

charac-

character of her prelates and her ministers; and that he has even stepped forward manfully, when the infirmities of nature were creeping upon him, to vindicate her honour. He was indeed a follower of Jesus—he knew in whom he believed. He was indeed a minister of the Church of England—he knew well that the rites and doctrines of that Protestant Church were the best rational foundations of a Christian Establishment. For he was a Protestant after the manner of Chillingworth, and it was his constant declaration,—‘THE BIBLE, THE BIBLE ONLY, IS THE RELIGION OF PROTESTANTS! Whatever else they believe beside it, and the plain, irrefragable, indubitable, consequences of it, well may they hold it as a matter of opinion. I, for my part, after a long and (as I verily believe and hope) impartial search of the true way to eternal happiness, do profess plainly, that I cannot find any rest for the sole of my foot, but upon this rock only.’ *Chillingworth*, Part I. c. 6. p. 335.

JOHN LYNES.

*Elmley Lovett, near Worcester,
May 29th, 1825.*

Dr. Parr's Letter begins with the manly firmness, and at the same time with the courtesy of manners, for which that nervous writer was peculiarly distinguished:

“Reverend and learned Sir,” I have lately read, with the greatest attention, a very interesting and elaborate work, which bears your celebrated name, and to which you have prefixed this title: ‘The End of religious Controversy, in a friendly Correspondence between a religious Society of Protestants and a Roman Catholic Divine, addressed to the Right Reverend Dr. Burgess, Lord Bishop of St. David's, in answer to his Lordship's Protestant Catechism.’

“The contents of that book have not lessened the high opinion which I had long entertained of your acuteness as a polemic, your various researches as a theologian, and your talent for clear and animated composition. I acknowledge, too, that in my judgment you have been successful in your endeavours to vindicate the members of the Church of Rome from the imputations of impiety, idolatry, and blasphemy, in their worship of glorified saints, and in their adoration of the sacramental elements, which they believe to have been mystically transubstantiated into the body and blood of Christ.”

Dr. Parr then enters minutely into the general subject of Dr. Milner's Work, quoting from it numerous passages, which he ably and successfully combats; particularly on the subject of “Miracles,” from those of “the apostolic Polycarp, and his disciple Irenæus,” to those of our own age, in

which, according to Dr. Milner, supernatural cures were experienced!

“First, by ‘Joseph Lamb, of Eccles, near Manchester, who, on the 12th of August, 1814, fell from a hayrick four yards and a half high, by which accident the spine of his back was supposed to be broken; but upon the 2nd of October, having gained with difficulty the permission of his father, who was a Protestant, to be carried with his wife, and two friends, in a cart to Garswood, near Wigan, got himself conveyed to the altar rails of a chapel, where the hand of F. Arrowsmith, one of the Catholic Priests who suffered death at Lancaster for the exercise of his religion in the reign of Charles I. is preserved, and has often caused wonderful cures; and having been signed in that chapel on his back with the sign of the cross by that hand, and feeling a particular sensation and total change in himself as he expressed, exclaimed to his wife, Mary, I can walk. (p. 178.) Secondly, by Winifred White, a young woman of Wolverhampton, in 1805, who, having been long afflicted with a curvature of the spine followed by hemiplegia, performed the acts of devotion which she felt herself called to undertake, and having bathed in the fountain on the 28th of June, 1805, found herself, in one instant of time, freed from all her pains and disabilities, so as to be able to walk, run, and jump, like any other young person, and to carry a greater weight with the left arm than she could with the right. Thirdly, by Mary Wood, now living at Taunton Lodge, who, in 1809, having severely wounded her left hand through a pane of glass, determined, with the approbation of her superior, to have recourse to God through the intercession of St. Winifred by a *Novena*, or certain prayers continued during nine days; who accordingly put a piece of moss from the saint's well on her arm on the 6th of August, and continued recollecting and praying, when, to her great surprise, the next morning, she found she could dress herself, put her arms behind her and to her head, having regained the use and full strength of it; and who, in short, was perfectly cured.”

We now come to the main object of this spirited Letter.

“Your note, on the passage which I just now cited from your book, concludes thus: ‘Some Bishops of the Established Church, for instance, Goodman and Cheyney of Gloucester, and Gordon of Glasgow, PROBABLY, ALSO, HALIFAX OF ST. ASAPH, died Catholics. A long list of titled or other distinguished personages, who have either returned to the Catholic faith, or for the first time embraced it on their death-beds in modern times, might be named here, if it were prudent to do so.’

“I enquire not, Sir, after the illustrious per-

personages, whom your prudence forbids you to name; but my own prudence does not forbid, and my own sense of justice does irresistibly lead me, to express very strong doubts upon the accuracy of your statement as it regards Bishop Halifax. It was my good fortune, Sir, to know him personally; gladly do I bear witness to his unassuming disposition and to his courteous manners. When he sat in the Professional Chair at Cambridge, the members of that learned University were much delighted with the fluency and clearness of his Latin, and with his readiness and skill in conducting the disputes of the Law Schools. It was my own lot to keep under him two Acts for my Doctor's degree; and surely, from the preparatory labour which I employed in correcting the language of two Latin Theses, and in accumulating materials for a close logical dispute, likely to pass before a numerous, intelligent, and attentive audience, the obvious inference is, that I did not set a small value on the abilities and acquirements of the Professor. I have seen some of his annual speeches at our Cambridge Commencement, and, so far as my judgment goes, they are highly creditable to his erudition and his taste. He acquired much reputation in the University by three sermons which he first preached there, and afterwards published, during a long and important controversy, which had arisen about subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. He gave no inconsiderable proof of his diligent researches and clear discernment, by an analysis of the Roman law, as compared with the English. He owed much of his fame, and, perhaps, preferment, to the Lectures which he delivered at Lincoln's Inn; and whether he and other eminent Protestants be or be not right in considering the Pope as Antichrist, and applying to the Church of Rome many well-known passages in the Apocalypse, no impartial judge will refuse to Bishop Halifax the tribute of praise for the skilfulness which he shows, in the choice and arrangement of his matter, and in the perspicuity and elegance of his style. He was patronized by a temperate and judicious metropolitan, Dr. Cornwallis; he stood high in the estimation of the celebrated Bishop Warburton; he lived upon terms of the most intimate and confidential friendship with the very ingenious Bishop Hurd; he was respected as a man of learning by his most learned contemporaries in the University; he frequently had access to the sagacious and contemplative recluse, Bishop Law; he, first as a companion, and afterwards as a son-in-law, was intimately connected with the quaint, pompous, but acute and truly critical scholar, Provost Cooke; he was encountered, and perhaps refuted, but not derided as a puny and clumsy antagonist, by the keen-sighted, strong-armed, high-spirited polemic, Black-

all of Emanuel; he was opposed, but not despised, by the dauntless, stately, and fulminating dictator, Bishop Watson; he was a most amiable man in domestic life, and his general conduct as a Christian was blameless and even exemplary. Let it not be forgotten, too, that, while honoured with the acquaintance of living Worthies and living Scholars, he felt a manly and generous regard for the memory of the dead. You must yourself, Sir, have heard that he republished a Charge written by Bishop Butler, of Durham, one of the most profound Philosophers, and most enlightened Theologians, that ever adorned the Church of England. That Charge, Sir, by some accountable misconception in the hearers or readers, had for some time been considered as favourable to the Church of Rome: but the illusion vanished when Bishop Halifax republished it, and united with it, what I think a very judicious preface. Will you pardon me, Sir, for adding that, long before the republication, I had myself adopted and avowed the principles upon which Dr. Butler reasoned; and that I felt very great satisfaction from the aid of his arguments, and under the protection of his authority?

“To such persons, then, as are acquainted with the events of Bishop Halifax's life, or the character of his writings, must it not be highly improbable that a Prelate, who, upon one occasion, had vindicated the fame of Bishop Butler from the imputation of Popery, and who, upon another, defended the cause of the Church of England in opposition to the Church of Rome, should in his last moments have renounced the tenets which he had so long professed, and so ably maintained?”

“Between you and myself, Sir, there can be no difference of opinion upon the importance of the fact, which you have deliberately proclaimed to the world. The establishment and the confutation of that fact are alike connected with the honour of Bp. Halifax, with the feelings of honest Protestants and honest Roman Catholics, and with the general cause both of the Church of England and the Church of Rome. As, therefore, your prudence has permitted you to tell the publick that Bishop Halifax probably died a Catholic; I trust, Sir, that your love of truth, and your sense both of decorum and justice, will induce you to declare explicitly and fully what, in your own mind, were the grounds of such probability.”

In the subsequent pages Dr. Parr resumes the consideration of Dr. Milner's attack on Bp. Halifax, and his vindication of that excellent Prelate; but our limited space forbids us proceeding farther till next month, when Dr. Milner's “Brief Notice of Dr. Parr's Posthumous Letter,” shall also receive due consideration.

47. *Engraved Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.* By John and Henry Le Keux, after Drawings by Augustus Pugin, Architect. The Literary Part by J. Britton, F.S.A. &c. 4to.

MUCH has been done within these few years to illustrate the Architectural Antiquities of our native country; but of the most curious and interesting part of them our knowledge has been in some measure imperfect, from a want of acquaintance with the buildings in a similar style in other countries. It was known, indeed, that in France and Germany, in Spain, and even in Italy, edifices exist, exhibiting a kind of architecture approximating more or less to what has usually been termed Gothic; but very few of these structures have been accurately described; and little was published of their origin or history, so that only vague ideas existed concerning them. In consequence of this want of information, several English writers on the subject in question adopted a notion that the Gothic or Pointed style was almost peculiar to this country, or that it was at least here invented and brought to perfection. Such a theory has been promulgated and warmly advocated by the late John Carter, and by Dr. Milner; but the recent researches of Whittington and Dawson Turner on French Architecture; and those of Dr. Moller, architect to the Grand Duke of Hesse, on that of Germany, have led to a more cautious review of the subject, and shown the propriety of suspending any positive decision relating to it, till we possess more perfect and detailed accounts of the remains of the continental architecture of the middle ages.

The object of “*The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy* *” is to supply this desideratum, to a certain extent, by furnishing such correct information relative to the general structure and minor details of the ancient edifices existing in Normandy as can be conveyed by the united aid of graphic delineation and literary description. This work will be completed in four Numbers, the first of which is just published. It contains twenty en-

gravings, consisting of plans, details, sections, and elevations of various parts of the Palais de Justice at Rouen; of the Church of St. Ouen; the Nunnery of St. Clair; the Abbaye St. Amand; the Cathedral; the Hotel de Bowitheroulde, and other buildings in the same city; of the Abbaye aux Hommes, the Abbaye aux Dames, and the Church of St. Nicholas at Caen; and representations of string-course mouldings chiefly from the same structures.

“In the delineations of these subjects, Mr. Pugin has paid particular attention to the true formation of the curvature in the lines of arches, as well as to the masonic construction of the various members. Hence he conceives that the engravings will be very serviceable to artists in making new designs, and to artizans in the practical execution of new buildings. In the series of subjects which will be brought into the present work, it is expected that almost every style and class of architecture will be delineated; and these rendered so scientific, and at the same time so plain and familiar, that every well-informed person may be qualified to direct his own buildings, or may at least be enabled to perceive in what respects they are conformable to or deviate from ancient examples.”—*Prefixed Advertisement.*

The subjects of some of these plates are extremely beautiful. The South front of the Palais de Justice, the circular window in the West front of the Church of St. Ouen, and the front of the Hotel de Bourtheroulde, are fine examples of highly ornamented Gothic architecture; and though the other plates are not so attractive to the common observer, they cannot fail to prove interesting to the architect and amateur.

No letter-press is included in the present Number of this publication; as the Editor is about to make a visit to Normandy, for the purpose of obtaining on the spot such an accurate and full acquaintance with the structures delineated, and such information relating to their history and antiquities, as cannot otherwise be satisfactorily procured. He has therefore reserved the descriptive accounts for a subsequent part of the work, with a view to render them more correctly illustrative of the engravings, and better adapted than they would otherwise be to elucidate the history of Pointed Architecture.

* The principal works which have been published on the Antiquities of Normandy, were enumerated in our review of Cotman's “*Architectural Antiquities*” of that country, vol. xciii. i. 335.

tuary of *St. Martin-le-Grand*, London, formerly occupying the Site now appropriated to the *New General Post Office*; chiefly founded on authentic and hitherto inedited Manuscript Documents, connected locally with the History of the Foundation, and generally with ancient Customs and eminent Persons; also Observations on the different kinds of Sanctuary formerly recognized by the Common Law. By Alfred John Kempe. Illustrated with Engravings of the Vestiges of the Collegiate Church, the Common Seal, &c. 8vo. pp. 212.

TANNER says, that King Cadwallan or some ancient Britons, about the year 677, are said to have founded a College here; and that about the year 700, Victred or Wythred, King of Kent, re-founded it. As London was under the dominion of the Kings of the East Saxons at the time of the supposed British Foundation, Mr. Kempe (p. 4) very properly rejects the statement, and supposes it some confusion with a story of Jeffrey of Monmouth, that the Britons erected a Church in memory of Cadwallo, one of his heroes, which Church, from Robert of Gloucester, Mr. Kempe conceives to have been *St. Martin's*, Ludgate. He adds,

“That there was, however, a building appropriated to the worship of the true God on the site of *St. Martin-le-Grand*, by the early Christians of our Island, is rendered extremely probable, by the bull of Pope Clement, reciting the Church to be among those exempted from episcopal jurisdiction, because they were founded before Bishops were ordained in the kingdom, and episcopal jurisdiction had been usurped over them, during times of civil commotion, *insurgente procellâ turbationis in regno*.—Something also may perhaps be inferred of the high antiquity of the Church, from the saint chosen as its patron. *St. Martin* appears to have been a favourite with the early British Christians, many churches, considered of the highest antiquity in our island, being dedicated to him.” pp. 4, 5.

This is very judicious and correct, and only requires another addition, viz. that, according to Staveley, who has an elaborate disquisition on Sanctuaries, (Churches, pp. 165—177, ed. 2d), “the King only, and not the Pope, or any other, could, might, or did grant this privilege of Sanctuary” (p. 170); and that this was the fact is evident, from the privilege still annexed to the “Verge of Court,” Holyrood House, &c. Whoever, therefore, were the subsequent subjects who re-founded

St. Martin's-le-Grand, we fully believe that it owed its distinctive privilege, as a Sanctuary, to a Royal original, according to the traditions. The motive evidently was to suspend summary execution, and the reasoning in times of more power and violence, would naturally be very different from our own, because interests would be the *prima mobilia* of action.—It is certain that the Crypt here discovered has every Romanized form.

“The vaultings were keyed with tiles, turned up at the edges, resembling the wall tiles common in Roman buildings, but broader at one end than the other; and the workmen employed in pulling down the structure, stated, that between two of these tiles, the concave sides facing each other, was invariably thrust a smaller one in the shape of a wedge.” P. 7.

Mr. Essex has shown, that the Saxons worked their *wall tiles* in the Roman manner (see the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*); and that, therefore, it is by no means easy to distinguish their work from the Roman, where there is not collateral evidence. Now this does occur here; for besides a coffin* of the form used by the Romans of the Lower Empire and Anglo-Saxons, a coin of Constantine was found on the spot, and the bases of the remains corresponded with the level of Roman Londinum. Pp. 7, 8.

We dwell with pleasure upon this subject, because a strange idea has prevailed, that every building in this country is, without exception, of Norman origin, and all its other antiquities connected with Noah and the ark; whereas, the former opinion merely originated with Mr. King's account of Rochester Castle, and the latter with Mr. Bryant, who, says Sir William Gell, without any knowledge of Grecian antiquities, pronounced that the citadel of Tiryns was formed from the ship of Danaus, and that Troy never existed. Forgers of coins and corruptors of history, we consider as enemies to learning and improvement; in fact, as men, who disregard veracity, who make out the necessity of research to be useless, and would, if they directed their hypothetical propensities to law or medicine, be dangerous beyond description. Research

* In vol. LXXXVIII. ii. pp. 272, 393, will be found an account of these discoveries, with a Plan and two Views of the Crypts, Coffin, &c.—EPIR.

is in science, what experiment is in natural philosophy, and evidence in law.

We shall now abstract a few of the curious contents of this well-digested volume. In p. 20, concerning *Abjuration*, there is an interesting extract from Rastall, but our readers may refer to Ducange *sub voce*, for a full explanation.—In p. 57 we find, that Priests did marry in the time of Stephen, and endowed sons and daughters with the estates of religious foundations.—In p. 64, that the walls of London were in the same reign in a ruinous condition.—In p. 82, that the private seal of William de Turri had on its face a rebus of his name (de la Tour), being a representation of the White Tower of London,



surmounted by a heart; and on the reverse, a fine antique intaglio of Greek workmanship representing Hereules. [of the fondness of our ancestors for ancient gems, see Encycloped. of Antiquities, i. 210, 211]. In p. 124 we find the *old* custom of sitting in judgment at gates [of which see the Encyclopedia, i. 6. 113]. In 50 Ed. III. it appears, that *when the King's Justices held their sittings in St. Martin's Gates* for the trial of prisoners for treason or felony, the accused were placed before them on the other side of the street, and carefully guarded from advancing forward; for if they once passed the water channel which divided the middle of the street, they might claim the saving franchise of the sacred precinct, and the proceedings against them be immediately annulled. In p. 148 we find that no one within the sanctuary was to have any weapon, "only a reasonable knife to kerve withall his meate, and that *the said knife be pointlesse*." At the present day, only carving, butchers', and oyster knives are made with points, which fashion may have originated in ancient prohibitions; at all events, pointless eating knives

are not modern.—In p. 208 we find one of the occupiers of a teneiment in Dove-alley to be a "Mother Marget, Surgeon." This was in the time of Henry VIII.; and this title, of which Apothecaries are now so appetent, was then ascribed to an "Old woman doctress."

Here we shall leave this neat and sound little volume, which does Mr. Kempe great credit.

49. *A Memoir of Thomas Green, Esq. of Ipswich; with a Critique on his Writings, and an Account of his Family and Connections.* 4to. pp. 82. Printed by John Raw.

THIS elegant volume, of which the "impression is limited to One Hundred Copies, to be presented to the more immediate and intimate Friends of the Deceased," is highly creditable to the Ipswich press, and is adorned with an admirable portrait engraved by Worthington.

Of Mr. Green, a brief, but correct memoir will be found in our Obituary for January last, p. 85; which the ingenious Compiler of the volume now before us has very accurately and agreeably enlarged, under the propitious auspices of various literary friends.

The Memoir is inscribed to Mr. Green's executors, the Rev. William Layton, M. A.; Dykes Alexander, esq.; the Rev. Claudius Williams Fonnerau; LL.B.; and William Pearson, of Ipswich, esq. by "A sincere Admirer of their mutual and highly esteemed Friend, J. F."

"I am fully aware (says Mr. F.) that this sketch might have been rendered much more complete, and I have only to express my regret that it had not been attempted by one, whose lively touch and masterly hand would certainly have traced a far more perfect and finished picture. To his friendship and kindness (the Rev. John Mitford, of Benhall), I am indebted for some highly valuable particulars of the character, as well as many most judicious remarks on the writings, of our mutual friend. The interesting tribute of respect, which is prefixed to this memoir, and which cannot fail of gratifying every reader of pure taste and right feelings, I owe to the elegant muse of Mrs. Biddell of Playford*.

"To the warm and steady affection of my intimate and intelligent friend, the Rev. William Layton, of Ipswich, I am obliged for many particulars in that department, in which he so eminently excels.

* See our Poetical department of the present month.

“To the friendship of the Rev. George Rogers, the venerable Rector of Sproughton, who has taken a lively interest in this memoir, I am indebted for some useful suggestions.

“By the politeness of the Rev. James White, the Curate of Wilby, I am favoured with those extracts from the registers of that parish which relate to the family.

“From the different Reviews, which have noticed the publications of Mr. Green, I have extracted whatever appeared to me apposite, candid, and impartial, and have inserted it in the critique on the merits of his respective works.”

We subjoin an extract which may serve as a supplement to the brief notice of Mr. Green, part i. p. 85.

“He has left an only son, Thomas, who was born at Ipswich on the 12th of April, 1811, to lament the untimely and irreparable loss of a guide, a guardian, a friend, and an instructor.

“On the 13th of January, Mr. Green’s remains were removed from his residence in Ipswich for interment in the vault of his ancestors, in the Church of Wilby, preceded by his tenantry, and followed by his son, the guardians, and executors.

“On a mural tablet at Wilby is the following inscription:

“To the memory of THOMAS GREEN, Esq. Barrister-at-Law: a man distinguished for those essential virtues which mark and adorn the character of the Christian, the gentleman, and the scholar. To great powers of mind, and deep and extensive research, he united a correct taste and a solid judgment. His various writings display throughout elegance of language, acuteness of remark, and an accurate knowledge of the Fine Arts. Intimately acquainted with the laws and the constitution of his country, and ardently attached to its liberty, both civil and religious, he displayed, on every occasion, a fervent zeal in his endeavours to secure the establishment of a rational and practical freedom. The kindness of his disposition, and the urbanity of his manners, most justly commanded general esteem; while the benevolence of his heart was evinced in his private charities, as well as in his judicious liberality to various public institutions. Beloved, respected, and admired, he departed this life, at Ipswich, on the 6th day of January, 1825, in the 56th year of his age.”

“By his last will he bequeathed 25*l.* to the poor of St. Mary at Kaye, in Ipswich, the parish in which he resided, and the same sum to those of Wilby; to be distributed at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens of the respective Parishes.”

The critique on Mr. Green’s publications, particularly on his “Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Litera-

ture at Ipswich,” are pertinent and judicious. The “Extracts” were published anonymously; and Mr. F. very candidly observes, that

“Replete as the Diary is with such entertaining and highly interesting matter, its reception by the publick was very far below what its real merits demanded. The precise reason I do not pretend to assign; for Dr. Johnson was accustomed to remark, that with all his literary experience, he could never foretell the success or anticipate the sale of a new work. I cannot, however, but think, that if it had been published in a more accessible shape, it would certainly have experienced a far more favourable reception than it met with, although an edition of five hundred copies was in a short time disposed of.

“Mr. Green was highly gratified, however, by the warm approbation bestowed upon it by those, whose judgment he most valued: and, in an especial manner by the commendation of that candid and enlightened scholar, Dugald Stewart, conveyed to him in a very flattering letter soon after its appearance. Praise from such a quarter, Mr. Green estimated highly as it deserved; nor do I think there existed any one whose testimonial of applause could be, in his estimation, of greater or more intrinsic worth.”

In 1794 Mr. Green edited “Critical Observations on the Sixth book of the *Æneid*.” This essay was written and published in 1770 anonymously, by the very learned and ingenious author of “The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,” and is “a most clear, elegant, and decisive work of criticism, which could not, indeed, derive authority from the greatest name, but to which the greatest name might with propriety have been affixed. It is, says Dr. Parr, *πιδάκος ἐξ ἱερῆς ὀλίγῃ λιβας**.

Of Mr. Green’s “Examination of Mr. Godwin’s Enquiry concerning Political Justice” (reviewed in our vol. LXIX. pp. 317, 392), Mr. F. observes:

“This work is justly eulogised with strong marks of approbation by Dr. Parr, in a note appended to his Spital Sermon, and in which some copious extracts from it are inserted.

“Mr. Green gives, in his “Diary,” the following interesting passage relative to this letter:

“Received through Lord Chedworth, a flattering message from Dr. Parr, in which, not with the scanty and penurious measure of a critic by profession, but evidently from

* Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian, p. 192.

the overflowing of a heart warmed with the subject, he bestows his commendations on the little pamphlet I published last year. *Laudare à laudato Viro*—to be thus commended by one, to whom I am utterly unknown, and from whom praise is of such value, and this amidst the cautious reserve of some, from whose friendship I should have expected a more encouraging reception, is a gratification to which I cannot be insensible: yet the predominant effect upon my mind has been depression rather than elevation. How is this? Opposition and indignity, I believe, have a natural tendency to rouse, condense and invigorate; excessive favour and commendation to dissipate, relax and enfeeble our energies and spirits. When stung with neglect or galled by injuries, the mind, bent back upon itself and driven to its own resources for support, collects its scattered strength, fastens on whatever is excellent in its faculties or achievements, and dilates with conscious pride:—when hailed with eulogy, which we are sensible far exceeds our deserts, after the first tumultuous throbbings have subsided, all our defects and infirmities rise up in appalling array before the judgment; and the heart, sickening at the spectacle, sinks in despondency within us. Such, I should suppose, would be the general feeling, except with very superior minds, who are above all disturbance from such causes; or, with those happily gifted beings, those fools of fortune, provoking rather our spleen, than our envy; who enjoy the blessing of perfect self-satisfaction and complacency, and as they are completely callous from vanity to censure, are enabled by the same principle to swallow, without being cloyed, any measure of praise.

50. *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.* Vol. III.

(Continued from p. 140.)

VI. *Papers relating to the Earthquake, which occurred in India, in 1819.* By Mr. Macmurdo, deceased.

Of this paper we have only to observe, “that there are strong signs of volcanic matter, thickly scattered over the surface” of Cutch, where the earthquake ensued. P. 104.

VII. *Remarks on the sixth and seventh Chapters of Mills’s History of British History.* By Major Vans Kennedy.

Mr. Mills is charged with an acrimonious statement of Hindoo morals, &c. and that never having been in India, he is misled by persons who know little on the subject. The fact is, that the morals of all persons (generally speaking) are those of the class of

society to which they belong; but the standard of morals is of course an important question in its operation upon the modes of thinking and acting, and in particular, upon the legislative and governmental character of a nation. A Christian government, for instance, would not think, and could not act, like one of the Mahometan creed; but where the religious system is bad, vices of course have the sanction of encouragement, which is not the case under more correct notions. Under superstitious codes, reason and public good are excluded. At the same time, it is not philosophical to discuss the moral habits of the Hindoos, as if we were giving characters to servants for places. The instigating causes should be maintained, and the results be in the form of deductions. This is the practice of our great philosophical historians, and this is the only mode which is instructive; for it is a mere statement of fact, to tell us that A. is a good man, and B. a bad man. There is no accession of knowledge, no reflective action, which confers a means of acquiring remedial modes of conduct.

VIII. *is an account of the present state of the Township of Lony.* By Thomas Coats, Esq.

There are many things in this paper, as in others, which place the agriculture of the Hindoos in a very favourable light; but this art must vary with climate, and except in regard to tools (if there are any of superior character) there is little acquisition of knowledge. One leading misfortune of agricultural pursuits is dirtiness. Gentlemen in England become slovens, farmers are shabby, and females are drabs. Dunghills are at the doors, and access to their dwellings is through their exuviae. The palace of Ulysses was encumbered in the same way; and at Lony it seems, that on entering the town, “nothing meets the eye but filth and misery, or total neglect of all regularity, neatness, and comfort” (p. 179). It is very well known, that Grecian and Roman doors turned upon pivots below, not hinges. It appears, that the origin is to be sought in Asia, “for here we find (p. 179) gates resting on hollowed stones below, on which they turn instead of hinges.”—Percival has given an opinion, that polygamy is not favourable to population. We are inclined to think, that the latter depends much upon extent of

of territory, or rather upon the cheapness and meanness of food. Ireland and the potatoe story our readers will recollect. In p. 182 we have the same necessary appendages to a village, as in the Bolden book, *viz.* carpenters, smiths, &c. and the number of persons is as follows:

“The township contains 568 inhabitants, with an extent of land equal to about $5\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, which gives rather more than $98\frac{3}{4}$ persons to the square mile. The number of houses is 107, in a few of which are more than one family; and the proportion of persons to each house is rather more than five. There are 130 married men, 11 or 12 of whom have two wives; and the total number of children is 203, which gives only $1\frac{3}{4}$ each family, which seems a small proportion.” P. 183.

Every body knows the *Heus! mensas consumimus* of Virgil. Here part of the breakfast is a cake, which they eat in the fields, “the cake serving as a trencher.” P. 195.

Among the furniture, we find the quern or corn hand-mill, and the use of earthen jars, as among the Greeks and Romans (*Amphoræ*), for almost all necessities; as well as the prudent provision of “suspending them in a net from the roof, to preserve them from rats, cats, &c.” p. 197. Burning the dead, mortuaries, the *Naulon*, or Charon’s fare, the superstition of the evil eye, prevail (203-205). Upon this head we suspect, if the Druids were Budhists, as has been affirmed, there might have been a similar reason why necklaces and beads are so often found in barrows.

“In gardens or rich fields, an earthen pot, whitewashed, is stuck up on a pole to attract evil eyes. The walls of houses are ornamented with gaudy figures or stripes. Beautiful women and children wear necklaces, &c. and beads are put round the necks and legs of cattle, &c. Connected with this superstition, no person compliments another on his prosperity, his fine oxen, or handsome wife.” P. 205.

Ghosts of murdered or plundered persons, or those who have buried treasures, April fool-day (the hooly festival), the sport of prisoner’s base, the “*Nootalpoche Kail*,” illuminations and fireworks; holidays in honour of cattle, “in which they are driven round a temple” (the Druidical *Deasuil**),

* A similar perambulation occurs on another occasion, p. 220.

advances of money to servants on marriage, are all customs of our own ancestors, and justify the conclusion which we have ever formed, that the real origin of our ancient habits is not to be found in the dreams of Mr. Bryant and his followers; but in the impositions of heathen hierophants, who never entertained a single thought about Noah and the ark.

IX. *is an account of the caves of El-lora. By Capt. W. H. Sykes.*

This is an elaborate and valuable illustration of the mythological figures to be found in these curious excavations. It appears, that Bhoodism is far anterior to the doctrine of the Brahmins. Any abridgment of this paper would be useless, and to trace the idolatry to its origin would be indelicate. We shall therefore come to one of the conclusions.

“On the whole, it cannot be denied, that at one period a people existed all over India, whose objects of worship were much more limited than those of the present Brahmins. The idea of extreme antiquity is necessarily associated with this people, from their inscriptions being in a character, the meaning of which is lost, and with it probably the language of the people.” 321.

X. *is a Description of the Pandoo Coolies in Malaba. By J. Babington, Esq.*

The Kodey Kulls, Topic Kulls, or Pandoo Koolies, are sepulchres generally found on the top of eminences, or on the sloping sides of such hills in Malabar as are not wooded. The shape depends upon the soil. Where that is deep, a *chatty* (earthen pot) of baked clay is generally found alone, and is the depository of the bones, beads, arms, &c. which are found in most of these sepulchres. In shallow soils, or bare rock, caves are made in a regular form, and are indicated by the Kodey Kull, “so called from its umbrella shape.” The Topic Kull is a hollow under a top-stone, in the form of a mushroom. In the Kodey Kulls are found urns, bones, arms, iron instruments, beads of various forms, colours, and materials, tripods, lamps, vases, spears, swords, knives, axes, and others, bearing no resemblance to any thing in use in the present day. Some caves had entrances by descent, or steps on the side, without removing the top stone, as in the Kodey Kulls. In the Topic Kulls no relics whatever have

have been found (pp. 324-330). Thus it appears, that except in an external form, there is no variation in the contents of these sepulchres from those of our own barrows; and this paper (as well as Article VIII.) tends to confirm the postulate of Mr. Fosbroke, that there is no such thing as Celtick antiquities, understanding by the term a peculiar distinctive class.

XI. *is a Statistical Account of the Pergunna of Jumboosur. By Thomas Marshall, Esq.*

This paper shows us the consequences of living only on vegetable food. Nearly the whole of one district consists of wheat, and in some of the fully peopled districts, there is not a bit of waste land, either for hay or pasture. The result is, an innumerable population of small birds, and in some seasons, of grubs.

“ Let us suppose, that the population of Great Britain should abandon the use of animal food. What a revolution must follow in its husbandry! Not only all the care, and arts necessary to the produce and increase of stock, but all management of pastures and meadows, all green cropping and artificial grasses, all the profitable system of turnip husbandry, must immediately fall to the ground; and even the growth of corn would receive the heaviest of all injuries, by the abstraction of its necessary quota of manure.” P. 339.

How much morals depend upon circumstances, is obvious to all philosophers; and two statements confirm the position in a singular way. Chastity does not exist here as a point of honour among women, and yet *early marriages* restrain the commerce of the sexes very much to its legal limits, and the duties of charity cannot be ill performed where there are no paupers, and such is absolutely the case in these villages (p. 351). Thus it appears, that the expence and luxury of European modes of living act very injuriously upon two most important virtues, Chastity and Charity; and among us, early marriages augment pauperism, and are consequently inimical to the growth of charity. The quantity of labour imposed on the women is very great (p. 353). This checks the prolific results of early marriages, for it appears in p. 212, that the constant labour of women unfits them for nurses, and a large proportion of their children in consequence die in infancy. The illogical tormentors of the publick,

about the vices of the English and Irish poor, would also do well to recollect that hopeless poverty creates improvidence.

“ The heavy exactions imposed on them by the Government, keep them always poor, and do away every prospect of independence or an improvement in their condition: they are therefore improvident, and seldom trouble themselves with the future.” P. 212.

Another thing, about which a tremendous outcry is raised, is Slavery; but the fact is, that with regard to countries subject to famines, and under kind modes of conduct, it is not an operative evil, that is to say, if it be not *African* slavery.

“ Domestic slavery is in common use in families, whose circumstances are at all easy; and revolting as the idea is, it is impossible for any one, who has witnessed the manner in which it is conducted, to consider it here as a great practical evil. In the neighbourhood of countries subject to repeated famines, and itself hardly exempt from that calamity, Guzerat is the common refuge of the wretches who with their families are obliged to abandon their homes to escape the worst of all deaths. Selling a child for the purpose of obtaining the means of subsistence, and of ensuring the means of subsistence to that child, is not a very unnatural expedient in that desperate extremity; and, if the sum received be small, and soon dissipated, the protection ensured for the child is complete; it immediately becomes one of the household of the purchaser, and is treated exactly as another member of the family. The duties imposed on the slaves are neither more laborious, nor more degrading, than those which the wife and sons of the master are constantly performing, and are recompensed with fully as much kindness. The females, I believe, have somewhat more liberty.” P. 353.

We shall now notice another curious consequence of employing women in hard labour, in-door and out, besides that of checking population; *viz.* that it occasions men to prefer women for wives who are much older than themselves.

“ It is by no means uncommon for the wife to be several years older than the husband, and I believe it is rather conceived an advantage that she should be so, in order that she may be sooner able to work.” P. 353.

We learn from the *Robarrees* (goat-herds, shepherds, &c.) how animals distinguish each other, or different men or beasts. A Robaree has seldom learning

learning enough to count his flock ; but he obtains an habitual acquaintance with their countenances, and is immediately aware of the absence of any individual. P. 359.

In the villages we find the old profession of barber and surgeon united, with this improvement on our practice, that the barber's wife is the village midwife. P. 372.

Every body knows the ornamental *sequins* and coins worn by Greek girls ; and there is no doubt that the custom is of Asiatick origin. It is excellently elucidated. The *Sonee* or Goldsmith is an important member of a village community. Mr. Marshall then says,

“ The extent to which the goldsmith is employed, will be very imperfectly understood by those who merely advert to the small quantity of gold or silver to be found in the shape of ornaments on the women and children in our English country villages. In Guzerat none but the very lowest of the poor are without them ; all savings are vested in them ; most penurious savings are made to acquire them ; and I have often seen a child, of a family whose whole annual expenditure did not amount to 50 rupees, decked in ornaments whose value could not be less than three times that sum. Independently of the natural passion of the sex for finery, I think two probable causes may be adduced for the prevalence of this taste.

“ 1. The difficulty of otherwise vesting savings ; only two other modes present themselves to the limited sphere of the village—lending or hoarding : the former, though offering great profits, is very troublesome, and except to practised usurers, not very safe, as the principal is seldom or never recovered without a vigorous pursuit : in hoarding, they are exposed to the temptation of breaking in upon the stock on every trifling want.”

“ 2. Occasions in which a point of honour requires that they should lavish sums out of all moderate proportion to their income, occur to all ; such particularly are the marriages of their children : a family possessing a good stock of these ornaments finds no difficulty in raising that necessary sum commonly on its mere credit, or, at all events, by pledging them. They also perform the same good service during temporary pressure from sickness or other misfortune. The pledgers, in all cases, struggle hard to redeem them, as soon as possible.”

“ It is most probable, that female ornaments constituted the principal part of the enormous booty, which every invader of India, from Mahmood of Ghizni down to the modern Pindaree, is said to have carried off.” Pp. 375, 376.

Such very inaccurate conceptions are formed of the state of civilization and Society in India, through the unstatesmanlike trash and pious frauds daily issuing from the press of religious fanaticks, that we linger with pleasure over useful books of this kind ; because we think that we ought to know things, as they are, before we pretend to make them as they ought to be ; and that before reformers can promise themselves success, they ought to excite an interest first in the reformees to adopt the proposed ameliorations. And this we think must be done by European science and reason, because the chief evil of India is superstition, and what is fitted to encounter that but illumination of intellect ? not declamation and raving.

(*To be continued.*)

51. *A Letter to a British Member of Parliament on the State of Ireland in the year 1825. By an Irish Magistrate. 8vo. pp. 176.*

LET us suppose that a cordon of troops was formed round a populous district ; that the inhabitants were confined to that district ; that they were not permitted to have any resources but the soil ; nor were allowed the benefit of labour for wages. The result would be, an enormous demand for land, as the sole means of subsistence ; an annihilation of every moral feeling tending to the well-being or security of property or life ; a harassing warfare between the principles of civilization and the wants of nature, and a broad-cast crop of political and civil weeds which defy extirpation. Let us next suppose that quack-doctors step in and propose as a nostrum for famine and superabundant population, that if half a dozen only of the great men of the said suffering country sat in Parliament, the famous *Pays de Cokaine* would be realized, fat pigs would run about ready roasted, &c. &c. Let us suppose, lastly, that instead of the cordon of troops, the restricting power be the sea, and we shall then have a tolerable fair picture of Ireland.

There exist no other remedies but emigration or employment. We know that the Catholics have given out that they would sell their property, and withdraw to America, taking with them their poorer brethren : but this design,

design, we apprehend, from the publication of the new plans of the Association, is relinquished. As to labour, it is the sole means by which social order is ever preserved among the classes which have no property. Commerce and manufactures necessarily bring with them law and pacific habits.

In redress of this state of things, our Author proposes that Government should vote an annual million and a half in securing the sea-ports,—encouraging the fisheries,—making canals, railways, and roads, and more especially draining the bogs. pp. 171, 173.

“The bogs of Ireland are mines of gold, which only require to be opened to yield their treasures. Let Government purchase these immense wastes; let them be reclaimed by the labours of the now unemployed peasantry; they will soon produce valuable crops, and, if judiciously planted, will supply Ireland with timber as well as with food. These improved districts may be sold hereafter, and the clear profit may assist in diminishing the national debt.” P. 171.

The Pamphlet, however, contains such a mass of matter, that knowing the subject to be one of moment, we shall give an abstract of its multifarious contents.

The first portion regards the Police.—It appears that constables are pensioners (at 6*l.* per annum, the highest sum), who consider their office either as sinecure, or execute it only for bribes (pp. 7, 8); that the Magistrates (in some parts) are persons who solicit the office only for fees and douceurs, receiving sometimes 3 or 400*l.* per annum profit, and of course studiously incite breaches of the law, instead of suppressing them (p. 8 seq.); that the distillery laws are very bad, through encouraging monopoly (p. 14); that the punishment of petty offences in the criminal law is so delayed, that it causes in a majority of instances total impunity (p. 18); that the expence of recovering small debts, encourages fraud. Here our author makes the following remark concerning the laws of England in general:

“In cases of life and death, the proceedings are brief; in cases of misdemeanor they are tedious; and in matters of property, they are a lottery, where capital possesses an irresistible advantage.” P. 23.

Our author then proceeds to state that it is impossible to know what a legal marriage is in Ireland, because there are no laws to define it (p. 22);

that there is no procuring testimony to convict fraudulent debtors, who plead the Insolvent Act (p. 25); that thirty days’ labour is lost in a year, through the Roman Catholic holy days (p. 30); that the funeral feasts are very expensive and incongruous, being attended with dances, blind man’s buff, gambols and riots (p. 30); that prayers for the deliverance of condemned souls from purgatory, are unavailing, unless purchased (page 32); that all offenders against law, murderers, burglars, &c. are assisted and protected (p. 34); that the blessing of a beggar is deemed to procure the forgiveness of sins; and mendicity is therefore encouraged (p. 36); that oaths are trifled with, and perjury common (p. 40); that thrift and industry prevail in the Protestant districts,—dirt and misery and indolence in those of the Papists (p. 43); that there is a scarcity of food in Ireland every sixth or seventh year (p. 45); that thatched cottages, from the facility of setting them on fire, compel the proprietors to side with insurgents and conspirators (p. 46); that potatoes and an illicit still form the acme of an Irishman’s comforts (p. 47); that of seven millions of Irish, scarcely one-fourth can read, and of that fourth three quarters are Protestants, the priesthood excommunicating the parents of all those children who attended schools, “where the revealed will of God is known” (pp. 48, 49); that the education of the children by Papists amounts only to spelling syllables, and a few questions in their catechism (pp. 53, 54); that a large portion of the Scotch Clergy preach against the divinity of Christ (p. 38), upon which our author makes the following remark:

“The principal cause of this unsoundness arises from the power possessed by congregations of electing their own Clergy, who, to ensure success, are obliged to preach *accommodating* doctrines.” P. 59.

As very incorrect ideas are entertained in this country of the Scotch Clergy, we shall here state from p. 98, our author’s account of that Establishment:

“It is customary with the enemies of the Established Church to instance the parochial Clergy of Scotland, and contrast them with the Established Clergy of England and Ireland; and their poverty and conduct are held up as objects of imitation, for the purpose of effecting an invidious contrast.

But

But notwithstanding my great respect for the Scotch Clergy, I am compelled by regard for truth to deny their superiority, if all the circumstances of their case be taken into account. I deny that their average incomes are less than those of the English and Irish parochial Clergy, and I deny that their education is equal."

It appears also that the Scotch Establishment has not worked so well as the English and Irish. The Scotch Clergy, though an excellent and respectable body of men, are inadequately instructed, and are unable to maintain the conflict against infidelity in the upper orders, though aided by the most summary laws.....AT PRESENT THERE IS NOT ONE SCOTCH CLERGYMAN IN A HUNDRED WHO CAN CONSTRUE A VERSE IN THE GREEK TESTAMENT. P. 98.

The good writing in the Edinburgh Review makes hundreds think, with Cunningham's foolish ballad, that the Thistle is above the Rose. Numerous Scotchmen are clever men. The majority of well-educated men nevertheless remain with England. The *pre-eminence* of Scotland only lies in its wiser and more moral peasantry.

The following paragraph merits regard :

"It has been asserted, that the Reformation would have extended its influence to Ireland, when Great Britain renounced Popery, had the Scriptures been translated into Irish, and public worship been celebrated in the native language. Wales may be instanced as a case which bears upon Ireland, for there the Reformation completely succeeded. The Irish heard mass in Latin, of which they understood nothing; and when they heard prayers in English, they understood them as little. The unknown English was, therefore, as bad as the unknown Latin; but the Latin had prescription in its favour, and therefore the Church of Rome prevailed over the Reformed Religion. It was the policy of Elizabeth to extinguish the Irish language; and though this policy succeeded after two centuries, it tended materially towards the establishment of Popery in the minds of the Irish peasantry." P. 60.

We shall now proceed with our abstracts.

In p. 61 our author states, that with the Irish peasant the priest stands in the place of God; in p. 63, that Dr. Walmsley circulated a pretended prophecy from Rev. vi. 9, 10, (wherein the locusts are said to mean Protestants), that the latter are to be utterly

destroyed in 1825; in p. 79, that the pretended value of the Irish bishoprics is a sophism, because the lands are in lease to laymen, who, on an average, give to the Bishops about one-fifth part of the rents, under the name of renewed fines; and (p. 101) that the relative increase of the Irish Roman Catholics is another sophism, because it purely proceeds from the early and improvident marriages of the people.

Here we must leave our abstracts. The latter part of the Pamphlet consists of a vindication of the Protestant Clergy of Ireland, and proposed remedies for certain evils attached to the present habits of Irishmen. With regard to the Protestant Clergy, nothing can be more false than the mis-statements made about them.

"The Established Clergy form the strongest link in the chain which binds the two islands together, AND THE CONNEXION WITH BRITAIN WOULD NOT NOW EXIST, HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE EXERTIONS OF THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY. They have performed the abandoned duties of an emigrant nobility and gentry. They have been Deputy Lieutenants, Magistrates, Physicians, Overseers of the Poor. To them are addressed the cries of poverty, and from their purses issues the greatest portion of the alms that are given to relieve the immeasurable distress of the poor. In the Protestant districts of Ireland they are required to perform these duties, together with their professional labours, and I might challenge for the Established Clergy of the province of Ulster a comparison with the Clergy of England, as to attention to their parochial duties. The manner in which they attend to the education of the poor in those places where the poor are permitted to learn, is worthy of the highest encomiums; and I fearlessly assert that there is no profession, the members of which earn their pay more diligently than the Established Clergy of the province of Ulster. The same may be said of them in every other part of the island, where Popery has not stifled Christianity." P. 94.

Now we happen to have before us a letter from an Irish Dignitary, an extract of which, because it is instructive and curious, we shall lay before our readers :

"The —— members of —— are eternally accusing the Irish Clergy of *having nothing to do*. I wish some of them were half as much and as well employed;—besides double duty on the Sunday, baptisms, burials, visiting the sick, &c. of a large city, the Clergy here are appointed to the situations of secretaries, treasurers, or committee men, to almost every institution, whether

whether for charity, education, or public convenience. In consequence of this, I have on some days received three different orders to attend three different public institutions. In addition to these usual occupations, I am (with the Presbyterian Minister here) a Trustee to the will of an old lady, who has left us upwards of 20,000*l.* to be disposed of in charitable purposes, at our own discretion, no trifling responsibility—and for this last week, we have had two Commissioners from Chancery, to receive our plans, and to swear various persons as to the expence and utility of them—and, as if this was not sufficient, we are continually required by parliament to send returns of different matters required for their information—the last was from the Commissioners of Enquiry respecting education, to procure returns from the Clergy of every school in their parishes, and yet ——— and ——— will cry out again, as did Pharaoh to the Israelites, ‘Ye are idle, ye are idle.’ On Monday last, I attended ——— M.P. one of these Commissioners (who by the bye is a very good man) to two schools, of which I am the chief manager. But had I time and paper, I would give you a history of the Hedge schools that *I* (not the Commissioner) visited, and returned an account, as per orders. You would be much amused—some of them were without windows—and in one, the children were arranged in rows, one above another, in form of an Amphitheatre, with *the pigs feeding in the centre*—in others, the books read by the children (which we were ordered to return) were various, numerous, and extraordinary—in one thatched cabin, I noted, *among fifty others*, Homer’s *Odyssey*, *Meditations upon the Holy Jubilee at Rome in the year 1775*, *Harvey’s Meditations*, the *Seven Champions of Christendom*, and *Capt. Frency’s History of Irish Rogues and Rapparees*—but *not the Sacred Scriptures*; that appeared to be the only book forbidden by the Priest—and without this forbidden book, depend upon it, all the plans and regulations for the education of the Irish, that can be devised, will be of no avail, and they will ever remain in the same pagan state, without a religion, and without morals, a savage and a barbarous people.”

This letter was written without the smallest view to publication, and was put into our hands by an exemplary Clerical friend, for public motives. The writer we know to be a kind-hearted amiable man.

The pamphlet before us is one of unbounded information; but it must be evident, in our opinion, that the grand cause of the evils in Ireland, is want of employ for the population, and in defect of that, a means of emi-

gration. We regard not what political economists may sophisticize upon the subject. The science cannot be sound which excludes the irresistible operations of Providence. Our political principles are too well known, for it to be supposed one moment that we should allow a Monmouth-street political tailor to be the maker of our coats, or take the medicines which political quack-doctors recommend, by hand-bills, forced upon us as we pass the streets; and therefore we do think, that Government might do, as Napoleon did, employ all applicants for labour on publick works, and levy the expence upon the country. If half the trouble and energy used on the Slave Trade Abolition (a worthy but not an exclusive subject) had been bestowed upon the *employment* of the Irish, these troubles would have been much diminished. All this is very simple. In England, Scotland, and Wales, a poor man says, “I am going to seek for work;” not like a rabbit for a burrow, a patch of potatoe ground, catables only (the pleasures of civilization, a decent coat, clean shirt, &c. &c. being out of the question); in fact, no method which makes private benefit instrumental to public good. But we have no room for further remark. The pamphlet is momentous, and ought to be read as a study.

52. Bayley's *Tower of London*. Part II.
(Concluded from p. 152.)

THE parts which we shall now discuss of this interesting and well-written volume, consist of an account of the Constabulary and Constables, and an Appendix of original papers, from both which sections we shall extract some curious matters.

From p. 655. we find that rushes [for strewing rooms] were brought to the city by boat-loads, at a time that sprats were fished for between the tower and the sea, in boats called “staleboles;” and from p. 656, that the state-prisoners, even of high rank, were either ironed like felons, or subject to be so, unless perhaps a pecuniary commutation was made.

“Of every Duke committed, he [the Constable of the Tower] had a fee of twenty pounds; of every Earl so committed, twenty marks ‘for the suite of his yrons;’ of every Baron ‘for the suite of his yrons,’ ten pounds.” P. cvi.

We

We now proceed to the Appendix.

In the year 1551-2 we find that the daily *dinners* of the Duchess of Somerset consisted of *mutton* “stewed with potage,” and boiled mutton, besides boiled beef; roast veal, a capon, and rabbits. The *suppers*, of more *mutton and pottage*, and *roast mutton*, besides sliced beef, rabbits and larks, or other (*sic*). At both meals bread, beer, and wine; the former being *xd.* in cost, and the two latter only *viiiid.* each, so that the wine must have comprised but a very small portion. The vegetables consisted only of onions and sallets; the sauces or seasonings, of spices, vinegar, and mustard. P. xlvii.

It was deemed an acquisition for noblemen to get into their service men useful in building. Sir Edw. Warner, Lieutenant of the Tower, begging of Mr. Secretary Cecill (Burleigh) a pardon for one Rob. Goddard, says,

“Yf I were of yowr callyng, and a buylder, as yow be, ther shold nothyng be to dere to me to get such a fellowe to my hows.” liii.

Thomas Duke of Norfolk, after his condemnation, in a letter to his children, recommends his son to study at Cambridge for a year or two, because it was near to London, whither he could therefore come to attend to his law business; then to enter himself at an inn of court, but not to commence house-keeper till his wife lived with him.

“I would wish you for y^e present to make your chiefe abode at Cambridge, w^{ch} is the place fittest for you to prosecute your learning in, and besides is not very farr hence, whereby you may within a dayes warning, be here to follow yor own causes, as occasion serveth. If after a yeare or two, you spend yor tyme in some house of y^e lawe, there is nothing that will prove more to your comodity, considering how for y^e time you shall have continuall busyness about your owne lawe affaires; and thereby alsoe, if you spend your tyme well, you shall be ever after better able to judge in your owne causes. I too late repent y^t I followed not this course y^t now I wish to you; ffor if I had, then my case perchance had not been in soe ill state as it now is.” P. lix.

It is well known, that in order to prevent imprudent marriages, affiancing took place between the children of the great, as early as seven, eight, or nine years old, cohabitation not taking place till more mature age. Accordingly, the Duke says,

“When God shall send you to those years as y^t shall be fitt for you to company wth yor wife (w^{ch} I had rather were sooner then y^t by ill company you should fall into any ill rule), then I would wish you to wthdrawe yourselfe into some private dwelling of your owne.” lxx.

The cruel disregard of natural right and private feelings, under wardship, is shown in the next passage.

“If your brothers may be suffered to remaine in your company, I would be most gladd thereof, because continuing still together, should still increase love between you. But y^e world is so catching of every thing y^t falls, as I believe, Tom being after my death y^e queen’s maties ward, shall be begged by one or another. But yet you are sure to have your brother W^m left still with you, because, poore boy, he hath nothing to feede cormorants wth all.” P. ix.

The Duke recommends him to mix fasting with his prayers, in order “to tame the wicked affections,” not of the body, but of the mynde. P. lx.

His Grace considers twenty the age when young women come to discretion. He says to his daughter-in-law, “you must to your years of 15, attayne to y^e consideracion and discretion of 20.” P. lxii.

The next extract which we shall give, is a translation from part of a Latin *Indiculus* or *Diarium*, from 1580 to 1585, containing the following account of the cells in which the prisoners were incarcerated, and of the tortures to which they were subjected.

“That the matter may be better understood, it is to be observed, that this is peculiar to the gaol, which they call the TOWER above other prisons, that every prisoner has his own chamber or proper prison, or proper guard, who may always keep him in observation, restrain him from the sight of others, and conversation with them, and prevent all intercourse both by letters and messengers.

“Of the torments or particular afflictions, which are exercised now towards this man, now to that, there are seven kinds in this prison, of which the *first* is the LAKE, or certain subterranean cave, twenty feet deep, without light.

“The *second* is a certain chamber or very contracted cavern, in which a man can scarcely stand upright, and therefore from the little rest which it affords, they have called it LITTLE EASE.

“The *third* is the EQUULEUS, by which, through certain machinery and wooden blocks, the limbs of a man are dislocated, (*in diversa distrahuntur*).

“The

"The *fourth* is called the *Scavenger's daughter*, so named, I suppose, from the inventor. It consists of an iron circle, which brings (compingit) the feet, hands, and head into one ring.

"The *fifth* is the IRON GLOVES, by which the hands are most grievously tormented.

"The *sixth* is the CHAINS, which are carried on the arms.

"The *seventh* is the IRON FETTERS, which are fitted to the feet." P. lxxiii.

In the 4 Ric. II. the weekly board of a Duke was 5 marks, and of his chaplain and each of his gentlemen 6s. 8d. and of each of his yeomen, 3s. 4d.; of an Earl 40s., of each of his gentlemen 5s., and each of his yeomen 2s. 6d.; of a baron 20s., of each of his gentlemen 3s. 4d., and of each of his yeomen 20d. P. xevi.

Thus it appears, that the allowances for the table were strictly apportioned to the rank of the party, and that the gentleman of a Baron was only supposed to have half the rank of the gentleman of a Duke; the former being tabled at only 3s. 4d. the latter at 6s. 8d. It also appears from the scale, that the rank of the servants was estimated all through according to that of the master. After the attainder of a state prisoner, the allowances were to be regulated by royal pleasure (p. cvi). Similar to this was the restriction to bread and water of felons under sentence of death, now or recently enforced.

We find one use of *wicket gates* in the following item:

"After the great gate of the bywarde is shutt in the night tyme, the same shall not bee opened for any prisoner servant, nor wives, nor any other p'sons but with the privitie of the Lieutenant or his deputy. But such as have occasion to come in or out, to use only the *little wicket*, where, according to ancient custome, twoo wardens shall stand on each side to view those that come in and out." P. cx.

A similar practice was no doubt observed in our ancient castles.

The warders were not permitted to give the slightest intimations to the prisoners, of any orders which they might have received.

"If any of the Yeomen shall at any time reveale by himselfe, or by any other meanes, directly or indireetly, to any prisoner, any direction, charge, or co'maundment wch they or any of them shall receave of the Lieut. hee shall not only loose his place, but bee imprisoned during his Mat's pleasure." P. cxii.

In a presentment, we find that no foreigner was by right, to live within the Tower or its precincts.

"Also we do present, that it is not meete that any stranger borne out of this realme should dwell within the Tower, or the liberty of the same." P. cxxiv.

So much for that motley fortified warehouse of the nation, the Tower of London. It is as miscellaneous as a pedlar's box. A Norman tower, with artillery stores on the ground floor, and records in the upper stories. Stores for soldiers below, and lawyers above. Bastions of stone *without* cannon, and bastions of brick *with* cannon. Mints for coining money, and prisons for coining groans. A long modern town-hall-looking building, not filled with feasting corporationers, but muskets, swords, and pistols. All the Kings of England, in a row, cloathed in the armour *which they actually wore*, of which (says Dr. Meyrick) not one piece is older than the time of Henry the Seventh. A menagerie of wild beasts, and a cupboard for the crown jewels. Dashing modern houses, with fine sash windows and antiquated towers. A platform battery of cannon, with no command of space before it: in short, a most extraordinary jumble; being an arsenal, a mint, a state prison, a record-office, a jewel-office, a menagerie, an old castle, a modern fortress, a wharf, a warehouse, and a town, all stuffed, like the goods in a waggon, into a small artificial island.

We leave this valuable and elaborate work, with sincere respect for its author; who, we are glad to hear, has announced a *History of London*. We shall impatiently expect it.



53. *Practical Observations on certain Pathological Relations which exist between the Kidneys and other organs of the Human Body, especially the Brain.* By John Fosbrooke, Surgeon, Cheltenham. 8vo.

THIS volume treats chiefly of the relations of certain morbid states of the kidneys, to certain morbid conditions of other important organs, all which it appears are very essential to be understood, for the cure of patients so affected.

The cases from which the Author has deduced his positions, are numerous. His observations contain not only many original views upon the main points of his subject, but also upon the way in which affections of the kidneys and

mucous

mucous membranes come to be mistaken for liver diseases.

The work has evidently cost much labour and long and minute investigation. Indeed, the chief qualities of Mr. Fosbroke seem to be a deep interest in his profession, more especially in the science of it, a calm and reflecting love of study, a perseverance not easily daunted, nor soon wearied, and a courageous independence of opinion, founded upon the unerring truth of physiological action. Through the closeness of his attention to his studies at London and Edinburgh, the late Dr. Jenner said, that he had acquired as much in months as others had done in years.

We should not have entered into these biographical minutiae, did we not feel, that every kind aid is due to a young man of talent and application, at his outset into life, especially in the medical profession, where success (to the public injury) is chiefly dependent upon sickly and ordinary minds, to which inferior and assimilated qualities are more acceptable and intelligible.

54. Dr. ORGER's edition of *Anacreon and Sappho* is very beautifully printed, and is altogether extremely neat. The text is in a bold Porson character, and a literal but faithful English translation is placed at the bottom of the page.

55. *The Uses of the Athanasian Creed Explained and Vindicated*, is a Visitation Sermon, preached at St. Helen's, Worcester. By HENRY CARD, D. D. &c. This discourse, like the other works of that erudite scholar, is distinguished by forcible reasoning and an ardent zeal for truth. Taking his text from 2 Tim. i. 13, "Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me," he proceeds in a masterly manner to explain the uses of this excellent summary of the Christian faith. The whole is accompanied with learned Notes.

56. *The Stanzas to the Memory of Lord Byron* are truly elegant and poetical.

57. *The Bulls from Rome and British Mastiffs* is a just and merited satire upon the impositions practised under the mask of religion by the Papists.

58. *The Hand-Book*, by Mr. WALTER HAMILTON, M.R.A.S. is a concise Dictionary of Terms used in the Arts and Sciences. The Encyclopædias appear to have been diligently consulted, and the explanations well compressed. The Author notices that his labour was much increased by the very numerous list of words he was compelled to reject (about half a million). He has certainly presented us with a work well adapted to general uses, and particularly for the young in pursuit of scientific knowledge.

59. *Sonnets, and other Poems*, by D. L. RICHARDSON, 12mo. p. 151.—There is an even tone of gentlemanly elegance in the whole arrangement of this little volume that exhibits a mind accustomed to refined contemplations. Many of the Sonnets are very superior efforts, and the occasional reference to oriental scenery gives a pleasing variety to the sketches. The Soldier's Dream is of a higher cast, and displays much power of imagination, with an expression of corresponding vigour. There are, too, the sorrowful breathings of a heart that has been touched by misfortune, and there is a plaintive tone of genuine feeling in many of the Stanzas alluding to the personal experiences of the writer that is very affecting. Thus, in his address to his lost child—

Thy rest no mortal pang may break,
And but for thy lone mother's sake,
Oh how this weary breast would pine,
My darling—for a home-like thine.

60. Mr. FOSBROOKE has reprinted the Chapter on Costume, from his "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," as a separate Tract, under the title of "*Synopsis of Ancient Costume*, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, British, Anglo-Saxon, German, and English." To which he has interwoven Additional Remarks; and the Work is illustrated by 71 figures. This Tract, and the *Synopsis of Ancient Arms and Armour*, by the same Author, are admirably calculated to furnish elementary information to the student in Archæology, as they will enable them to ascertain the character and distinction of figures upon Marbles, Coins, Tombs, Painted Glass, Illuminations, &c.

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No. XXIV. of Mr. WOOLNOTH's Views of Ancient Castles, being the completion of the work.

Preparing for Publication.

Ancient Knighthood, and its relations with the past and present State of Society, and particularly with the modern Military Profession. By E. A. KENDALL, Esq. F.S.A.

The same Author is also preparing, Zoological Errors and Mytho-Zoology; or Inquiries concerning Sea-serpents, Crokers, Mermaids, Unicorns, Were-wolves, Ogres, Pigmies, &c.; to which is added, Continuation to the Natural and Civil History of several known Animals.

Sermons, Expositions, and Addresses, at the Holy Communion. By the late Rev. ALEXANDER WAUGH, A. M. Minister of the Scots' Church in Miles Lane, London. To which is prefixed a Short Memoir of the Author.

Essays on the Evidences and Doctrines of Christianity. By JAMES JOHN GURNEY.

A Practical Illustration of the Book of Psalms. By the Author of the Commentary on the New Testament.

Sephora, a Hebrew Tale, descriptive of the country of Palestine, and of the manners and customs of the ancient Israelites.

Outlines of Truth. By a Lady.

Botanical Sketches of the twenty-four Classes in the Linnæan System, with fifty specimens of English Plants taken from nature.

Nugæ Sacræ; or Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Reports of the Parliamentary Proceedings of the last Session, systematically Arranged and Criticised, in one vol. 8vo. Also, in another vol. to be had separately, if required, Abstracts of all important Papers presented during the Session.—To be continued annually.

Pathology and Treatment of Dropsies. By Dr. AYRE.

An Annual Work, entitled Janus, consisting of Tales, occasional Essays, popular Illustrations of History and Antiquities, serious and comic Sketches of Life and Manners, &c. &c.

A Translation of La Motte Fouqué's Romance, the Magic Ring.

Paul Jones, a Romanee. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

William Douglas; or the Scottish Exiles, an Historical Novel.

The Contest of the Twelve Nations; or a Comparison of the different Bases of Human Character and Talent.

Mr. ACKERMANN's annual volume of Forget-me-Not. The literary department embraces, among many others, contributions in verse and prose from the pens of James Montgomery, Esq. Rev. G. Croly, Rev. R. Polwhele, J. H. Wiffen, Esq. Henry Neele, Esq. Rev. J. Blanco White, J. Bowring, Mrs.

Mrs. Hemans, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Hofland, Mrs. Bowditch, &c. &c.

A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Clock and Watch Making. By THOMAS REID, Author of the article "Horology" in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

The first part of a Series of Plates in continuation of Smirke's Illustrations to Shakspeare.

A work, on the plan of the German Literary Almanacks, intended more especially for the religious reader of Literary compositions.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The encouragement given to Oriental literature in France becomes every day more extensive. The vast stores of the royal library, so rich in Oriental literature, are to be explored anew, and those MSS. deemed worthy of impression are to be printed at the public expence. The governments of Europe vie with each other in seconding this impulse. The King of Prussia has founded an university at Bonn, which is devoted to the study of the Asiatic languages; the King of Bavaria, the Duke of Gotha, and the King of Denmark, have sent into Asia and Africa in search of manuscripts; Holland brings forth successors to the Schultens, and Russia is lavish in its encouragements and rewards to genius. After mentioning these facts, a report by the keeper of the seals in Paris, proceeds:—"Would it not be possible, after the model of the great Byzantian collection, and the compilation of the councils, and of the historians of France, which were formerly executed at the royal press, to form a collection of the principal Oriental works, to be published under the auspices of your Majesty? It would be very easy for the royal press to complete the execution of this enterprise, without any interruption in the usual course of its proceeding, or even without its causing any material expence." A decree has since been issued, containing regulations for the accomplishment of the project.

PRUSSIAN LITERATURE.

A royal edict has been issued in Berlin, forbidding the publication of all works against the established religion; at the same time ordering that, in all discussions on these subjects, invectives and personalities should be avoided. Defamatory writing is decidedly forbidden; and if by chance, the censor should permit their publication, they are not the less liable to be seized; but in such case the editor has redress in the censor, who being found insolvent, the government is charged with the debt. Since the 1st. of January this year, this penalty has been suppressed, and the editor is subjected to a fine. Moreover, he is obliged to send

two copies, one to the Berlin library, and another to the university: a third copy is considered as the right of the censor, as before. No foreign work must be sold without express permission.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S SPEECH.

The premium of three guineas for the best Welch translation of his Royal Highness's admirable Speech on the Catholic question, was lately awarded to Mr. Robert Davies, of Nant Glyn, in Denbighshire; and a further sum of one guinea each has been given to Mr. Pugh, solicitor of Dolgelly, and a person under the signature of "Gregore," for their translations of it.

NEW INVENTION IN PRINTING.

The Dutch papers contain an account of a new discovery in printing, or a new application of lithography, for the reprinting foreign journals, by which it is calculated that the subscription to these papers, which now costs each the postage and triple stamp—31 fs. 20 cents per qr., not including the portorage, will be only 10 francs. The reprint will be executed by lithographic and chemical process, to which the inventor has given the name of *identigraphy*. Every foreign journal, for which there shall be one hundred subscribers, will be reprinted, and the reprint appear two hours after the arrival of the mail. The prospectus fixes no prices except for the *Moniteur*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Cour Francaise*, and the *Pandora*. The *Moniteur* will cost fourteen, twenty-six, and fifty florins, for three, six, and twelve months; the two opposition journals, nine, sixteen, and thirty florins; and the *Pandora*, eight, fifteen, and thirty florins. The difference between them and the present prices will be from 25 to 30 per cent.

HYDRAULICS.

M. Schwoebel, a mechanic of Strasburg, has just invented a singular machine, with a lever, to replace the hydraulic lever, which possesses the double action applicable to all machines moved by water or horses, either for spinning, flour-mills, sawing, forge-bellows, &c. It facilitates by its strength the machine to which it is applied, giving it a more regular movement; and fills the place of two horses where four are required;—and is also very useful in times of drought, as it will work a machine with half the quantity of water.

DIORAMAS.

These exhibitions, in which the spectators are subject to the peristrephe motion of an amphitheatrical building, are becoming deservedly popular. Besides the celebrated one in the Regent's park, London, there is one in Paris, and another in Manchester.

The

The one in Regent's-park is now exhibiting the "Ruins of Holyrood Chapel," a moon-light scene, painted by M. Daguerre, and the "Cathedral of Chartres," by M. Bouton. So powerful is the illusion, when viewing the mouldering ruins of Scotia's ancient glory, that the very figures appear to move, and the clouds to recede from the eye. There is nothing like a painting; every thing seems reality; and all this effect is produced by the wonderful management of light and shade; thus displaying the triumph of perspective, and the *ne plus ultra* of pictorial illusion. The tomb-stones and monuments in the parts lighted by the moon, and the female figure in contemplation before a lamp, give a powerful interest to the picture, and shew the wonderful effect of light.—The Diorama in Paris has lately exhibited a new picture, which represents the effect of fog and snow. The view is taken across a Gothic vestibule in perspective, behind which nothing is at first discovered but a dim horizon. By degrees the fog disperses, and affords a peep of a vast forest of firs and

larches, in an immense valley. To obscurity a brilliant light gradually succeeds. The vapours rise, the sky is illuminated, and the tops of mountains shew themselves.—The Diorama in Manchester, is exhibiting the view of the Valley of Sarnen, in Switzerland; lately in the Regent's Park.

BURMESE CARRIAGE.

The Burmese Imperial state carriage, which was captured at an early period of the present sanguinary Indian war, has just reached this country, and is now preparing for a public exhibition. It is, without exception, one of the most splendid works of art that can possibly be conceived, presenting an entire blaze of gold, silver, and precious stones: of the latter the number must amount to many thousands, comprehending diamonds, rubies, sapphires white and blue, emeralds, amethysts, garnets, topazes, cat's-eyes, crystals, &c. The carving is of a very superior description. The carriage stands between 20 and 30 feet in height, and was drawn by elephants.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Antiquities found in the Vicinity of Brool, on the Rhine. By Dr. RUDOLPH BRANDES.

The importance of the vicinity of Brool to the Antiquary, says the Doctor, is sufficiently known, as well as the great discoveries made there by the diligence of M. Dorow. It was through his kindness that I obtained the antiquities considered in this memoir, with the request to analyse them as speedily as possible.

I. *A Fragment of Roman Glass found near Brool.*

The invention of glass is known to be very ancient; nevertheless few antique remains of it have come down to us, or have been analysed. Although the art of manufacturing glass was not carried to that degree of perfection among the ancients to which it has been brought in our days, still in some branches of it they had gone very far, as has been sufficiently shown by the learned investigations of Winkelmann. The piece of glass which I obtained from M. Dorow was a fragment of a round vase, and weighed about 10 grains. Its colour was of a milky-white with a very blueish cast. A pellicle of a brilliant gold-colour covered its exterior, and in part its interior surface. This had so much the appearance of gilding, that without a chemical trial one would have taken it to be gold. The long period of time during which the glass had been exposed to the effects of the air, water, and the pressure of the earth, had made a visi-

ble impression on it; so much so, that it was in a mouldering state, had entirely lost its firmness and brittleness, and when broken, pressed, or seraped, fell into small leaves like mica. It had completely lost its transparency; but it was still evident, from its appearance in the centre, that it was originally perfectly transparent, that part, from having somewhat resisted the destructive effects that had acted upon the rest, being so still. Wherever the glass was covered with the gold-like pellicle, it was not transparent; but where free from it, it was perfectly clear. By endeavouring to separate that covering, no gold-leaf was detached, but thin leaves of glass; and the surface beneath soon offered a similar appearance. In some places that metallic tarnish assumed a fine bluish, red, or green hue; and a similar appearance was produced by taking off the apparently metallic pellicle which was on the inside. This shows that the cause of this tarnish was the same as that which acts upon the glass long exposed to the weather,—such as in old church windows for instance; and which has a similar appearance. However, to convince myself completely of the absence of gold, I heated as many as possible of the shining glass leaves in nitric acid, by which process the gold-coloured covering entirely disappeared, and the leaves remained without colour. In order to find out the component parts of the glass, the Doctor submitted it to several chemical processes. The result of which was, that the glass consisted of 1. Silica; 2. Soda; 3. Lead; 4. Oxide of manganese; 5. Oxide of iron; 6. Lime; 7. Alu-

7. Alumina. Of these constituents the silica formed about two thirds, and the other substance the remaining third of the whole mass.

II. Sealing-wax.

A piece of a light brown-red waxy substance appeared to be a fragment of sealing wax of which the Romans had made use. The piece weighed about 20 grains, became soft and fluid when heated, burned with a flame, left a carbonized residuum, and by a greater and continued heat a very small yellowish hard substance.

From the examination it appeared that the sealing-wax consisted for the most part of common wax, to which a little gum and turpentine had been added, and which seemed to have been coloured principally by red-lead; containing besides a few leaves of gold which seemed to have been added to enhance the beauty of the wax, although in very small proportion.

SAXON COINS.

Two small coins have lately been dug up at Southampton, in a field to the east of the path-way leading from St. Mary's Church-yard to the gas-works.

These two coins are Saxon silver pennies. They were found near a considerable portion of wood-ashes, intermingled with burnt bones, in a kind of circular pit, which extended to a depth of about nine feet from the original surface of the mould, before the clay was removed. One of them is that of Burgred King of Mercia, exactly as engraved in Ruding's Coinage, Plate 8, figure 17.—The other has a head in the centre of the obverse, but no king's name, simply that of the moneyer; the inscription being *DIORMOD MONETA*. On the reverse is *DOROVERNIA CIVITAS*, Canterbury City. This may probably be rare, as there is not one in Ruding's Book exactly resembling it. There is, indeed, one of Beldred, King of Kent, plate 3, with the same moneyer's name, but differing in all other respects. The name of Diormod occurs also among the moneyers of Egbert, as stated by Ruding, vol. I. p. 246, but no specimen is given of money coined by him. The coins themselves are in pretty good preservation. Ruding observes, and the poor workmanship and appearance confirm the fact, that "in the reign of Burgred the art of coinage had sunk into the lowest state of barbarism in point of execution." Both the coins are deficient in the weight necessary to make up the 240th part of a Troy pound of silver; the pound being 5760 grains, the silver penny ought to weigh 24 grains. One of these weighs 20 grains, the other 22½. It does not appear, however, that the silver penny was ever coined of a greater weight than 22½ grains. This was the weight at the time of the Norman

conquest. It was gradually diminished, in succeeding reigns, until, in 1601, it was made to weigh no more than 7½ grains; at which weight it has continued ever since.

It is a curious fact, that these two little coins, in the year 1050, would have purchased seven gallons of wheat; a century later, when wheat was double the price, they would have paid for a day's labour in husbandry, and would have bought three gallons and a half of wheat.

On Saturday, Sept. 10, as the workmen who are employed in making a culvert in St. Aldate's, Oxford, were digging near Christ Church, they found a York penny of Edward I.; as engraved in Ruding, Plate 3, fig. 18. The same day they also found a jeton or abbey token, in a very high state of preservation; on the obverse side is a rude head, and *AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA*; and on the reverse is a cross fleury with a small fleur de lis in its centre.

Aug. 6. A gold coin of the Emperor Valens, in the highest state of preservation, was found a few days ago in the garden of J. J. Champante, Esq. at Taunton. On the obverse, round the head, it has this inscription, "*D. N. VALENS, P. P. AVG.*," and on the reverse, "*RESTITVTOR REIPUBLICÆ*." On the exergue, "*SIRM*," denoting that this coin was minted at Sirmium, the capital of Pannonia. Its weight is 69 grains. The Emperor Valens died A. D. 378.

Aug. 6. A mason, in digging a short time since for the foundation of a building in the environs of Vienna, found a Turkish aigrette, enriched with diamonds, which is valued at 60,000 florins. It was probably worn by an Ottoman officer killed in a battle fought under the walls of Vienna, by which Sobieski saved Germany.

On July 20, as some workmen belonging to Sir T. Hare, bart. of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk, were at work at low water in the river *Ouze*, near *Stowbridge*, they discovered, deeply imbedded in the silt or sand, a perfect human skeleton, upon each foot of which were the remains of a shoe. In digging beside it, they found twenty silver and copper coins, viz. one silver of Edward VI. one of Mary, six of Elizabeth; and three of James I. and nine copper coins of the same monarch, from whence it seems clearly proved that it was the body of some person unfortunately drowned in the latter reign. The copper coins are in remarkably high preservation.

An ancient tiled flooring, about two yards square, was lately discovered on the east side of the cemetery in *Kirkstall Abbey*. The tiles are each about four inches square, highly glazed on the surface, and of various colours.

SELECT POETRY.

MORNING AND EVENING.

OH! dost thou not love the first blush of
the morn, [silence of night,
When the song of the grove breaks the
When dances the dew on the tremulous
thorn, [so light.
Unbrushed by the breeze which is passing

And dost thou not love the soft stillness of
eve, [is the lay,
'Tho' elos'd is the flower, and tho' hush'd
When the feelings partake of the calm they
perceive, [a prey?
And the breast is no more to the passions

And hast thou ne'er stray'd on the shores of
the ocean, [and rest,
When Night stills all nature to silence
Save the ne'er-ceasing dash of the rude
billow's motion,
And the moon-beam which sports on its
turbulent breast?

And whilst the lone beach thou in silence
didst tread,
Lov'd you not on that scene there to lin-
ger and gaze,
Lov'd you not the congenial rapture it shed,
Love you not the delight which its me-
mory conveys?

Yes! the freshness of morn, and the stillness
of eve, [on the sea,
And the grandeur of night when she sleeps
I have known; I have lov'd, I've regretted to
[leave,
And dear is the sweet retrospection to me.

But though lovely they are, yet they never
can vie [glow,
With constant affection's unchangeable
With the kindred delights of relationship's
tie, [which flow.
Or the pleasures unsullied from friendship

Oh! false are they all who would dare to
maintain

That happiness never is found on the earth,
And false is the counsel which bids us obtain
It in sensual pleasure and riotous mirth.

It is to be found in the union of souls,
In reciprocal love—in congenial ties—
In the firm bond of friendship, which nothing
controuls—
In the mutual joys which affection supplies.

And when absence from kindred companions
deprives

Us of joys too delightful for ever to last;
Still happiness lives, and still pleasure sur-
vives [are past.

In the sweet reminiscence of times that

I care not for riches, and force I defy;
I heed not the great—and the proud I
detest; [the eye,
But the smile on the cheek, or the tear in
A responsive emotion will rouse in my
breast.

May sympathy ever attend me whilst here;
May youth's sensibility still be my lot;
Tho' the Stoic may scorn, and the Cynic
may sneer, [not.
And boast of their firmness—I envy them
For if manhood bereaves me of feelings like
these, [now,
Or if age would deprive me of joys I feel
May the chill hand of death life's current
soon freeze, [brow.
And soon may the sepulchre pillow my
H. P. C.

STANZAS TO *****.

A GLOOM is on thy troubled heart that
may not pass away,
Like grey mists from the shrouded hill, or
storms from April day;
There is a shadow on thy brow, a tempest
in thy soul,
No earthly hope may banish now, no mortal
voice controul!

For she, the charm, the life of life, hath
vanished from the scene,
And thou art left to mourn in vain a vision
that hath been.
Alas! too like a sunny beam from some 'ce-
lestial clime,
That with a transient radiance touch'd the
fitting wings of Time!

Sept. 14th, 1826.

O. L. R.

TO THOUGHT*.

PASSING shadow of the mind!
Boundless rover unconfin'd!
Tyrant of imperious reign!
Lord of Pleasure, Grief, and Pain!
Teacher of the erring heart,
Wisdom's ray to me impart;
Come with her enlighten'd power,
Renovate life's drooping hour!
Pure and of celestial kind,
Let me thee an angel find!

*—These lines were found among the pa-
pers of a literary lady, whose collection of
Poems, published many years since, have
been much admired. Upon the original
MS. she has made this remark, "I think
these are the best verses I ever wrote."

Ever

Ever guarded be thy sway,
 Ever mindful of that day,
 When by awful Heav'n's decree
 I must give account of thee.
 Yet in temper'd colours drest,
 Fashion'd like a rainbow vest;
 Blended tints of grave and gay,
 Cheer my spirit on its way,
 Come and wander with the muse
 Free her airy path to choose,
 Free with her to rise or fall,
 Soar to skies at fancy's call;
 Cling to sublunary things,
 Or above expand thy wings.
 Yet, oh yet! my soul pursue
 In thy garb of rosy hue;
 Chase the fear that hints the sorrow;
 Bring the hope that crowns the morrow;
 Bring Religion, *Heav'n-born child*—
 Smiling like a Cherub mild;
 Bring the faith that meets the skies;
 Vision blest that peace supplies,
 When her bright unclouded mien
 Penetrates the closing scene. M.

ON MINSDEN CHAPEL,

A ruin near Hitchin, in Hertfordshire.

NO pomp of art, no jewell'd shrine,
 No tombs of gilded splendour shine
 In Minsden's lone remains.
 Nor Parian marble's vivid glow,
 Nor mimic works of art, that shew
 The sculptor's faultless pains.

Rent is the fence; and loiterers tread,
 Gay, and unthinking on the bed
 Of many a Preston * seer;
 The truant boy forsakes his sheep
 To pluck the azure bells, that weep
 Upon his grandsire's bier.

The ivy o'er those mouldering walls
 In fair festoons of nature falls,
 And mantles on their brow:
 It seems to weep for that lone aisle,
 That broken arch, and desert pile,
 In ruin sinking now:

Yet have they seen the steel-knit mail
 The swords, the spears, that ne'er did fail,
 Of Salem's chivalry †.
 That race is gone—and this their seat
 Now bends the spoiler's shafts to meet,
 As if in sympathy.

That race is gone, but still their name
 Stands blazoned in the scroll of fame,
 It ne'er may wane or fade:
 The deeds of heroes cannot die;
 Though low and cold in dust they lie,
 A crown of glory soothes their shade.

But Minsden falls. Yon mid-day Sun,
 E're many an annual course is run,
 Will know its place no more;

'Twill sink in Time's deep gulf away,
 No pilgrim as they pass shall say,
 Here Minsden stood of yore.

Yet those stout hearts that rear'd the pile,
 That fought for Salem's towers, the while
 In honour's fame shall bloom:
 Green was the laurel on their brow,
 In the tourney's knightly strife, and now
 It thickens on their tomb.

PARAPHRASE OF JOEL, c. III. v. 15, 16.

VEILED shall be the glorious Orb of day,
 And the pale moon no more reflect her
 ray,
 Then all the beauteous gems that deck the
 night, [light;
 Confounded, shall withdraw their wonted
 The awful thunders of the Lord shall roar,
 Echo'd from sea to sea, from shore to shore;
 The Heavens affrighted, at his voice shall
 shake, [quake;
 And Earth, with all her living myriads,
 But chiefly then, Jehovah shall compose
 Their hope and strength who on his grace
 repose,
 And safely guide them midst these dire
 alarms, [arms.
 And shield them with his own Almighty

A TRIBUTE

To the Memory of THOMAS GREEN, esq.

By Mrs. BIDDELL, of Playford. (See p. 246.)
 IN fancy's eye, around thy silent bier
 What shadowy forms in classic groups I
 Painting and Poesy still linger there, [see;
 And Music breathes her plaintive dirge
 for thee!

Their votary thou, when Life's warm thrill
 was thine, [paid;
 And Taste's pure tribute as thine incense
 How justly now to grace thy marble shrine,
 They pour their homage to thy gentle
 shade.

On thy mild Virtues' memory loves to dwell,
 Thy calm Philosophy, for ever past;
 While weeping friendship mourns the broken
 spell, [cast.
 Which Social Talents once around thee
 Thine to the sacred ardour Freedom gave,
 As in thy breast she nurs'd her hallow'd
 flame; [grave,
 Hence are her sighs now wafted o'er thy
 And patriot honours wait upon thy name.
 With Genius gifted, and by Taste refin'd,
 For Nature's charms thine was a Poet's
 eye;

And all the rich endowments of thy mind
 Told the deep source of its fertility.

But vainly I attempt that mind to paint,
 In thine own page superior traits are seen:
 Nor deem this sketch, imperfect all and faint,
 A Tribute worthy of the name of GREEN.

HISTORICAL

* A hamlet near.

† The Chapel belonged to the Knights of
 St. John of Jerusalem.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Jesuits in France are making a rapid and steady progress to the possession of wealth and power. It is stated that they have lately asked the Government to give them the building and estate of the Val de Grace, that they may establish a house of their fraternity; and such is their influence, that preparations have been begun for the removal of the military hospital by which the Val de Grace is now occupied.

The French Government have given instructions to the Commissary-general of Bordeaux, that South American Independent vessels shall be admitted, on condition that they do not bear their flag, but without compelling them to hoist that of any other nation; that the merchants and commanders of the Colombian and other independent vessels shall be treated as friends, and that the ships and crews shall be subject to the same regulations as those which govern the intercourse with other foreign nations.

SPAIN.

The situation of Spain is truly deplorable. The Ultras, dissatisfied with the *moderation* of King Ferdinand, appear resolved to increase the misery of their unhappy country by involving it once more in all the horrors of a civil war. Bessieres, a Field Marshal of the Spanish army, commenced this revolutionary movement at Getafe, in Arragon. The Count D'Espagne having been dispatched, at the head of a strong body of troops, in his pursuit, overtook and arrested him about a league from Molina d'Arragon, on the 25th ultimo, and on the 26th the rebel chief and seven of his associates were executed. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the conspiracy from the fact that the papers of a monk who acted as treasurer to Bessieres' faction have been seized, and disclose that the chapters of all the metropolitan churches of Spain, and many rich convents of the order of Carthusians, of St. Bernard, St. Jerome, St. Augustin, and St. Basil, had taxed themselves to raise 14,000,000 of reals for the support of the conspiracy. The celebrated Empecinado, the author of the Guerilla system which did so much injury to Bonaparte's armies, was lately hung at Koa, in Old Castile, within a few leagues of Valladolid.

NETHERLANDS.

The Philosophical College at Brussels is expected to open on the third Monday in October. It appears that the Government spare neither care nor expence, that every thing in this establishment may be answerable to its important destination. It will be entirely lighted with gas. An immense hall, or lecture-room, in the shape of an amphitheatre, and capable of containing 1200 persons, is nearly finished. Each pupil will have his room in the College, which he will find completely furnished at the expense of the Government. All the courses of lectures are gratuitous; the expense of board is only 200 florins; and stipends will be granted to pupils who are not able to pay so moderate a sum.

SAVOY.

A successful attempt to reach the summit of Mont Blanc, the pinnacle of Europe, has just been made by an Englishman, Dr. E.J. Clarke, a young physician of distinguished science and much enterprize. He completed this arduous task at two o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 27th of August, and returned to Chamouni in safety. The last attempt was made about four years since, and proved very disastrous, most of the party having perished, without any one of them accomplishing the object in view.

GREECE.

Authentic letters from Napoli di Romania, dated 1st August, announce that on the morning of that day, the Provisional Government of Greece had made and published an Act of Submission to England, inviting its protection on the same condition as the Ionian Islands. This appeal to the British Government was preceded by conferences between the Greek Chiefs and Commodore Hamilton, who commands the English naval force in the Levant. It must be observed that this important resolution was taken before the raising of the siege of Missolonghi, which is now certain, and the defeat of the force both by land and by sea which the Ottoman Porte had before that place.

Learning is making rapid strides among the Greeks. Argos possesses a school where the Homeric language is taught, with history, philosophy, and many other languages. A school on the Lan-

Lancasterian system, established since the revolution, contains more than 200 scholars; and at Athens two schools exist, which, though extremely large, cannot contain near the number of pupils that arrive from all parts of the country.

EAST INDIES.

The Albion, Captain Swainson, from Calcutta, which she left on the 17th of April, has brought very important intelligence respecting the progress of the war in the East. The British troops, under the command of General Morrison, arrived in the Aracan River on the 12th of March, after a passage, in open boats, of three days from the Mayoo, which is separated from the river by sunderbunds of about 15 miles in length, which rendered marching altogether impracticable. The camp was formed at Keyharindong, on the South-east side of the Aracan river, about 20 miles from the important fortress of Aracan, which was garrisoned by about 10,000 Burmese. As soon as all the troops destined to operate against this strong hold were collected together, the division, in the lightest marching order, the officers without their horses, and with only one bullock each, proceeded towards Aracan. Some skirmishes took place, occasionally, between them and the Burmese; but no affair of moment occurred until about the end of the month, when several stockades, in front of Aracan, were taken by the British troops. On the 29th and 30th a severe cannonading took place, and skirmishing between the rival forces. Next day the fortress was captured by our troops; but, though the event is certain, we are without any particulars of the circumstances by which the capture was accomplished. The main army, under the command of Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, had broken up from Rangoon, and reached Sarave, on the Irawuddy, distant 112 miles from Rangoon, on the 3d of March, without losing a man.

AFRICA.

The Brazen, of 28 guns, Capt. George Willes, sailed for the coast of Africa, with Captains Clapperton and Robert Pearce, and Doctors Morrison and Wilson, of the Royal Navy, on their mission into the interior of Africa, having in view the discovery of the yet unknown course and termination of the River Niger, and opening friendly communications with the principal native Kings and Chiefs. —The Brazen has also on board, with the same object, a number and variety of presents, suited to the notions, capabilities, and wants of the Kings and chief

GENT. MAG. September, 1825.

persons of the different tribes. The travellers will debark in the Bight of Benin, whence Capt. Pearce and Dr. Morrison will proceed Eastward, in as direct a course as circumstances will permit, to Timbuctoo; and Capt. Clapperton and Dr. Wilson will proceed Northward, taking the City of Soudon for their ulterior point. The King of Soudon has promised to send guides to Sokatoo, to meet the latter travellers, receive the presents, and propitiate the other native Sovereigns. It is a prevailing belief among the natives, that there is a lake communication between both Timbuctoo and Soudon, with the Atlantic Ocean, flowing into the Volta.

NORTH AMERICA.

Capt. Franklin and his exploring party are to proceed by the Erie canal, Lakes Huron and Superior, to Fort William, and thence to Winnipeg, Atabasca, and the Great Bear Lakes, near to which place they are to winter. In the spring the party are to proceed down M'Kenzie's river to Behring's Straits, where a ship will be in readiness to transport them to India, with a view of getting into the South Sea. Dr. Richardson's party will separate from Capt. Franklin at the mouth of M'Kenzie's river, and explore the country as far as the Coppermine river. Captain Buchey, after having landed Capt. Franklin at Canton, will take in provisions for Behring's Straits, where he expects to meet Capt. Parry. The agents of the Hudson Bay Company have formed depots of provisions for the whole route. The want of the canoes, which were abandoned at Cape Turnagain from weakness and fatigue, proved a terrible bar to the crossing of rivers; but on this occasion a water-proof canvas boat has been provided, so admirably contrived that it may be separated into pieces, one of which each of the party may stow into his knapsack, or carry in his pocket!

New York is now the largest town in the western hemisphere, and it is increasing, and from its natural advantages must increase, with a rapidity which, in the course of a century, will probably make it eclipse the most populous capitals of the old world. From an actual and careful enumeration, it was found that the number of new houses erected in 1824, was 1624. Each house contains on an average, two families, or twelve persons. Thus New York must have added about 20,000 persons in the course of the last year to its population, which is now estimated at 150,000 souls. There are of different places of worship—Baptists, 11; Friends, 4; Independents, 4; Lutherans,

2;

2; Methodist Episcopal, 7; Methodist Society, 3; Methodist African, 3; Moravians, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; Presbyterians, 19; Protestant Episcopal, 18;

Reformed Dutch, 13; Roman Catholics, 2; Synagogue, 1; Unitarians, 1; Universalists, 2; Non-descript, 3; Building, 2—Total, 97—Number of Ministers, 130.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPACY.

A remarkable event has occurred, connected with the history of the Scottish Episcopacy, which cannot fail to be interesting to the Clergy of the Established Church. The celebration of marriage, &c. abroad by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe has been announced in the Newspapers; but the public were not generally aware of the consecration of such an individual. However on reference to a Sermon preached in the Episcopal Church of Stirling, at Dr. Luscombe's consecration, we find an account prefixed, from which we abstract the following particulars, as explanatory of the circumstance.

"During a residence of five years in France, the attention of Dr. Luscombe, (Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,) was naturally directed to the state of religion among his countrymen settled in that country, *the number of whom actually resident is calculated at no less than 50,000*: and he could not but observe with regret the great inconvenience and danger to which this large body of British subjects were exposed, from the absence both of proper teachers episcopally licensed and visited, and of the regular administration of the holy Sacraments.

"Dr. Luscombe was advised to lay the case before the Bishops of Scotland, and to seek that assistance from them which circumstances rendered it improbable he would obtain in England. After a long correspondence, in which zeal and prudence equally marked the conduct of the Scotch Prelates, they determined not only to adopt the plan suggested by Dr. Luscombe, but, if he were willing to abandon his prospects at home, *to consecrate him as their missionary Bishop to his British fellow-subjects abroad*. Upon this decision, Dr. Luscombe did not for a moment hesitate to make the sacrifice required of him; and proceeding to the north, was canonically consecrated a Bishop of the Church of Christ, at Stirling, on Sunday, the 20th day of March, 1825; for the express purpose of representing the Scotch Episcopal Church on the Continent of Europe." — From official information we learn that Bishop Luscombe has met with a hearty and cordial co-operation among all ranks and orders of British residents at Paris, and that the Clergy have zealously and unanimously accorded with the views of the Scotch Bishops. On the 23d of June,

Bishop Luscombe confirmed 120 young persons in the French capital—eight Clergymen attended in their robes—three assisted in the performance of Divine Service, and the Sermon was preached by the Chaplain to the Embassy.

Previous to the year 1688, Episcopacy was the established form of Church Government in Scotland as well as in England; but the same convention of estates which transferred the crown to William and Mary, abolished Episcopacy *as the established form of Church government in Scotland*, and established Presbytery, and this has remained to the present day. At that time the Episcopal Church in Scotland consisted of fourteen Bishops, including the Archbishops, and about nine hundred Clergy. Both descriptions of Clergy were ordered by Act of Parliament either to conform to the new government or to quit their livings. All the Bishops, and by far the greater number of the inferior Clergy, refusing to take the oaths to the new government, were compelled to relinquish their livings, in which Presbyterian ministers were in general placed:

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Two strong forts on the River Mersey for the protection of *Liverpool*, are to be commenced immediately. One of these will be situated a short distance North of the Regent's Dock; with salient angles projecting North and South; the other Fort will be on the opposite shore of the Mersey, in Cheshire, near to Seacombe Ferry, and will be of a size corresponding with the first. The river is there about a mile and a quarter wide, the navigation of which will be completely commanded by these batteries. They will mount a great number of guns of the heaviest metal, and be regularly garrisoned by troops of the line.

The London and Portsmouth Ship Canal is now decided on. The estimated expence is 4,000,000*l.* to be subscribed for in 40,000 shares, of 100*l.* each; it is intended to be navigable for line of battle ships; and the largest Indiaman, by the aid of steam vessels, will be able to perform a passage from London to Spithead in about twelve hours. The line will pass by part of the present barge canal, and a new entrance behind South Sea Castle is to be opened to Spithead. The mouths of Chichester Bay and Langston Harbour are intended to be closed, and by deepening

deepening the latter, a basin will be formed for vessels to ride in safety.

In *Dorsetshire*, upon the Upton estate, near Poole, a very extensive bed of clay, fit for the manufacture of china of the first specimens, has just been discovered, close to the water's edge. This will be an invaluable acquisition to the manufactory of that rising branch of commerce.

Aug. 16. The first stone of a monument, near the town of *Carmarthen*, in honour of Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, was laid, with great pomp. Beneath it were placed specimens of all the gold, silver, and copper British coins of the present reign, together with the Waterloo Medal of the late Sir T. Picton. They were covered with a plate bearing the following inscription:—

“This, the First Stone of the Column erected to the memory of our Gallant Countryman, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and of several Foreign Orders, who, after serving his King and Country in several Campaigns, died gloriously at the Battle of Waterloo, was laid by the right honourable Frances Baroness Dynevor, assisted by Sir Christopher Cole, Knight Commander of the Bath, Captain in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, Member of Parliament for the County of Glamorgan, and Provincial Grand Master of Masons for South Wales, on the 16th day of August, 1825.”

Sept. 12. A most alarming fire broke out, at the large and elegant mansion erecting by Major Russell at the end of the Marine Parade, *Brighton*. It is estimated that the proprietor had expended upwards of ten thousand pounds upon the house, not a shilling of which was insured. The interior was completely gutted, nothing being left but the outer walls, and even in these the bond timbers were completely burnt.

Portsmouth, Sept 14. At about 1 o'clock, or a quarter of an hour before the Princess Charlotte was let off the slip on which she was built, a most dreadful accident happened as the public were crowding over the bridge across the Dock, wherein it was intended to bring the launch. There are three Docks, all of which were dry, and every preparation to receive the launch was made. Under each bridge there are flood-gates to let the water in or keep it back. The tide rose so rapidly, and to so unusual a height, that the ship was obliged to be launched sooner than was anticipated; the same great rise of water occasioned such a powerful pressure against the gates of the south-east dock in the basin as to cause them to burst inward, and to carry with impetuous violence into the empty dock the bridge which rested upon the gates; and, with the bridge, the persons who were unfortunately passing over it at the time, on their way to see the launch. The torrent of water which rushed into the vacant dock below overwhelmed the unhappy

individuals, and notwithstanding the active and prompt exertions of those who beheld the dreadful catastrophe, and of the boats which immediately hastened to the spot; but few persons were rescued from their perilous situation. The total number drowned was sixteen; viz. Mr. Deering, midshipman of the *Victory*; Mr. Stanfield, a custom-house officer; Mr. Showers, a dealer in chips; Mr. Hart, slop-seller; four young females; one man servant; and seven boys.

Sept. 16. The *York Musical Festival* took place this day. In a quarter of an hour after the Cathedral doors were opened, every form in the body of the great aisle, and all the seats in the gallery, except those reserved for the patrons, were occupied. The performance commenced at twelve o'clock, and the opening piece of “the Dettingen Te Deum,” produced a vivid effect. The burst in *Gloria Patri* reverberated through the arched roof, and the choristers filled the whole atmosphere of the Cathedral with music as completely as it was filled with air. This memorable Festival was very appropriately concluded with the Coronation Anthem, and the doors were thrown open to allow the crowd assembled in the Minster-yard to advance into the centre of the Church and hear those loyal strains. In the same liberal spirit, the doors of the Minster were opened on Saturday for the free admission of spectators, who had an opportunity of gratifying themselves with a sight of the majestic outfit previously to the whole being dismantled. The receipts were 20,000*l.*; and the disbursements stood thus:—Expenditure 11,000*l.*; New Concert Room 6,000*l.*; Charities 3,200*l.* The deed of trust now preparing, places the direction and control, and vests the new Concert-rooms in trust for the charity, in the Archbishop and Dean of York, and in the Lord Mayor of that city.

The Combination System, among different Trades, appears to be extending. It is openly avowed, that the members of these confederate Unions contemplate to enforce the system of interference throughout all trades and employments; and those persons and trades are first selected for the experiment, where success is thought most likely. The aid of those engaged in any trade, is solicited by delegates from the parties who have struck, under an engagement of affording similar assistance, when their first object is attained, and circumstances require it, to the workmen in all other branches. Thus the silk dyers and ladies' shoemakers in London, have subscribed to the Bradford Union, in Yorkshire. In Scotland, the colliers continue their combination. In the collieries belonging to Mr. Dunlop, of the Clyde Iron Works, 300 workmen have turned out, who are stated to have been able to make six shillings and three-pence a day, without over-hours. The consequence

consequence was, that about 300 more of Mr. Dunlop's men in his lime and iron works were thrown out of employment, exclusive of their families.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Gazette of Sept. 13 contains a notice, that application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session, for leave to bring in a Bill to form a new street, so as to continue Pall-Mall-East eastward from the King's Mews as far as St. Martin's Church, and to widen the communication between Cockspur-street and Craven-street, between the south front of the Union Club House in Cockspur-street and the north side of the Strand opposite Craven-street; also to form streets on the north and south sides of St. Martin's Church till they intersect the Strand nearly opposite the end of Villiers-street; also to widen St. Martin's lane on the east and west sides thereof south of Hemming's-row and Chandos-street; and also to form a square or open space opposite Charing-cross, which said square or open space is to have the Union Club House for its boundary to the west, and west side of St. Martin's lane for its boundary to the east; also giving powers to form a new street from the south end of Spring-gardens to Whitehall and Charing-cross, in the line of the court yard called Buckingham-court; also giving powers to widen the south side of Downing-street, and to improve and alter the south side of Downing-square and the north side of Fludyer-street; and also to alter and widen such parts of the present streets as will form entrances into the said intended new streets.

Sept. 14. A public meeting was held at the Horn Tavern, Doctors'-commons, to take into consideration a plan proposed by James Elmes, esq. architect, to render St. Paul's church-yard regular throughout its whole extent, to form a new street from New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in a direct line to the west grand front of the Cathedral, and two lateral streets to open full views of the north and south porticoes. The Chairman, Mr. Slade, said he was in possession of the original plan of that great architect, Sir C. Wren, which was to make a street from St. Dunstan's church to Whitechapel, by which they might see St. Paul's and Whitechapel, and quays from London-bridge upwards. These, however, had been frustrated by petty and partial jealousies, and he trusted, that would not be the case with the present project. Letters were read from the Abp. of Canterbury, the Earl of Liverpool, the Dukes of Devonshire and Bedford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. some consenting to become Vice-Presidents, and others declining, but all approving of the plan. Mr. Elmes then explained his plans; he pro-

posed a square about the size of Chatham-place, at the west front of St. Paul's, in the centre of which, the committee for erecting the statue of the late King had consented the statue should be placed. A series of resolutions were then agreed to, to the effect that it was desirable to throw open the view of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The workmen are employed in raising a new back to Buckingham House, by which the depth of the structure will be increased. The projections in front of the Palace will form a colonnade of Corinthian pillars. Nothing but the external walls of the old Palace are standing.

The grand front erecting at Whitehall, begins to shew the plan of the architect. That part of Whitehall, near the Banqueting-house, will soon form a stately avenue to the British Senate. The building now raising, promises not only to become a public ornament, but to benefit the nation, by forming a sufficient number of Government Offices, in which the more important duties of the State will be conveniently discharged. The Secretaries of State have been for years packed up, as it were, in Downing-street, with offices not larger than the room of a Police Magistrate.

The vast increase of building about Regent's Park, has suggested the necessity of constructing a reservoir for the supply of water to the new neighbourhood. A work of this kind has been going on for some months, and being now near its completion, attracts a good deal of curiosity. It is advantageously situated on Little Primrose Hill, from which elevation, being 175 feet above the level of the Thames, the liquid body will flow from a point higher than any building in Mary-le-bone, and be enabled, consequently, to invade the topmost chamber in the parish with ease. The fluid will be brought from the Thames above Hammersmith, a distance of not less than seven miles. The increase of houses in the parish of Mary-le-bone has been from 9,000 to 14,000 within the last two years. The cost of the work has been computed at 25,000*l*.

Sept. 3. A dreadful explosion took place on the premises of Mr. Brock, fire-work maker, in Baker's-row, Whitechapel. Mr. B. and his men had quitted the factory to go to breakfast, leaving two apprentices at work filling rockets, when by some accident a spark, caused by friction, communicated to the combustible materials around them and to the Powder Magazine, when the whole premises were blown up, the two boys were much injured, the roofs of the factory and of an adjoining house were blown up a great height, and the falling materials hurt a great number of persons; many persons sitting at breakfast were shaken from their seats, and the tables upset and tea-things broken to pieces. Upwards of 70 houses had their windows demolished.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Aug. 26.—12th Reg. Capt. Turberville to be Major, *vice* Hare.—13th Foot, Brevet Major Audian to be Major, *vice* Hook.—Ceylon Reg. Brevet Lieut.-col. Hook to be Lieut.-col.—Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-col. Hare, 12th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.—Capt. Campbell, 8th Light Drag. to be Major of Infantry, by purchase.

Sept. 9.—Staff: Brevet Major Macleod, 59d Foot, to be Deputy Adj.-gen. in Jamaica, with rank of Lieut.-col. in the Army.—Major Shaw, 4th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with rank of Lieut.-col. in the Army.—Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-col. Vyse, 2d Life Guards, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf.—To be Majors of Inf. by purch.: Capt. Freer, 43d Foot.—Hewett, Rifle Brig.—Northcote, 1st Drag. Guards.—Pipon, 6th Drag. Guards.—Swinburne, 3d Drag. Guards.—Brevet Major Macdonald 42d Foot.—Capt. Dwyer 67th Foot.

Whitehall, Sept. 16.—Wm. Brent Brent, esq. Barrister at Law, to be Steward and one of the Judges of his Majesty's Palace Court of Westminster, *vice* Morice, dec.

Sept. 20. Edward Augustus Parker, Lieut. of the *Windsor Castle*, to wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.—John

Cormick, M. D. to wear the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun of the second class.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Hill, Archdeacon of Bucks.
Rev. R. Cockburn, a Prebend of Winchester Cathedral.
Rev. J. Allport, Atherstone P. C. Warwickshire.
Rev. J. H. J. Chichester, Loxhore R. co. Devon.
Rev. E. Hardman, Westport C. Ireland.
Rev. J. Hodge, Bolnhurst R. co. Beds.
Rev. J. Jervois, Ballinadee R. Ireland.
Rev. F. C. Johnson, Whitelackington V. co. Som.
Rev. W. Johnson, Bilsby V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. J. Knight, Huish R. co. Devon.
Rev. Mr. Knox, Ballimodan V. Ireland.
Rev. R. H. Leeke, Longford R. Salop.
Rev. W. Moore, Spalding P. C. co. Linc.
Rev. D. Nantes, Powderham R. Devon.
Rev. S. Paynter, Hatford R. Berks.
Rev. R. Pretymann, Alverstoke and Havant RR. Hants.
Rev. J. Stewart, Lisle R. co. Cork.
Rev. S. Barker, Chapl. to the Duke of York.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. H. A. Greaves, Devenport Grammar-school, co. Devon.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 5. At Scarborough, the wife of Charles Winn, esq. of Nostel Priory, twin daughters.—12. In Upper Grosvenor-st. the lady of Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. a son and heir.—15. At Nuttall-hall, co. Lanc. the wife of J. Grant, esq. a son and heir.—18. At the Vicarage House, Tunstall, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, a son.—23. At Wistow Hall, Leic. Mrs. Henry Halford, a dau.—At Carlton Hall, Northampt. Hon. Lady Palmer, a son.—The wife of Joseph Feilden, esq. of Whitton-House, near Manchester, a son.—27. In Manchester-square, London, Mrs. Hen.

Wilson, a son.—In Suffolk-place, Islington, Mrs. Wm. Bentley, a son.

Sept. 1. In Stratford-place, the wife of J. A. Warre, esq. a son.—4. In Cross-street, Islington, Mrs. John Bentley, a dau.—6. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, a dau.—13. At Aberystwith, the wife of Morgan John Evans, esq. of Llwynbarried, co. Radnor, a son.—16. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Henry Alexander, esq. a dau.—17. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Sir Rich. Twineham, a dau.—23. In Salisbury-square, Mrs. R. Bentley, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. The Count de Niepperg to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Buonaparte.—At Brighton, Thos. Lisle Follett, esq. of Lyme, barrister, to Letitia, widow of Maj.-gen. Norton Poulett.

Aug. 3. Jos. Fraser, only child of Francis Lightbourne, esq. of Bermondsey, to

Eliza-Mary, 2d dau. of Rev. A. Richardson, D.D. Vicar of Great Dunmow.—George, eldest son of Christian Appold, esq. of Wilson-st. Finsbury-sq. to Maria, only dau. of Alex. Illman, esq. of Rusper-house, Sussex.—At Brighton, Rev. Wm. Sherlock Carey, Vicar of Ashburton, Devon, to Eliza-Caroline,

Caroline, dau. of late Rich. Schneider, esq. of Putney.—4. At Westminster, John-Gurney, eld. son of Joseph Fry, esq. of Plasket-house, Essex, to Rachel, 3d dau. of Jacob F. Reynolds, esq. of S. Lambeth.—10. At Greenwich, Wm. Woodgate, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Harriet, 2d dau. of late Lt.-col. West, R. Art.—11. At Lancaster, Ric. Godson, esq. of Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. to Mary, only dau. of late Jas. Hargreaves, esq. of Springfield Hall, Lane.—12. Fred. Dixon, esq. of Great Coram-st. Russell-sq. to Maria, dau. of Rich. Grant, esq. of Dean's-yard, Westm.—At Weymouth, Thos. White, esq. of Severn-house, Worc. to Susan, dau. of Jas. Webster, esq. of Anehrennie, co. Forfar.—13. At Stillorgan, co. Dublin, Ld. Maskerry to Louisa-Doreas-Deane, dau. of Hen. Deane Grady.—15. At Westbury, Glouc. Rev. Chas. Ward, Rector of Maulden, Beds. to Susanna, dau. of Rev. Robert Foster, Preb. of Wells.—At Kendal, T. J. Manning, esq. of Barbadoes, to Anne-Catharine-Rose, dau. of Fred. Nassau, esq. of St. Osyth Priory, Essex.—16. At Waleot Church, Bath, Lieut.-col. Chitty, E. I. C. to Mary-Anne, dau. of late J. C. Baseley, esq. of Norwich.—At St. James's, Maj. Henry Barrington, late 3d Drag. to Miss Brent Foote, of Barnes.—17. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Wm. Gordon, Writer to the Signet in Scotland, eld. son of David G. esq. to Agnes-Maria, 3d dau. of John Hyslop, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.—18. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Jno. Thos. eld. son of Francis Justice, esq. of Abbey House, Berks, to Mary, dau. of late Harry Wormald, esq. of Woodhouse House, Yorkshire.—19. At Dorchester, Walter Jollie, esq. of Edinburgh, to Hannah Lycette, dau. of late Lt.-gen. Avarne, of Rugeley, Stafford.—20. At London, Lieut.-col. Hon. Geo. Lionel Dawson, brother of Earl of Portarlington, to youngest dan. of late Lord Hugh Seymour.—22. At Gloucester-pl. the Rev. John Coker, Rector of Radcliffe, Bucks, to Charl. Sophia, dau. of late Maj.-gen. Dewar.—23. At Wells, Rev. J. Sandford, to Eliz. dau. of late R. J. Poole, esq. of Sherborne.—24. At St. Paul's, Cov. Gard. W. R. Gurden, esq. of Kingsthorpe, Northamp. to Harriet, eld. dau. of Capt. Henry Cavendish, late R. I. Art.—25. At Daventry, Abr. Turner, esq. barrister, and of Areley House, Worc. to Jane, 2d dau. of late Bradford Wilmer, M.D.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Aug. 2d son of Sir Geo. Pocock, bart. to Julia-Cath. 2d dau. of late Hon. Thos. W. Coventry.—At Cheltenham, Rev. John Lightfoot, Vicar of Ponteland, Northumb. to Cordelia, dau. of late Rev. Dr. Kettilby, Rector of Sutton, Beds.—At Leeds, John Henry Fletcher, esq. Surveyor of Gen. Post Office, to Marianne, eld. dau. of C. C. Coventry, esq.—26. At Montville-house,

Guernsey, Wm. Peter, 3d son of late John Carey Metivier, esq. Sol.-gen. for that Island, to Julia-Anne, 2d dau. of Thos. Priaux, esq.—29. At Kedleston, John Beaumont, esq. of Barrow-upon-Trent, to Hon. Mary Curzon, dau. of Lord Scarsdale.—At Old Windsor, John W. Howard, esq. of Heathcote-st. Mecklenburgh-sq. to Anna-Cath. only dau. of late John Rowley, esq. of the Madras civil service.—At St. Marylebone, Col. Clitherow, 3d Foot, to Millicent, eld. dau.; and, at the same time, Edw. John, eld. son of Edw. Rudge, esq. of Abbey Manor House, Worc. to Felizarda, youngest dau. of C. Pole, esq. of Wyckhill House, Glouc.—30. At St. George's, Bloomsb. John P. only son of Mr. Ald. Atkings, to Anna, dau. of J. G. Children, esq. of Brit. Mus.—At St. George, Han.-sq. John Alex. Hankey, esq. of Grosvenor-sq. to Ellen, 3d dau. of Wm. Blake, esq. of Portland-pl.—At Lambeth, Henry Hopley White, esq. barrister, to Cath. Sarah, 3d dau. of late Col. Daere.—31. Rev. Horace Geo. Cholmondeley, to Mary Eliz. dau. of late Godschall Johnson, esq. and grand-dau. to late Sir Philip Francis.

Sept. 1. Rev. Andrew Irvine, of Charterhouse, to Eliza, eld. dau. of John Rawlinson, esq. of Russell-sq.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Rich. Board, of Westerham, Kent, to Eliz. sister of John Jones, esq. of Portland-pl. and 2d dau. of late John J. of Dery Ormond, Card.—At Leamington, Warw. the Rev. Peyton Blackiston, son of late Sir Mathew Blackiston, bt. to Frances, eld. dau. of John Folliott Powell, esq.—3. At St. Marylebone, Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Amb. at Constantinople, to Eliza Charl. eld. dau. of Jas. Alexander, esq. of Somerhill, Kent, M.P.—At Milford, Hants, Rev. Henry Jones, Vicar of Northop, Flint, to Mary-Frances-Ford, eld. dau. of late Jas. Mapp Allen, esq. of Lymington.—8. At St. George, Han.-sq. John Williams, esq. M.P. for Lincoln; to Harriet-Cath. only dau. of D. Davenport, esq. M.P. for Cheshire.—12. At Seulcoates Yorksh. John Vincent Thompson, barrister-at-law, to Margaret, only dau. of John Alderson, M.D.—At Uppark, Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh, bart. to Miss Mary-Ann Bullock.—Dr. Robt. Sillery, Med. Staff, to Frances, dau. of Rev. Rich. Williams, Rector of Houghton, Northamp.—13. At St. Giles's, Norwich, the Rev. Henry Harrison, Rector of Shimpling, Norfolk, to Jane-Sarah, dau. of late Rev. T. Decker.—14. At Hanover-square, Dr. J. W. Davies, of Great Dover-road, to Eliz. only child of late John Addison Newman, esq. of Bartholomew-close.—At All Souls Church, Marylebone, Capt. Lewin, R.N. to Jane, widow of late Wm. Plumer, esq. M.P.—15. At Castle Forbes, Aberdeensh. Sir John Forbes, bart. of Craigieoar, to Charlotte-Eliz. dau. of Lord Forbes.

OBITUARY.

DUKE OF ST. ALBAN'S.

July 17. At his house in St. James's-square, in his 60th year, the most noble William Beauclerk, seventh Duke of St. Albans, Earl of Burford, Baron of Hedington, and Baron Vere of Hanworth, co. Middlesex, Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery, and Lieutenant of the Royal Navy.

He was the second son of Aubrey fourth Duke of St. Alban's; by Catharine, daughter of Wm. Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough; was born Dec. 18, 1766. On the 20th of July, 1791, he married first Charlotte-Carter, daughter of the Rev. Robert Carter Thelwall, of Redbourn, who died Oct. 19, 1797, without issue. He married secondly, March 4, 1799, Maria-Jaunetta, only daughter of John Nelthorpe, esq. of Little Grimsby-house, co. Lincoln, by whom, who died Jan. 17, 1822, he had issue 12 children.

On the death of his nephew, Aubrey, the 6th Duke, who died an infant, Feb. 19, 1816, the late Duke succeeded to the titles; and is himself succeeded by his eldest son Wm. Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Burford.

The remains of the Duke were removed on the 25th from St. James's-square, for interment in the family vault at Lincoln. The procession consisted merely of the hearse and six horses, followed by one mourning coach, containing the butler and housekeeper of the deceased. The funeral was private, that having been the wish of the deceased nobleman.

DUCHESS OF DORSET.

Aug. 1. At Knole, in Kent, the Duchess Dowager of Dorset. Her Grace was Arabella-Diana Cope, daughter of Sir Charles Cope, of Orton Longueville, bart. by Catharine 5th daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham, co. Sussex, bart. (who afterwards married Charles first Earl of Liverpool). She married on the 4th of January, 1790, John-Frederick Sackville, 3rd Duke of Dorset, nephew of Charles, 2d Duke, and son, of John-Philip Sackville (2d son of Lionel-Cranfield, 1st Duke of Dorset) by Frances, 4th daughter of John Earl Gower. By this nobleman, who died July 19, 1799, her Grace had issue George-John-Frederick, 4th Duke, and two daughters, both nobly allied.

On the 7th of April, 1801, her Grace married Charles Earl Whitworth, G. C. B. D. C. L. the distinguished diplomatist, who died recently. See p. 79.

There is hardly to be found a couple

more generally and deeply lamented than her Grace and his Lordship—kindness, humanity, and benevolence marked every action of their private lives; while his Lordship's public services had obtained for him, honours, rank, and titles. Her Grace was inconsolable for the death of her husband, to which may in a great measure be attributed her own dissolution. The poor in the neighbourhood of their late residence, have now to deplore a double loss, which will be long and deeply felt by the innumerable objects of their bountiful charity.

The expenses of the funeral of the Duchess of Dorset were estimated to amount to 2,000*l*. The interior of the Churches of Knole and Sevenoaks, in Kent, were hung in black; and, besides 160 of the tenants, by whom her Grace was well beloved, 22 horsemen attended the remains of this distinguished lady to the grave.

EARL OF CRAVEN.

July 30. At his lodgings, West Parade, Cowes, Isle of Wight, after a lingering illness, occasioned by rheumatic gout, in his 55th year, the Right Hon. William Craven, Earl of Craven, co. York, Viscount Uffington, Baron Craven of Hempsted Marshal, Berks, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Berkshire, Recorder of Coventry, Trustee of Rugby School, and a Lieut.-general in the Army.

His Lordship was the eldest son, but third child, of William sixth Baron Craven, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley; was born Sept. 1, 1770.

His Lordship having taken a passion for a military life at an early period, obtained a command in the Berkshire Militia; but resigning his situation, entered soon afterwards the regular army.

On the death of his father, Sept. 26, 1791, he succeeded to the family title; and his mother (a lady celebrated for her taste and accomplishments) in the following month married the Margrave of Anspach and Barenth.

In 1793 his Lordship was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 43d foot; and the same year to a Lieutenancy in an Independent company, and to a company in the 80th. In the following year he was appointed Major of the 84th and Lieut.-colonel, for which last he is said to have given a larger sum than was ever paid before. In this year he served in the campaign in Flanders, and was present at

at the siege of Nimeguen, and some less important affairs; he subsequently served in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Trinidad. He was also removed from the 84th to the Buffs, and from the latter to the 40th foot.

On the first of January, 1798, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, and received the Brevet of Colonel. In 1799 he served at the Helder, was in most of the general actions; and subsequently served in the Mediterranean. On the eighteenth of June, 1801, he was elevated to a Viscounty and Earldom by the titles of Viscount Uffington, co. Berks, and Earl of Craven, co. York. In 1803 he was appointed Colonel of the 9th battalion of Reserve; on Jan. 1, 1805, received the rank of Major-general, and served on the Staff of Great Britain from the commencement of the war till 1809. He received the rank of Lieutenant-General June 4, 1811.

Lord Craven appears to have been equally fond of a nautical, as of a military life, for in 1806 he launched a fine new pleasure-yacht, the *Louisa*, from the docks at Shoreham, brig-rigged, carrying two twelve and six-pound carronades. He may be said to have originated the Yacht Club, which now forms so delightful and serviceable a portion of our national amusements; at least he was one of its principal early munificent patrons.

On the 12th of December, 1807, his Lordship married Louisa*, second daughter of John Brumton of Norwich, gent., an elegant actress of Covent Garden Theatre. [See vol. LXXVII. 1172.] By her he had issue the present Earl, born July 18, 1809, and three other children, two sons and a daughter.

In November, 1815, his Lordship had the honour of entertaining his present Majesty, then Prince Regent, at his house, Coombe Abbey, in Warwickshire, whence he visited the Marquis of Anglesea, at Beaudesert, and Lichfield; but returned to Coombe Abbey on the eleventh.

When his death was known, all the yachts and vessels in Cowes Harbour and roads carried their flags and burgees half-mast high, out of respect to his Lordship's memory, and the usual salute which was to have been fired on the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on a visit to Mr. Nash at East Cowes Castle, was, from a similar feeling, dispensed with.

His remains were received at the Quay, Southampton, on their way to his family

mausoleum at Coombe Abbey, by a hearse and six, and two mourning coaches and four; the hearse was preceded by mutes, and the coronet of the noble Earl was borne on a cushion by a man on horseback: the procession moved through the town about eight o'clock, and arrived at Oxford, Aug. 6, where the body lay in state at the Star Inn.

His Lordship's will was proved in the Prerogative Office, Aug. 29, grant of probate being made to the Right Honourable William Philip, Earl of Sefton, his Lordship's brother-in-law, as one of the executors, power being reserved for the like purpose to the Hon. Henry Augustus Berkeley Craven, and the Hon. Richard Keppel Craven, the brothers, the other executors, whenever they apply for the same. The estates in Berks and Wilts are made subject to debts and legacies, but not so as to exonerate personal property. The testator confirms the settlement of 2000*l.* per annum made to the Countess subsequently to their marriage, and bequeaths to her besides an additional 2000*l.* per annum for life. Also a principal sum of 4000*l.* and the house, furniture, and the grounds at Hampstead Park, for life, the wine, &c. there, and all her jewels. The real estates in Wiltshire and Berkshire are devised to the testator's eldest son, Lord Uffington; those in Middlesex to his second son; and to his third son, charged on the Middlesex estates, 1500*l.* per annum, and a separate sum of 10,000*l.* The pictures, plate, and furniture at Coombe Abbey, and at Ashdown Park and Hampstead Lodge, are to be considered as heir-looms, and to accompany the devise of those estates accordingly. To Lady Georgiana Craven, his Lordship's sister, he has left 500*l.* per annum while she continues unmarried; and to Dr. Eden, "for his attention and kindness during his residence in my family, 500*l.* per annum for life." The Countess is appointed sole guardian of the children during their minority, and Lord Uffington residuary legatee. The will is dated the 26th of July, 1825. The personal estate is sworn under 70,000*l.*

ADMIRAL LORD RADSTOCK.

Aug. 20. In Portland-place, of apoplexy, aged 72, the Right Hon. William Waldegrave, Baron Radstock, of Castletown, Queen's County, Admiral of the Red, K. G. C. B.; President of the Naval Charitable Society, Commissioner of the Church and Corporation Land Tax; a Vice-President of the Asylum, and of the Mary-le-bone General Dispensary; and also a Vice-President of several other benevolent institutions.

The family of Waldegrave, formerly written

* She lost her eldest sister, Mrs. Warren, another accomplished actress, June 28, 1808. See vol. LXXVIII. 749, and some lines addressed to her, p. 728.

written Walgrave, of which this nobleman is a member, is denominated from a place of their own name in Northamptonshire, where they resided before the year 1200. His Lordship is the second son of John third Earl of Waldegrave*, by Lady Elizabeth Gower, sister of Granville, first Marquess, and aunt of the present Marquess of Stafford †; and was born July 9, 1758.

The profession of the navy was his own particular choice, and he was happily placed under the tuition of such officers as were calculated to improve his early genius for nautical science. Having gone through the inferior gradations of service in the Mediterranean and Western Seas, he was promoted to the command of the *Zephyr* sloop about 1775, and on the 30th of May, 1776, advanced to the rank of Post-Captain in the *Rippon* of 60 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Edward Vernon.

Captain Waldegrave's time passed on in the usual routine of service until Aug. 10, 1778, on which day the *Commodore* being on a cruise off the coast of Coromandel, fell in with a French squadron under M. Tranjolly. An action ensued, and was maintained with great obstinacy for two hours, when the enemy, availing himself of the crippled condition of the British ships, made sail and steered for Pondicherry. On the 21st Sir Edward again got sight of them, but their superiority in sailing prevented his being able to bring them to action; they, however, quitted the coast, which gave the *Commodore* an opportunity of taking possession of the anchorage in Pondicherry-road, by which means he was enabled to co-operate with the army in the reduction of that place. In October it surrendered to the British arms. In this action the *Rippon* had 4 slain and 15 wounded.

The climate of the East Indies not agreeing with Capt. Waldegrave's health, he returned to England, and immediately on his arrival was appointed to the *Pomona* of 28 guns. In this ship he captured the *Cumberland* American privateer of 20 guns, and 170 men. This was an important service, for the enemy's vessel had been particularly destructive to our trade. Some months after he removed into the *la Prudente* of 38 guns and 280 men, and after making a voyage to the Baltic was attached to the Channel fleet.

On the 4th of July, 1780, Captain Waldegrave having been sent by Sir Francis

Geary ‡ to cruise off Cape Ortegal, in company with the *Licorne* of 32 guns, fell in with, and, after an obstinately contested action of four hours, captured, *La Capricieuse*, a new French frigate, pierced for 44 guns, but mounting only 32, with a complement of 308 men, above 100 of whom, including her Commander, were either killed or wounded. Upon taking possession of the prize she was found in so disabled a state, owing to her gallant defence, that upon the report of a survey held by the carpenters of the British frigates, Captain Waldegrave ordered her to be burnt.

La Prudente bore the brunt of the above action, and was consequently a greater sufferer than her companion. She had four midshipmen and 13 seamen killed, her second lieutenant, one midshipman, and 26 men wounded. The *Licorne* had only three men slain and seven wounded.

In the spring of 1781 Captain Waldegrave accompanied Admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar, and towards the close of that year he assisted at the capture of a number of French transports that were proceeding with troops and stores to the West Indies, under the protection of M. de Guicher. The skill displayed by the British squadron on this occasion, in presence of an enemy's fleet, nearly double in numbers and force, is recorded in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, p. 58-9.

Having terminated his progress through the American war with infinite credit, the state of Captain Waldegrave's health required him to seek a milder climate than that of England; he accordingly repaired to the Continent, where he remained several years, during which period he visited Paris, Marseilles, Constantinople, Smyrna, and several of the islands in the Archipelago, and made a tour of the greater part of Greece.

In the armament of 1790, in consequence of the differences with Spain respecting Nootka Sound, but amicably adjusted before a rupture, the subject of this memoir was appointed to the *Majestic* of 74 guns; and in 1793 to the *Courageux* of the same force, which accompanied Lord Hood to Toulon; at the surrender of which place, on the 28th of August, the disembarkation was completed under the immediate protection of two frigates, supported by the *Courageux* and three other line-of-battle ships. On the following day, Captain Waldegrave and the late Lord Hugh Seymour Conway were sent to England with Lord Hood's despatches, giving an account of this important event. Those officers being ordered to proceed by different routes, the former

* See vol. LIV. ii. p. 799.

† Lord Radstock's uncle, James 2nd Earl, married Maria, dau. of Sir Edward Walpole; she afterwards became consort to the Duke of Gloucester, brother of Geo. III. and died in August 1807.

GENT. MAG. September, 1825.

‡ Father of Sir William Geary, bart. who died Aug. 6, 1825. See p. 276.

proceeded to Barcelona, and from thence across the Spanish Peninsula; and returned to the Mediterranean with instructions for Lord Hood's further proceedings, by the way of Holland, Germany, and Italy, and on his arrival resumed the command of the *Courageux*, in which ship he terminated his services as a Captain. On the 4th of July, 1794, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, a short time previous to which he had been nominated a Colonel of Marines.

His promotion to a flag obliged Rear-Admiral Waldegrave to return to England by land. He subsequently held a command in the Channel fleet. On the 1st of June, 1795, he was made a Vice-Admiral, and in the fall of the same year he again sailed for the Mediterranean. During the succeeding spring he was sent with five ships of the line to negotiate with the Tunisians. His mission was of a peculiarly arduous and delicate nature, notwithstanding which, however, he executed it to the complete satisfaction of those by whom he had been deputed. On the night previous to his quitting Tunis the boats of Vice-Admiral Waldegrave's squadron, under the direction of Captain Sutton of the *Egmont*, cut out of the bay several armed vessels. From this period, excepting the unprecedented length of time which the ships were kept at sea, nothing remarkable occurred until the 14th of February, 1797, when Sir John Jervis, with fifteen sail of the line, encountered and defeated a Spanish fleet consisting of twenty-seven ships, seven of which mounted from 112 to 130 guns. This memorable event completely defeated the projected junction of the navies of France, Holland, and Spain, and thus preserved to Great Britain its proud dominion of the ocean. Upon this occasion Vice-Admiral Waldegrave received a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, then Sir John Jervis, in acknowledgment of the very essential services he had rendered. He also received a note from the heroic Nelson, accompanied by the sword of the second Captain of the *St. Nicholas*, as a proof of his esteem for the noble manner in which he conducted himself.

Soon after the above glorious event the subject of this memoir was nominated Governor of Newfoundland, and Commander-in-chief of the squadron employed on that station. This appointment he held for several years, during which he devoted his whole attention to the welfare of that Island, and obtained very particular approbation.

It was at that period the regulation for the Governor of Newfoundland to return to England at the fall of the year, and remain there during the winter months. In consequence of this custom, Vice-Adm. Waldegrave had the gratification of as-

sisting in the solemn ceremonies of a day devoted to thanksgiving for the splendid triumphs that the Almighty had vouchsafed to the Fleets of Britain. On the 19th of Dec. 1797, their late Majesties and all the Royal family, attended by the great officers of the State, and the Members of both Houses of Parliament, went in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks for the glorious naval victories obtained by Lord Howe, June 1, 1794; by Admiral Hotham, March 13, 1795; by Lord Bridport June 23, 1795; by Sir John Jervis, Feb. 14, 1797; and by Admiral Duncan, Oct. 11, the same year; and to deposit the flags taken on those occasions, as well as the colours of the Dutch Fleet captured by Sir George Keith Elphinstone, August 18, 1796. Fifteen Flag-officers and twenty-six Captains attended the procession; and at the end of the first lesson entered in two divisions right and left of the King's chair, advancing to the altar, and there deposited the trophies of their valour.

When Sir John Jervis was raised to the Peerage, and the other flag officers under his command were created Baronets for their conduct in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, the latter rank was offered to Vice-Adm. Waldegrave; this, however, he declined, as being inferior to that which he then held as an Earl's younger son.

He received the freedom of the City of London for his distinguished services, and on the 29th of Dec. 1800, previous to the Union, was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Radstock*.

His Lordship was promoted to the rank of Admiral April 29, 1802, from which time he was not employed. At the public funeral of the gallant Nelson, Lord Radstock attended the body by water from Greenwich, and was one of the supporters of the chief mourner, the late Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet. He was nominated a G.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815.

His Lordship married at Smyrna, in 1785, Cornelia Jacoba, second daughter of David Van Lennep, esq. chief of the Dutch Factory at that place, by whom he has had a numerous issue. Two of his sons are in the navy; the eldest of whom, Capt. the Hon. George Granville Waldegrave, C.B. succeeds to the title.

These were the public services of the noble Peer, lately demised, to his country. In his private capacity, in every amiable and every attractive relation of life, his actions shone forth with resplendent lustre. To ameliorate the condition, to promote the happiness spiritual and

* Radstock, co. Somerset. was possessed by his family since the reign of Henry the Eighth, by the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Edward Waldegrave.

temporal of his fellow-creatures, he appeared ever peculiarly to consider as the "talent committed to his charge," and when not employed in the honourable line of his profession, his time, his labour, and his thoughts, were uniformly and incessantly directed to these important ends. Hence he was unwearied in the patronage of every humane and charitable institution which ornaments the "metropolis of England," and imitating the example and precept of his divine Master, daily went about doing good. He was President of the Naval Charitable Society, one of the earliest Members of the Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, and a zealous attendant on the Committee of the Society for promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels.

On the 26th the remains of Lord Radstock were removed from Portland-place, and interred in the vault adjoining the North wall of the chancel of Navestock Church*, Essex, where his father and grandfather, Earls of Waldegrave, and other members of his noble and most ancient family, are likewise buried.

LORD LILFORD.

July 4. In Grosvenor place, the Right Honourable Thomas Powys, Baron Lilford of Lilford Park, co. Northampton, and of Atherton and Bewsey, co. Lancaster.

He was the eldest son of Thomas first Lord Lilford, by Mary daughter of Galfridus Mann, of Brocton Malherbe, and niece of Sir Horatio Mann, bart. K. B. Ambassador to the Court of Florence; was born April 8, 1775; and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degrees of B. A. 1797, and M. A. 1802.

On the 5th of December, 1797, he married Henrietta-Maria, eldest daughter and heiress of Robert-Vernon Atherton, of Atherton Hall, co. Lancaster, esq. and by her (who died August 11, 1820) had issue, Thomas Atherton, present Baron Lilford, and eleven other children, six daughters and five sons.

On Wednesday the 13th his mortal remains were deposited in the family vault at Achurch in the county Northampton. The funeral was private; being attended only by the family and immediate connexions of the deceased Lord, and by the Oundle and Thrapston troops of Northamptonshire Cavalry, of the latter of which the Noble Lord had long had the command. Their offer of attendance had been volunteered in the most respectful and affectionate manner, and accepted on the part of the family with a full appre-

ciation of the motives under which it was made.

With powers of mind which fitted him to take an active part in public life, in which, when occasion called him forth, he was not backward to show himself, he courted retirement as the chief scene of his duties and pleasures, devoting his unceasing attention to the education of his children, and seeking delight in domestic endearments and social intimacies.

For both he was admirably calculated by a sensibility that was deep and tender, an understanding large and cultivated, and a taste exquisitely refined. He delighted in excellence of every kind; but chiefly in the excellence of goodness and wisdom; of which, while studying to form himself after the model of a revered father, he sought out living examples and associates among every rank and description of men. Upright, honourable, independent, high-minded, his temper might have carried him into too much of abstraction, had not real Christianity given him the right bias and aim. His moral mark was always high; and he pursued it humbly; judging every part of his own conduct with scrutinizing severity, and though always admired by others, seldom or never satisfied with himself. As an imperative duty he was diligent in doing good, and unaffectedly careless of showing or concealing it. His mind was distinguished both by delicacy of feeling and by purity of motive, holding the love of praise in strict subjection; his piety was sincere and unobtrusive; it flowed as naturally in the strain of his conversation as it lived in the actions of his daily life.

Embracing in his affection the whole Church of Christ, he was in particular an attached Member of the Church of England. He agreed cordially with her doctrines and institutions, not as an habitual prejudice, but in enlightened knowledge and deliberate love.

As a member of the highest legislative assembly, he was addicted to no political master; nor were politics the atmosphere in which he breathed freely, or took delight. Yet he entered it, secured from its infection, in the strength of his independence, and sanctity of higher principles and references, than with the maxims or connexions of the political world. He combined a generous love of freedom with the determined support of order. In moments of peril he was always seen at his post; in ordinary times he was best pleased to confide in others.

Such a man was he who is now taken from his family, his friends, and the world, in the very vigour of his age; and at the full period of advancing excellence. His death

* A view of it is in vol. xciii. ii. p. 17.

death was sudden; but in no respect was he unprepared. With the practical conviction that life was uncertain, and with the persuasion that his own life would be short, he brought every action to a speedy and regular account, and in studying how best to live, died daily.

It is good to record that such men are sent into existence, and that they are snatched from it without a full recompense in the present scene. Such facts convince us that this world, in its best form, is not a reward, but a preparation.

This record is written as though it would be subjected to the scrutiny of that judgment to which the writer has often confidently referred; a judgment which tolerated no vagueness, and which abhorred all exaggeration; which weighed scrupulously the value of words as the pictures of things. It is a true record; untainted by partiality, though flowing from the pen of old, and faithful, and fond affection; from one who spoke the words of truth to him with unreserved freedom, but who never dared to offend him with the language of undeserved praise.

As a public speaker, his talents were considerable, but the exercise of them was so controuled by his natural modesty, that they were not to be called forth except under the impulse of a strong and urgent sense of public duty. The qualities of his heart are too well and painfully attested by the deep sorrow of his most amiable family, of his numerous friends, his tenants and domestics, by all of whom he was ardently beloved and revered. To him the beautiful language of Shakspeare may be most justly applied,

“His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand
up
And say to all the world, ‘This was a man’.”

LORD HENRY MOORE.

Lately. At Clifton, near Bristol, Lord Henry Seymour Moore, joint Muster-master-General in Ireland, only brother and heir presumptive of the Marquess of Drogheda.

He was the second son of Charles late and sixth Earl and first Marquess of Drogheda, by Anne, dau. of Francis first Marquess of Hertford, and K. G. He married, Sept. 28, 1824, Mary, 2d dau. of Sir Henry Parnell, of Rathleague, Queen’s County, Bart. and M. P. for Queen’s County, by Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John first and late Earl of Portarlington.

Lady Henry Moore was delivered of a son only a few days before his Lordship’s death; and this child is now the presumptive heir to the titles and estates of his uncle. His Lordship’s three surviving sisters are married to the Earl of Westmeath,

Alex. Stewart, esq. (uncle to the present Marquess of Londonderry), and the Right Hon. John-Ormsby Vandeleur.

SIR WILLIAM GEARY, BART.

Aug. 6. At Oxenheath, Kent, aged 70, Sir Wm. Geary, Bart. Director of Greenwich Hospital, many years Representative in Parliament for Kent. He was the second and eldest living son of Sir Francis, first baronet, by Mary, only child of Admiral Philip Bartholemew, of Kent, Esq.

On the death of his father in 1796 he succeeded to the title, and having come into possession of a large property in right of his mother, settled at Oxenheath Park, one of the most delightful spots in England, finely surrounded by woods, interspersed with hop plantations, as well as cherry orchards, and at no great distance from the banks of the Medway.

In 1796 he aspired to be a Member for the County in which he had taken up his residence; and accordingly presented himself as a candidate, at the same time with Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Filmer Honeywood, Esq. The contest continued during nine days, at the end of which he was second on the poll, having 4418 votes. Filmer Honeywood, Esq. the unsuccessful candidate, and several of the electors petitioned against Sir William’s election. On the 5th of May, 1797, the Chairman of the Committee that tried the Election reported to the House, that Sir William was duly elected, and that the petition was not frivolous or vexatious. In 1797, when he declared his dissent from Mr. Grey’s plan of Parliamentary Reform, “as being too nearly allied to Universal Suffrage,” Sir William suggested a plan of his own, which was to divide the country into districts, each of which might send one Member to Parliament, who could be elected at little or no expense by those who paid poor’s rates to the amount of 10% or 20%. He considered the election by ballot “as the only radical cure to the many evils we experienced, more especially as it led to a good and substantial melioration.”

In 1802 he once more offered his services, and having polled 4085 was again returned, the books having been kept open during the same period as before. Filmer Honeywood, esq. the unsuccessful candidate in the former election, was returned with him, to the exclusion of Sir E. Knatchbull the successful candidate at the said election. In 1803, when the establishment of the Prince of Wales was brought before the House by Mr. Calcraft, Sir William spoke in favour of an immediate resumption of the splendour of the heir apparent. In the following session he opposed Mr. Wilberforce’s proposition for an abolition of the Slave Trade, provided that measure was to take place *immediately*, as it would

be only a transfer of misery to the negroes, who would be exported by other nations. On the 15th of Jan. 1810, he married Mrs. Dering, daughter of Richard Neville, of Furnace, co. Kildare, Esq. and relict of Edward Dering, Esq. eldest son of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. and had issue a son, born Nov. 20, 1810, and another son, born in April 1816.

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SIR ROBERT BATESON HARVEY, BART.

June 5. At Langley Park, Bucks, in his 78th year, Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. of Killoquin, co. Antrim. He was son of Richard Bateson, Esq. (son of Robert Bateson, Esq. of Garstang, co. Lancaster); and was uncle to the present Sir Robert Bateson, of Belvoir Park, co. Down.

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SIR THOMAS STEPNEY, BART.

Sept. 12. Aged 65, Sir Thomas Stepney, eighth Baronet, of Prendergast, co. Pembroke, and Groom of the Bedchamber to his R. H. the Duke of York.

He was the younger of the two sons of Sir Thomas, the sixth Baronet, by Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd, esq. He inherited the title in Oct. 1811, on the death of his elder brother Sir John (who was M. P. for Monmouth, and for many years Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Berlin and Dresden, and who died at Vienna); and married at Edinburgh, June 8, 1813, Mrs. Russell Manners. They had no issue; and the title is extinct.

Sir John, the third Baronet, having married Justina, daughter and heiress of Sir Anthony Vandyke, the deceased Sir Thomas was fifth in descent from that justly-celebrated painter. It has been generally supposed that Sir Thomas Stepney was the last surviving representative of Sir Anthony; but that is far from being the case. The honourable distinction (for such it really is) devolves on the descendants of his sisters. He had three; the eldest, Margaretta-Eleanora, died unmarried; the second, Elizabetha-Bridgetta, married to Joseph Gulston, esq. F. S. A. the unrivalled Collector of Portraits, and the Patron of Granger; and Mr. Gulston's only daughter is now the eldest branch of the descendants of Vandyke. A third sister of Sir Thomas, Justina-Maria, married first to Francis Head, esq. and secondly to General Cowell, left by her first husband a daughter, the widow of the Rev. George Herbert, brother to the Earl of Carnarvon, (see part i. p. 379,) and by her second, two sons.

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SIR WILLIAM ELIAS TAUNTON.

Aug. 3. At his house at Grandpont, Berks, near Oxford, in the 81st year of his age, Sir William Elias Taunton, Knt. Town Clerk of Oxford, and Deputy Lieu-

tenant of the County. He was the son of the Rev. Elias T. M. A. sometime Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Rector of Sowton, Devonshire, and a Portionist of Bampton, Oxon. of which latter County he was a Justice of the Peace. Mr. T. was bred up to the profession of the law, and his father residing at Bampton, he was at an early age articled to the late William Stephens, esq. of the neighbouring parish of Kencot, whose practice lay very little in the proceedings of Courts of Justice, but consisted principally of conveyancing, and stewardships and receiverships of noblemen and gentlemen. Mr. T. at the age of 22, settled himself at Oxford as an attorney; and in March, 1766, was admitted a member of the Council Chamber of that Corporation. From his talents and application to business he very speedily attained to great eminence in his profession; he received appointments to many of the College Stewardships, and to most of the public law situations in the County and City; among others to the Clerkship of the Peace of the County, which he executed for nearly fifty years, until his resignation in 1815*. In 1795 he stood a severe contest for the office of Town Clerk of the City, and succeeded. This place has since his death again become the object of a great conflict between his second son, Mr. T. H. Taunton, the Clerk of the Peace of the County, and Mr. T. Roberson, which lasted three days, and was attended with all the bustle, parade, and expence of an election for a Member of Parliament; all the common Freemen, who are 1800 in number, being voters. Mr. T. H. Taunton was defeated, owing principally to his father and grandfather having been uniformly partizans of the new or Marlborough interest, now nearly extinct. On the great occasion of his R. H. the Prince Regent paying a visit to Oxford in 1814, Mr. Taunton, as Town Clerk, had the honour to read to him the City Address of Congratulation in the Council Chamber, where his R. H. condescended to pay the Corporation a visit. There were assembled at the time the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince of Orange, the beautiful Duchess of Oldenburg; and the other foreign Princes and Ministers who honoured the celebrity at Oxford with their company. Mr. T. delivered the Address with so much energy, though then in his seven-

* Sir William's predecessor in this office was Mr. Walker, many years the auditor of the late Duke of Marlborough, who maintained his station with a degree of dignity never excelled. He succeeded Mr. Nares, M. P. for the City (afterwards Sir George Nares), who resigned on being made a Judge of the Common Pleas.

tieth year, that his R. H. unexpectedly commanded him to kneel, and conferred on him the honour of Knighthood. He had many years before this event retired from the practice of his profession, retaining only the principal affairs which connected him with the County, the University, and the City. While engaged in the discharge of his duties as an attorney, Sir W. T. was distinguished not only for his superior knowledge of the Law, but by his zealous devotion to the interests of his Clients, and above all, by his strict and incorruptible integrity. He was a truly honest man, of sound and upright principles, in public a steady supporter of the Constitution in Church and State, and exemplary in the highest degree in all the relations of private life, performing in every particular his duty towards God and his neighbour. During the latter part of his life he amused himself with writing several little pamphlets on matters of public policy, and with re-publishing one of a religious nature. He had indeed during his whole life distinguished himself by a facility in composition; and during the long period that he filled successively the offices of City Solicitor and Town Clerk, scarcely an Address had the seal of the City of Oxford attached to it, which did not proceed from the pen of Sir Wm. T. He was twice married; first, to Frances, daughter of Stephen Grosvenor, gent. descended from a branch of the ancient family of that name, and, secondly, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hawkins. By his first wife he has left eight surviving children; William Elias, a King's Counsel and Recorder of Oxford, Thomas Henry, Daniel, both Attornies at Law; George, in holy orders, and fellow of Corpus Christi College; Frances, married to the Rev. Henry Smith; Eliza-Charlotte, married to William Warren, of Truro, esq.; and Ann. During his life Sir Wm. T. made a considerable benefaction to the City of Oxford, the trusts of which, by his will, he has declared to be for the benefit of a limited number of the widows of poor Freemen.

This worthy old gentleman met with a providential escape in February last, the particulars of which he communicated to us in the following narrative, induced thereto by the accidents which had then lately befallen Lady Mostyn and Mrs. Brodie:

"Sir William and Lady Taunton had been dining with a gentleman in Brewer's-lane in Oxford on Thursday the 23d of February last. Soon after ten o'clock in the evening, it being quite dark, their carriage was announced, and they left the party, and had scarcely seated themselves in the carriage (the coachman and foot-boy being on the box) before the sudden

plunging of one of the horses caused one of the reins to snap, and the coachman in endeavouring to recover them lost his seat and fell to the ground. The horses immediately went away at full speed, grating the walls of Pembroke College as they passed along; at the end of Brewer's-lane they turned up the street towards Carfax, there they turned the corner, and went down the Butcher-row; again they turned another sharp angle into the turnpike-road towards Botley, when Sir William placed his hope that the horses would be stopped by the turnpike-gate; but they went against the gate with such force that they instantly burst it open. The people at the gate endeavoured to overtake them, but their pace was too rapid for any one to reach them; from thence they proceeded along the Botley causeway, and passed five bridges, a mail-coach, and a waggon. During this perilous journey the little foot-boy contrived to get from the box and reach the foot-board, from the foot-board he walked along the carriage (the horses still continuing at full speed) and got to their heads, and then by laying hold of the reins, stopped them just at the moment when they were on the point of crossing the bank leading into the meadow adjoining the road.

"To those who are acquainted with the road, it will appear next to a miracle that they travelled so far without the slightest injury, having turned in safety all the sharp corners between the place from whence they started and where they stopped; having passed a waggon and a mail-coach in a narrow part of the causeway, and run against the chain or curb stones of the different bridges on one side or the other. But above all, the little boy so managing in the dark, having nothing but the carriage-lamps to light the way, and the horses being in full gallop, to walk along the pole of the carriage and get at the reins, is something above praise, and exceeds all belief. The space the horses ran is upwards of three quarters of a mile, and, except as to a very short part, is without any boundary-fence on either side; and thus to escape without any accident should afford a lesson to all who may be placed in a similar situation, not to leave the carriage, but wait patiently for what may befall them."

THOMAS SMITH, JUN. ESQ. B. A.

July 30. At the house of his father, North End, Little Ilford, Essex, in the twenty-second year of his age, Thomas Smith, jun. esq. youngest son of Thomas Smith, esq. Distillery, Whitechapel-road.

This young man, no less distinguished by natural endowments, than by his literary acquire-

acquirements, acute, learned, amiable, and good, ought not to be allowed to sink silently into the grave, and then be forgotten; or to live only for a season in the fleeting recollection of his more immediate friends and acquaintance. To genius and merit like his, a more lasting memorial may be offered, which shall record his own deservings, and influence, perhaps, the conduct of others.

At the age of six and a half, this youth was placed under the care of the Rev. Dr. Hooker, an able and experienced teacher, who has long kept a private seminary of great respectability at Rottingdean, near Brighton. He had previously, under the care of his excellent mother, made some proficiency in the rudiments of learning; and to the attention thus early bestowed on the culture of his mind, may be traced, in some measure, those habits of application, and that taste for literature, by which he was afterwards distinguished. With Dr. Hooker he continued five years, making, for his time of life, great progress, and manifesting an ardent passion for classical learning. The master fully appreciated the talent of the scholar, and upon his removal, fearing that his father might design him for trade, wrote an expostulatory letter, declaring that such a destination would be a kind of literary homicide, and strongly urging that he should be sent to a public school, to be educated for one of the English Universities.

The step thus recommended according with his father's views, he was in consequence entered at Harrow, and boarded in the house of the Rev. Dr. Butler, the Head Master, having for his private tutor the Rev. S. E. Batten, one of the Assistant Masters of the school. Here, he soon obtained those highly prized tokens of merit which mark the progress, and call forth the exertions of the youth educated in our best public seminaries. The periodical letters to the parent from the Head Master (whose kindness and attention to him were unremitted), as well as the communications of the Tutor, were full of the son's praise.

At Midsummer 1820, he quitted Harrow, bearing with him the esteem of all, and numerous school prizes. The last of these was of peculiar distinction, given by the Governors for the best Greek Ode on the opening of the school-rooms after their enlargement. The Ode, publicly recited before a polite, a numerous, and respectable audience, was honoured with the approbation of the late Rev. Dr. Parr, and other distinguished scholars, who were present on the occasion.

After leaving Harrow, and at the age of seventeen, he was placed for one year under the care and private tuition of the Rev. George Millett, then resident at Dunmow. From him he received testimonials of entire

approbation, with every encouragement to hope for distinction in his future progress.

He was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, Christmas 1819, and in October 1821 (at the age of eighteen) commenced residence.

In 1823, he gained, at his first sitting, a College Scholarship. This to him was a valuable acquisition, for without it he could not have aspired to a Fellowship, which had ever been one great object of his ambition, and which, in Trinity College, is known to be the reward only of the most distinguished merit, ascertained upon strict examination, and comparative trial. He did not, however, reach the time, when, by the statutes of the College, he could have become a competitor for that high honour.

With a frame of body never robust, and a mind much alive to sensibility, in the Autumn of 1824 he began to exhibit symptoms of that malady which, either entirely generated, or greatly aggravated by intense study, in the end proved so fatal to him. As the time of his public examinations approached, this malady rapidly encreased; and when that period had arrived, he was advised by many of his friends to forego the perplexity and anxiety of the trial. Others, aware of the mortification, and, with reference to his health, of the probable injury which this would occasion to him, urged him on. He soon decided on the course he should take; and though so enfeebled as to require to be daily carried to the Senate House (the severity of his complaint having rendered the most critical time for reading nearly unavailable) he obtained in January 1825, when taking his degree of B. A. a respectable mathematical honour, that of senior Optime. Nor did this content him; for, at the voluntary classical examination of commencing Bachelors in the succeeding month, he again presented himself. In that tripos, amongst the competitors from the whole University, he appears to have gained the second place; and, amongst those from his own College, the first. Here, he ought to have stopped; and it is to be regretted that he did not. To establish his reputation as a scholar, enough had been done. Those who knew him best, doubted not that, had he been blessed with a better state of health, he had been capable of satisfying their most sanguine wishes, and thought that his unhappy condition ought to have precluded his contending immediately afterwards for the Chancellor's medals; in which content, with very formidable competitors (the strength of his disorder encreasing rapidly, accompanied with high symptomatical fever) he proved unsuccessful.

Shortly afterwards, leaving Cambridge, he repaired for a while to the sea side, to recover, if possible, his health: but in vain; his complaint had gotten the better of his

constitution. In this retirement, therefore, having for some time endured pains scarcely supportable, he laid down his life amidst the bitter wailings of his family, the deep regret of his friends, and the disappointed expectations of all his acquaintance, who looked upon him as a youth of unusual promise.

As he approached his latter end, his sufferings called forth new virtues, or made his actual virtues more apparent. His torturing pains never forced from him a murmur of complaint, or a sigh of selfishness; "If I am to die, God's will be done! I have indeed a wish to live, not for myself, but for you (my parents) that I may by my death occasion you no sorrow, and by my life, some time or other, repay your many many kindnesses." His own motto, "*Mediis tranquillis in undis*," may thus, in him, be said to have been illustrated. No person could suffer more, or complain less.

It was the painful duty of the writer of this article, to wait upon this youth, and to administer, upon a bed of sickness, the last consolations of religion, the blessed memorial of the death and passion of our Saviour. He was aware that he had to visit no common person. He expected to be interrogated "respecting the faith that was in him," and "he was prepared to give an answer." The questions were indeed, many, pertinent, and important. The replies appeared to give satisfaction, and to accord with the youth's own notions of religion. But the wonder was, how one so young, so devoted to other studies, and so occupied by them, should have become so versed in Scriptural doctrine. This was accounted for by the fact that he had never neglected to read some portion of the Scriptures daily, and to meditate upon them.

He made his will: for, with allowances neither great, nor unusually liberal, but with moderation in his wants, and fixed habits of frugality and method, he had property to bequeath. To his most esteemed College friends he leaves, amongst other things, some of his books. To one of them, three days before his decease, he addressed a last letter. He wrote nothing afterwards, and the letter is too characteristic of what has been said of this excellent youth, to be here omitted. "My dear — I write to you, while lying on a bed of sickness, scarcely able to hold my pen. I am very ill, and suffer great pain—very great indeed. My flesh and strength have almost utterly departed from me, and I fear that I cannot live much longer. It would have been a comfort and a gratification to me to have seen you in the midst of this my severe trial; but I suppose that you are unable to leave Cambridge. Still, be assured, that if this painful distemper carries me to the grave, you shall not be without some token of my remembrance. Farewell, and believe me, living

or dying, my dear — your very affectionate friend,
THOMAS SMITH."

To this an answer was received in course of post, breathing, with respect to him, the strongest attachment and kindest feelings. It did honour alike to the head and the heart of the writer, who, though he quickly followed in person, unfortunately did not arrive until an hour or two after the decease of his friend.

Besides rings to various individuals, including his several teachers, he has left in particular instances, small sums of money; and to the writer of this article, a legacy in the following terms, words too dear ever to be forgotten—"to the Rev. — of — from whose visit to me in the country, I have derived much spiritual consolation and comfort, the sum of one hundred pounds; which sum I hope he will consent to accept in humble token of my gratitude."

Would to God, this legacy, as unexpected as it was undeserved, had remained for ever unheard of,—

Testamentum ad Græcas Kalendas resignandum!

Such is the outline of the brief history of this short-lived, but long and fondly to be remembered young man!

Ostendunt terris huic tantum fata, neque ultra

Esse sinunt.

His mortal remains are deposited in a private vault in the Church-yard of Little Ilford, Essex.

MILES BARNE, ESQ.

Sept. 8. At Sotterley Hall, Suffolk, in his 80th year, Miles Barne, esq. He was born in Grosvenor-square, May 22, 1746, O.S. the only son of the late Miles Barne, esq. by his first wife Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Nathaniel Elwick, esq. of May-place, in the parish of Crayford, Kent, and sometime Governor of Madras in the East Indies. The deceased served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Suffolk in 1790, and in the following year was returned to Parliament for the family borough of Dunwich, for which he continued to sit till the general election in 1796, when his second brother, Snowdon Barne, esq. (of whom we gave a memoir in our July Magazine, p. 89), was chosen in his room. From that time he resided almost constantly at Sotterley, in retirement, seeing very few persons except his near connections and relations. Though penurious in some points with regard to *his own* comforts, he was liberality itself with regard to those of others, of which numberless and irrefragable proofs might be advanced. He was a most kind and generous landlord, and never could be induced to distrain any

any of his tenants. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of our most holy religion, and, unless prevented by severe illness, never failed to attend its ordinances at his parish church. Having died a bachelor, he is succeeded in his paternal estates, which are situated in Suffolk, and in the City of London, by his next brother of the half-blood, Barne Barne, esq. late Commissioner of the Tax Office; and he has devised those which he inherited from his mother, to his youngest brother, the Rev. Thos Barne, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and late Rector of Sotterley.

THOMAS GIDDY, ESQ.

July 22. At Penzance, Cornwall, aged 84, Thomas Giddy, Esq. He was born on the 9th of October, 1741, (O. S.)—the youngest son of Mr. John Giddy, of Tre-layse, near Truro, and brother of the Rev. Edw. Giddy of St. Erth, the father of Davies Gilbert, Esq. M. P. for Bodmin. His classical education he owed to that excellent master of the Grammar-school at Truro, Mr. George Conon; and such was his ardour in the pursuit of knowledge, that in running the school-boy's race, he soon left all competitors behind him. His early inclination was to the Church; but as one of the family was already destined for the clerical profession, he was placed with Mr. George Treweek, at Penzance, with whom he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of that eminent surgeon. Nor was it less gratifying to observe his assiduity in attending the hospitals, and lectures on the different branches of medical science, in London. Among the celebrated men of that day, were Dr. Hugh Smyth, and Dr. William Hunter; and of Hunter's splendid abilities, both as a Lecturer and an Orator, Mr. Giddy spoke always with pleasure. From London returning to his native county, Mr. Giddy commenced his medical career at Truro, and not long after married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Wolcot, of Penryn, who was nearly related to Dr. John Wolcot, the notorious Peter Pindar. She is now the last lineal descendant of the Wolcots. His professional skill was soon appreciated and crowned with success. About ten years he resided at Truro; whence, owing to a pulmonary affection, he removed, in 1774, to Penzance, a climate more congenial, where he had formerly enjoyed uninterrupted health. When he left Truro he was apparently in the last stage of pulmonary consumption. Yet from that time even to the age of 84, he passed this life without the least complaint, except slight casual attacks of gout.—In 1782, he was admitted a member of the Corporation of Penzance; he held the office of Chief

Magistrate of the Town no less than ten times, an event probably unprecedented in a charter similarly constituted, where no Mayor can stand over for two years together. During his Mayoralties, two additions were made to the Chapel-yard; and he had the honour of attending Bishops Ross and Pelham to the Consecration. The Recordership of the Town becoming twice vacant, it fell to his lot to swear the late and present Lords Falmouth into that office. In 1792, when the country was deluged with the effusions of Paine, Volney, and other Deistical writers, assisted by Corresponding Societies in league with republican France, with the view of introducing anarchy among mankind and all its train of evils, for the counteracting of which a society was established in London at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, called "the Society for protecting Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers," Mr. Giddy came forward a champion in the cause of sound Religion and of good government; a very extensive branch was formed at Penzance by his exertions, and many valuable tracts obtained and circulated through the neighbourhood. He was a retiring, unobtrusive character: yet he enjoyed society; and from his comprehensive mind and literary acquirements he was eagerly sought after by those who were acquainted with his social talents. In convivial meetings he was lively and entertaining; and amidst genuine wit, which was sure to excite mirth and hilarity, he was not so fastidious as to despise a pun, however low a pun may be in the view of pretended wisdom. But never did he use an expression to wound the feelings of those with whom he conversed. His mind was of that firm class that no irritation could for a moment throw him off his guard. In domestic life he was an affectionate husband, a kind parent, and a friend ready to submit to any privation to promote the welfare of others. To sum up the whole, he was unaffectedly learned, unostentatiously benevolent. Innovation he disliked in any shape; but he was not a bigot. And of his opinions he made no popular display. His Religion was the Religion of the heart. It was built, indeed, upon a thorough knowledge of those sacred truths which were sealed by the blood of his Redeemer. Thus, then, he lived, "doing justice, loving mercy, and walking humbly with his God." And he died as he had lived; for he died a Christian!

MR. ROBERT GRAVES.

Sept. 2. At his house in the Hampstead-road, aged 56, Mr. Robert Graves, well known for his intelligence in subjects connected with the fine Arts.

He was the son of Mr. Robert Graves, of

of Catharine-street in the Strand, whose most curious collection of Books and Prints were sold after his death in 1802 by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, and Mr. King, in a sale of more than 50 days.—The subject of the present memoir entered into the Navy in early life, and during several years' actual service he visited various parts of the globe; but the bias of his mind inclining to the Arts, he withdrew from the Navy, and commenced a close application to Chalcography. At the sale of his father's extensive collection he commenced the forming of a Series of Engravings, which he continued for several years, and rendered it nearly complete in the finest works of the different schools. This Mr. Graves sold in 1812 to Mr. Woodburn; and they have since been dispersed among the different great collections. After having disposed of this, which had been the labour of many years, he persevered in his favourite pursuit, and until within a few days of his death he continued to add to his stores.

But his principal amusement was a work, which at present remains unpublished, a Biographical Catalogue of all those illustrious Foreigners who have visited England, or are materially connected with English History, extracted from almost all possible sources of information. It was begun by the late Joseph Gulston, esq. who employed continually a number of persons to extract from works in all languages the names of those connected with this object, and since his death continued first by Mr. Graves's father, and then by himself. It contains also a description of all the engraved Portraits (in the manner of Bromley) known to exist of such distinguished characters. He has likewise left many other MSS. relative to this interesting study.

Few ever equalled the deceased for acuteness of judgment, good taste, and deep historical knowledge; his opinion was so universally allowed in regard to engravings, that almost all the celebrated collections sold of late years by public auction were submitted to him for arrangement; amongst many others, the Catalogues of Ibbot, Townley, Bindley, Dowdeswell, and Sir Mark Sykes, attest his superior intelligence, which contributed greatly to the high prices obtained in these sales. His great attention to portraits led his eye with certainty to determine the resemblance, and many hundred such original pictures have been ascertained by his diligence and study. His death is much regretted by his numerous family and friends.

ROBERT PRESTON, JUN. Esq.

July. 22. Whilst proceeding to France, on board the steam-packet Eclipse, aged 33, Robert Preston, jun. Esq. of Liverpool, Distiller.

He was the only son of Robert Preston, Esq. of Liverpool; and after having endured a long state of deprivation and suffering from a complaint in his chest, in which he exercised uncommon fortitude, was induced to proceed to Paris, to consult Professor Laenec; in which attempt he unhappily fell a victim to his disease.

If private talent and worth were sufficient to perpetuate a name, that of the deceased would be imperishable. He was mild, affable, beneficent without ostentation; he was scrupulously exact in fulfilling all his engagements, and manifested a most perfect sense of honour and propriety. As a husband and parent, he was kind and indulgent; as a friend, steadfast and true; tolerant and liberal in his opinions, he was a friend to all mankind. Though disease had enfeebled his body, his mind seemed to shine with additional lustre.

As a man of business, few possessed such eminent qualifications; his quickness of parts enabled him to plan and execute with astonishing facility, till disease paralyzed his personal exertions. Of unsullied integrity, his frank demeanor and ingenious disposition invited and justified confidence.

He has left a widow and three children. He was buried at Broadstairs.

MR. JAMES EATON.

Sept. 19. At Islip, Northamptonshire, aged 25, Mr. James Eaton, a compositor in the printing-office of Messrs. Nichols and Son. He was early left an orphan; but had the happiness of being initiated in religion and useful learning, first by a kind uncle, who acted the part of a parent by him, and secondly, by being placed in that excellent seminary, Christ's Hospital. He was from that establishment bound apprentice with the Printers of this Miscellany; and soon so ingratiated himself into their good opinion, as to be looked upon more in the light of a son than a dependant. The precepts he imbibed at home and at school had an evident good effect on his life and conduct; and from the Christian patience and resignation evinced by him in his long illness we may humbly hope, that though he has died young, he has lived long enough to secure his eternal happiness. His relatives and his friends cannot, however, but lament their loss.

CLERGY

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Aged 82, the Rev. *Joseph Biddle*, Vicar of Bishops Frome, Hereford. He was of Worcester College, Oxford, M. A. 1769; and was presented to Bishops Frome in 1797, by R. C. Hopton, esq.

At Lewes, the Rev. *Wm. Gwynne*, Rector of St. Michael in that town, and of Denton, Sussex. He was son of the Rev. Wm. Gwynne, Rector of St. Peter, Lewes, and of Hamsey, Sussex, who died in 1818. He was presented to both his livings by the King; to Denton in 1800, and to St. Michael, Lewes, in 1813.

At Zurich, in Switzerland, after only four days' illness, the Rev. *Sam. How*, Rector of Winterbourne Strickland, Dorset, and of Southleigh, Devon. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, M. A. 1796; was presented in that year to his Dorset living by the Earl of Dorchester, and was instituted to the Devonshire one in 1799, on his own presentation.

The Rev. *Rob. Knight*, Rector of Huish, Devon, to which he was presented in 1799, by the "Rev. Robert Knight."

At Gloucester, aged 25, the Hon. and Rev. *Dawson Massy*, fourth son of Hugh, third and late Lord Massy, and brother to the present Peer. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, M. A. 1822.

The Rev. *John Richards*, Rector of South Farmborough, Wilts, and Vicar of East Lulworth, Dorset. To the former church he was presented by H. Wilmot, esq. in 1778, to the latter by the King (by lapse) in 1787.

July 9. At Haydon Bridge, aged 51, the Rev. *Sam. Rich. Hartley*. He was a Student of Eman. College, Cambridge, B. A. 1798, M. A. 1801; he was formerly Head Master of the Grammar School, Carlisle, and Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's in that city, of both which situations the Dean and Chapter are Patrons.

July 19. At his father's house, at Geddington, Northampt. the Rev. *Henry Boulton*, Vicar of Sibsey, Linc. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, LL. B. 1812.

July 22. At the Vicarage, Buckland, Berks, aged 83, *John Rawbone*, D. D. Vicar of that place, and Rector of Hatford in the same Co. He was matriculated of Magdalen Hall in December, 1761; proceeded B. A. of Magdalen College, 1765; M. A. 1768; B. D. of St. Mary Hall, 1787; D. D. of Magdalen College, 1804. He was formerly Vicar of Cheddar, Som.; Chaplain of Magdalen College; and for many years Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, and Deputy Keeper of the Archives of the University. He was presented to Hatford in 1804, by Mrs. Uvedale; and to Buckland in 1805, by the "Rev. J. Rawbone." The Doctor's character was truly amiable: a good father, an affectionate husband, a zealous and benevolent friend. His only daughter was

married Feb. 14, 1805, to Capt. Rolles, R. N.

July 24. At Cheriton, Hants, the Rev. *Edmund Ferrers*, Rector of that parish, and of Wroughton, Wilts; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; and brother to the Rev. J. B. Ferrers, Rector of Beddington, Surrey. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1774, was presented to Wroughton in 1779 by the Bishop of Winchester, to Cheriton in the following year by the same patron, and was made a Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty in 1793. Mr. Ferrers was the author of an excellent classical *jeu-d'esprit*, published in 1817, under the title of "Clavis Hogarthiana; or, Illustrations of Hogarth, i. e. Hogarth illustrated from passages in authors he never read, and could not understand;" 8vo. (See vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 41.) This Tract is incorporated in the third volume of Nichols's edition of "Hogarth's Works." Mr. Ferrers's library will soon be dispersed by Mr. Sotheby.

July 25. At the house of F. Story, esq. in Thirsk, co. York, aged 88, the Rev. *Arthur Story*, late of Garstang, Lanc.

July 29. In Bruton-st. the Rev. *Francis Haggitt*, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Nuneham Courtney, Oxfordsh. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1780; M. A. 1783. He was presented to Nuneham Courtney by Earl Harcourt in 1786; was made Chaplain to his Majesty in 1787; and being Chaplain to Bp. Barrington, was presented by his Lordship to the tenth Prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral in 1794. In 1808 he proceeded D. D.; in 1810 he published in 4to, a "Sermon preached at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Jan. 21, 1810, at the Consecration of Dr. Sparke, Bp. of Chester." At the Encœnia at Oxford in July that year he was admitted D. D. of that University; and on the 27th of December he lost his first wife. Dr. Haggitt married again, and had a son born June 19, 1824. In 1812 he interested himself on Economy in Bread, addressing a letter to the Bp. of Durham on the subject (see vol. LXXXII. ii. 240.) In 1814 he published "The Conduct and Pretensions of the Roman Catholics considered, in a Letter to the Freeholders of Oxfordshire," 8vo; and in 1819 a Sermon preached before the Judges of Assize at Durham, Aug. 10, 1819. The latter contains some excellent remarks on the progress of crime, and the increase of juvenile delinquency, and was much commended and quoted in the Report of the Committee on Prison Discipline.

Aug. 5. At Ellesborough, Bucks, aged 37, the Rev. *John Leveson Hamilton*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1823. He was the eldest son of the late Vice-adm. Thomas Hamilton.

Aug. 6. At the Sanctuary, Westminster, aged

aged 75, the Rev. *Edw. Smedley*, Rector of Powderham and of North Bowey, Devon; Clifton Maubank, Dorset; Vicar of Bradford Abbas in the latter county; late and for 40 years an Usher in Westminster School. He was formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took the degrees of B. A. 1773, M. A. 1776. In 1810 he published by subscription, with very liberal support, "*Erin, a geographical Poem*," which is amply reviewed in vol. lxxx. ii. 57—60. He was presented to Bradford Abbas in 1812 by the Earl of Uxbridge; to North Bovey in 1816 by Viscount Courtney; to Powderham in the same year by H. Wrottesley, esq. and others; and to Clifton Maubank recently. As a poet his son, the Rev. *Edw. Smedley*, Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, is now distinguished, having obtained more than one prize at that University.

Aug. 10. At Muddiford, Som. after a severe illness borne with Christian patience and resignation, the Rev. *Dr. James Evans*, Rector of South Reston, Line. to which he was presented in 1782 by the King as Duke of Lancaster, and for twenty-six years one of the Vicars of Salisbury Cathedral.

Aug. 13. At Alverstoke Rectory, near Gosport, the Rev. *Chas. Aug. North*, Prebendary of Winchester, Registrar of the Diocese, Rector of Alverstoke and Havant, and Perpetual Curate of Gosport. He was the third son, seventh and youngest child of the late Bp. of Winchester, by his wife Henrietta Maria, dau. and coh. of J. Bannister, esq. He was presented by his father to Gosport in 1802, to Alverstoke and Havant in 1809, and to his Prebend in 1812. He married, March 11, 1808, Rachael, 2d dau. of Thomas Jarvis, esq. of Laverstoke-house, Hants, and had issue, a son, Brownlow, and three daughters Rachael, Henrietta Maria, and Caroline.

Aug. 15. After a short illness, aged 55, the Rev. *Ebenezer Morris*, of Blaenywern, Card. Incumbent of the chapelries of Llan-sion and Llandawg, Carm. to the former of which he was presented in 1815, by Gor. Thomas, esq. and to the latter in 1818, by the Prebendary of Llandawg.

Aug. 26. At Barlby, near Selby, aged 38, the Rev. *Thomas Braine*, Vicar of West Wittering, near Chichester, Perpet. Curate of Barlby and of Barlow, W. Yorksh. To the two latter churches he was preferred in 1812; to Wittering within the last four years. He has left a widow and nine children.

Sept. 3. At South Kilvington, near Thirsk, the Rev. *John Green*, Rector of that place, and Fellow of Trinity Coll. Camb. He took the degrees of B. A. 1777, M. A. 1780, B. D. 1787; and was presented to his Rectory by his College in 1803.

Sept. 6. At Powerscourt, co. Wicklow, of cholera morbus, occasioned by eating too

freely of fruit, aged 32, the Hon. and Rev. *Edw. Wingfield*, second son of John, 4th Visc. Powerscourt, by his 1st wife Catharine, 2d dau. of John, 1st Earl of Clanwilliam, and uncle of the present and 6th Visc. Powerscourt. He married April 12, 1819, Louisa Joan, 3d dau. of late Hon. George Jocelyn, grand-dau. of the first, and cousin to the present and third Earl of Roden. Mr. Wingfield was a gentleman of unaffected piety and truly Christian benevolence, the zealous advocate and promoter of Sunday Schools and Bible Societies; and one of the seven Protestant Clergymen who lately challenged the Carlow Priests to meet them in public disputation.

Sept. 8. At King's Swinford, Staff. aged 76, the Rev. *John Bradley*, Vicar of Sedgley, to which church he was presented in 1817, by Viscount Dudley and Ward.

Sept. 10. At Shenfield-place, Essex, the Rev. *Charles Tower*, Perpetual Curate of Brentwood. He was of St. John's College, Camb. B. A. 1805, M. A. 1808, and was presented to Brentwood in 1806, by Christ. Tower, esq.

Sept. 13. At the Bristol Hotwells, the Rev. *Jas. Johnson*, late Rector of Hinton Blewett, Som. and Vicar of Langford cum Faringdon, Oxf. He was of Merton Coll. Oxf. M. A. 1783, B. D. 1807. He was presented to Langford in 1806 by Rev. Rich. Hart, and to Hinton in 1807 by Rev. Geo. Johnson.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jun. 27. At Stockwell, Eliz. wife of F. Henderson, esq. after a severe illness of nearly eleven months.

Aug. 16. At Streatham Paragon, aged 72, Sam. Hayward, esq. many years Deputy of Bread-st. Ward.

Aug. 19. At Kentish-town, aged 60, Wm. West, esq. many years an eminent solicitor in Gray's-inn.

Aug. 20. In Marsh-st. Walthamstow, aged 74, J. Corbett, esq.

Aug. 20. At Streatham, Jane, wife of Ralph Fenwick, esq.

Aug. 20. Aged 69, Eliz. wife of Rob. Loxham, esq. of Hale-end, Walthamstow.

Aug. 23. At Camberwell, aged 86, Martha, widow of Thos. Rich, esq. of Bermondsey.

Aug. 23. At Camberwell, aged 75, Mrs. Forbes.

Aug. 23. In Albemarle-st. Lady Elphinstone. She was the youngest dau. of Cornelius Elliot, of Woollie, co. Roxburgh, esq. She was first married to J. G. Carmichael, of Skirlin, bart.; and afterwards, July 31, 1806, to John Lord Elphinstone, who died May 21, 1813. By him she had John, the present and 13th Lord Elphinstone.

Aug.

- Aug. 24.* At St. Thomas's-sq. Hackney, aged 80, Edw. Pickard, esq.
- Aug. 25.* At Kensington, Eliz. relict, of J. Battye, esq.
- Aug. 26.* Aged 64, James Dent, esq. of Clapham.
- Aug. 28.* At the house of her grandson, in Southampton-st. Bloomsbury, aged 88, Mrs. Pott.
- Aug. 28.* Aged 13, Sarah Beata, 2nd dau. of Chas. Tootle, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, and of Gt. Winchester-st.
- Aug. 29.* At Islington, aged 74, Benj. Watson, esq.
- Sept. 1.* At Kennington, aged 62, Wm. Webb, esq.
- Sept. 4.* In his 70th year, Henry Woodthorpe, esq. Town Clerk of the City of London; of whom some account in our next.
- Sept. 5.* At Stamford-hill, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Sanford.
- At Chelsea, aged 84, Fred. Matthew, esq.
- Sept. 6.* At Norwood, aged 61, Sarah, the wife of Thos. Scott, esq. Banker, of the firm of Esdaile and Co. Lombard Street.
- Sept. 7.* In Lower Thornhaugh-st. Bedford-sq. aged 74, John Lane, esq.
- Sept. 9.* In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 33, Henry Boetefeur, esq.
- Sept. 9.* Aged 80, Mr. Wm. Marsh, Stationer, of Ludgate-st. of which he had been an inhabitant fifty years.
- Sept. 12.* At Chelsea, at the house of her father-in-law, the Rev. Thos. Clare, Mary Palmer Bishop, of Walton Oaks, Surrey, dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Bishop, formerly Head-Master of Merchant-Tailors' School.
- Sept. 13.* At Brompton, aged 83, Mary, widow of Wilshire Emmett, of Wharton-place, Kent, esq. She was daughter of Sir John Honeywood, 3d bart. of Evington, Kent, by his second wife Dorothy, dau. of Sir Edw. Filmer, 3d bart. of East Sutton, Kent; and was aunt to the late Sir John, and great-aunt to Sir John Courtney, the present and 8th baronets.
- Sept. 14.* In Hans-place, Sloane-street, aged 71, Samuel Tolfrey, esq.
- In Leicester-square aged 66, Joseph Knight, esq.
- At Hackney, aged 66, James Davies, esq. of Gracechurch-street.
- In James-street, Buckingham-gate, Thomas Brodie, esq. many years employed in compiling an Index to the Journals of the House of Lords.
- Sept. 15.* At Denmark-hill, aged 39, Mr. Benj. Lindo, of Wilson-street, Finsbury-sq.
- Jane, wife of Josiah Boydell, esq. of Bethnal-green.
- Sept. 17.* In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Motte.
- Sept. 18.* In Gulston-square, suddenly, Mr. Aaron Cohen, a wealthy merchant of the Jewish persuasion.
- BEDFORDSHIRE.**—*Aug. 25.* At Cranfield Rectory, aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. James Beard.
- BERKSHIRE.**—*Aug. 22.* Capt. Mansel, one of the Poor Knights of the Upper Foundation, Windsor Castle.
- Lately.* At Chaddelworth House, the wife of Edw. Waddilove, esq.
- Sept. 1.* Aged 63, Dorothy, 2d dau. of late Wm. Wiseman Clarke, esq. of Ardington.
- The Right Hon. Lady Jane, wife of Sir Walter-James James, bart. of Langley Hall, Berks; fourth and youngest dau. of Charles 1st and late Earl Camden, by Elizabeth, dau. and sole heiress of Nich. Jefferys, of the Priory, co. Brecknock, esq.; and sister to the present Marquess Camden, K. G. She was married to Sir Walter, April 25, 1780, and had issue two sons and four daughters.
- DERBYSHIRE.**—*Aug. 24.* At Wirksworth, aged 23, Mary-Dorothy, eldest daughter of Rev. N. Hubbersty, B. D. Master of the Grammar School.
- DEVONSHIRE.**—*Aug. 15.* Aged 90, John Willecock, esq. of Woodtown, many years an Alderman of Bideford, and a respectable merchant there.
- DORSETSHIRE.**—*Sept. 5.* At Blandford Forum, aged 27, of pulmonary consumption, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Mason Chamberlin. During her last moments she exhibited the happiest traits of a purely religious mind. Her abilities for drawing and music far exceeded the common standard of female accomplishments. She had indeed a method almost peculiar to herself in the execution of heads and figures; and she has produced one excellent copy in oil of a picture of her father, painted by her grandfather, the late Mason Chamberlin, R. A.
- ESSEX.**—*Aug. 4.* At Harwich, Eliza, only daughter of George Read, esq. of Crow Hall, Suffolk.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—*June 19.* At Clifton, the relict of Sir Geo. Powell, of Heathfield, near Swansea.
- Sept. 12.* On Redcliff-hill, Bristol, Eliza, dau. of Rev. Richard Davies, of Wrrington.
- Sept. 15.* At Clifton Wood, in his 80th year, John Clift, esq.
- HANTS.**—*July 27.* At Bentworth, W. Cooke, esq. of Polstead Hall.
- Aug. 17.* At Winchester, aged 68, Eleanor, daughter of the late George Woodd, esq. formerly of Richmond, Surrey.
- Aug. 24.* At Southampton, George Redmond Hulbert, esq. of Aston Lodge, Derby.
- Sept. 6.* At Portsmouth, on her return from France, aged 27, Emma-Maria, wife of George-Bosville-Wentworth Staepoole, esq. of Laugharne, Carmarthenhire.
- HERTS.**—*Sept. 1.* At Cheshunt, the Rev. David Jones, late pastor to the C'tess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Swansea. The Bible Society must regret his decease, on account of his valuable researches into the Breton language.

Sept. 17. At Redheath House, aged 75, Anne, relict of John Finch, esq.

KENT.—Aug.... At Canterbury, aged 66, Lieut.-col. Desborough, of Royal Marines.

Aug. 22. At Bedgbury, aged 80, the widow of John Cartier, esq. formerly Governor-gen. of Bengal.

Aug. 24. At Tunbridge-wells, Ellen, wife of Geo. T. Lambart, esq. of Tavistock-sq.

Aug. 29. At West Wickham, Burton Morice, esq. one of the Judges of the Marshalsea Court, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Aug. 30. At Wye, aged 79, Wm. Scudamore, esq.

Sept. 4. At Broadstairs, Robt. Wilson, esq. of Wood-house, East-Ham, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Essex.

Sept. 5. At the Court-lodge, Yalding, near Maidstone, Amb. Warde, esq.

Sept. 12. At Broadstairs, aged 61, John Paton, esq. of Bow Church-yard.

LANC.—Aug. 20. In St. Anne's-street, Liverpool, aged 67, Mr. Rich. Wainwright, professor of music, and nearly 40 years organist of St. Peter's Church.

LEIC.—Aug. 20. Aged 76, Mr. Joshua Clarke, of Sharnford, a considerable proficient in mathematicks and astronomy.

LINC.—Aug. 28. At Fenton, near Gainsborough, aged 83, Thomas Tonge, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—Aug. 24. At Enfield, Mrs. Sarah Vincent.

Aug. 27. At Forty-hill, Enfield, Lieut. Tho. Witherby, of South Glouc. Militia.

Sept. 5. At Stanmore, the widow of Lt.-col. Blair, dau. of late Adm. Chas. Webber.

Sept. 9. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 80, Mary, widow of Rev. Henry Reynett, D.D.

NORFOLK.—Aug. 30. At Roughton, Phoebe, only dau. of John Ditchell, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Aug. 2. At Dalington, near Northampton, Sir John Riggs Miller, of Ballicasey, co. Clare, bart.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Lately*. At Wells, Miss Knollis, eldest dau. and co-heiress of late Hon. Col. Knollis, 51st regiment.

Aug. 25. At Cannington, aged 28, Emma, wife of John Sealy, esq. Banker, Bridgewater, and dau. of George Lovell, esq. of Rookley House, Hants.

STAFFORD.—Sept. 17. Aged 24, Susan-Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. W. M. Lally, Rector of Drayton Bassett.

SUFFOLK.—June 28. At Wickham-Market, Alison, eldest dau. of late Rev. John Black, Perpetual Curate of Butley.

Aug. 18. At South-end Cottage, Lowestoft, aged 71, Chas. King, esq. Commander in the Royal Navy.

Aug. 23. At Brusyard Hall, Mr. Jeremiah Smith.

Aug. 26. At Woodbridge, aged 14, Emma, youngest dau. of Mr. John Clarkson.

SURREY.—Aug. 20. Aged 78, Septimus Blackaller, esq. surgeon of Weybridge.

Sept. 4. At Wm. Rayley's, esq. at Wad-

don, near Croydon, aged 50, the relict of Jas. Green, esq. of the Falcon Glass-works.

Sept. 17. At his seat, Hampton Lodge, Edward Beeston Long, esq.

SUSSEX.—Aug. 25. At Sidlesham, Benj. Holmes, esq. of Barnsbury-pl. Islington.

Sept. 1. Anna, wife of H. V. Bodicoate, esq. of Lindfield.

Sept. 5. By the accidental discharge of a gun, William, third son of Rev. Henry Warren, Rector of Ashington.

Sept. 14. At Brighton, aged 88, Wm. Robertson, esq. of Keppell-st. Russell-sq. and formerly of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Aug. 24. At Sutton Coldfield, aged 61, Thomas Jackson, esq.

Sept. 21. At Leamington, from inflammation of the bowels, Hen. Wm. Knight, esq. of the firm of Knight, Jones, and Knight, St. James's-sq. and eldest son of Wm. Young Knight, esq. of Great Marlborough-st. and Barnes-common, Surrey.

WILTSHIRE.—Sept. 9. At the Vicarage, Highworth, aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Edward Rowden, Vicar.

YORKSHIRE.—Aug. 29. At Bridlington Quay, aged 27, John Ditmas, esq. of Walkington Lodge, second son of Lieut.-col. Ditmas, of Beverley. He distinguished himself by his gallantry at the battle of Waterloo, where he received a wound.

Aug. 31. In her 84th year, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Duffin, esq. of York.

SCOTLAND.—June 1. At Edinburgh, aged 70, the relict of Rev. John Reay, of St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Montrose.

June 1. In York-pl. Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Finch Hatton.

June 8.—At Edinburgh, Sir W. Ogilvie, of Boyne, bart. heir male of the family of Boyne, whose claim to the Banff Peerage is now before the House of Peers.

IRELAND.—*Lately*. In Merrion-st. Dublin, Maurice Fitzgerald, esq. brother of Rt. Hon. James F. and uncle to Wm. Vesey F. esq. M. P. for county of Clare.

Aug. 11.—At Duncannon Fort, aged 35, Capt. Edward Chabon, 58th Regt.

ABROAD.—June 25. On his passage to England from Bombay, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Francis French Staunton, C. B. Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General of India, and late Commandant of Admednuggar.

July 14. At Kingston, Jamaica, Henry-Robarts, youngest son of Geo. Hibbert, esq. of Portland-place.

July 23. At Smyrna, Wm. Barker, esq. aged 86 years, 65 of which he had resided at that place.

July 27. At Leghorn, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Johnson.

Lately. At Paris, W. N. W. Hewitt, esq. Aug. 5. At Boulogne, Henrietta Frances, dau. of late Dan. Marston, esq. of St. Catherine's Park, co. Kildare, and niece of late Rt. Hon. Isaac Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland.

Aug. 9.

Aug. 9. At Maravilhas, Madeira, the widow of Sir Alex. Jardine, bart. of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire.

Aug. 10. Of apoplexy, at the Baths of Landeck, in Silesia, Count Bulow, Minister of State to the King of Prussia, and one of the most distinguished Statesmen of the age.

Aug. 16. At Dieppe, aged 64, Geo. Crathorne, of Crathorne, esq. formerly of York. He has left a daughter who inherited the name and the estates of the Tasburghs, and who married Michael Anne, of Burgwallis, esq.

Aug. 81. At Rouen, aged 63, Philip Gilbert, esq. of Earl's Court, London.

Sept. 9. At Jersey, Thomas Dumaresq, esq. Deputy Commissary-General.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY, PART I.

P. 378. The Rev. Ralph Tatham was Rector of Bishopton, having been presented thereto in 1806, by Sherbourne Hospital.

P. 649. The Rev. A. K. Sherson was formerly Rector of Fetcham, Surrey, to which he was presented in 1794, by — Sherson, M. D. according to the will of Mrs. Ann Kirkpatrick, by whom the advowson was purchased in 1788.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 24, to September 20, 1825.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 829	} 1623	Males - 686	} 1336		5 and 10	62	60 and 70	70
Females - 794		Females - 650			10 and 20	63	70 and 80	80
Whereof have died under two years old 489		20 and 30			93	80 and 90	37	
		30 and 40	99		90 and 100	2		
		40 and 50	102					

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending September 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Ryc.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
65 10	41 10	26 3	42 9	45 9	48 1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Sept. 26, 50s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Sept. 21, 42s. ¾d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Sept. 22.

Kent Bags	14l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.	Farnham Pockets	18l.	0s. to 20l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	13l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.	Kent	16l.	16s. to 17l.	0s.
Essex	13l.	0s. to 15l.	0s.	Sussex	14l.	15s. to 16l.	0s.
Old ditto	0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Essex	14l.	10s. to 16l.	16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 5s. Clover 6l. 10s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 4s. Clover 6l. 6s. Smithfield, Hay 5l. 4s. 6d. Straw 2l. 6s. Clover 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 5s. 10d.
Mutton	4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market Sept. 26:	
Veal	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	Beasts	2,911 Calves 202
Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Sheep	22,760 Pigs 140

COAL MARKET, Sept. 23, 30s. 6d. to 42s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 44s. 0d. Yellow Russia 40s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL, DOCK STOCK, and FIRE OFFICE SHARES, in September 1825, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, 2150l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 510l.—Peak Forest, 180l.—Rochdale, 115l.—Lancaster, 45l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 55l.—Grand Surrey, 50l.—Regent's, 50l.—Kennet and Avon, 26l.—West India Dock, 215l.—London Dock, 99l.—Globe, 169l.—Imperial, 120l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 27, to September 26, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°			Sept.	°	°	°		
27	60	60	56	, 07	rain	12	61	67	60	, 87	fair
28	58	65	60	, 05	cloudy	13	66	67	60	, 76	showery
29	60	66	66	, 08	rain	14	60	68	60	, 44	fair
30	66	76	69	, 14	fair	15	61	66	61	, 70	cloudy
31	68	76	64	, 14	fair	16	62	68	64	, 86	fair
S. 1	66	76	66	, 15	fair	17	66	68	62	, 85	showery
2	66	71	63	, 22	fair	18	63	67	64	, 85	cloudy
3	58	68	56	, 22	fair	19	66	69	66	, 85	cloudy
4	56	65	50	, 04	fair	20	64	69	64	, 82	fair
5	54	60	49	, 09	cloudy	21	64	67	58	, 62	showery
6	54	64	57	29, 95	cloudy	22	58	65	55	, 80	cloudy
7	57	65	55	, 77	fair	23	51	64	60	30, 03	fair
8	56	67	57	, 69	fair	24	60	66	64	, 10	cloudy
9	56	68	59	, 76	fair	25	60	67	66	, 10	fair
10	58	68	60	, 65	fair, rain at	26	60	66	55	29, 87	fair
11	60	67	60	, 64	fair [night.]						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 27 to September 28, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sep.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
27	—	89 7/8 90 1/8	89 8/8	97 1/2	97 3/8	102 1/2	22 1/8	—	43 pm.	—	17 14 pm.	15 18 pm.
29	229 1/4	89 3/8 9	88 5/8 8	96 5/8	96 7/8	102	21 1/8	—	35 pm.	—	15 12 pm.	13 11 pm.
30	228 2/4	83 3/8 1/2	87 1/4 3/4	96 3/8	96 3/8	101 3/8	21 1/8	265	—	—	5 9 pm.	5 9 pm.
31	228 1/4	87 3/4 8 1/4	86 7/8 7 3/8	95 3/8	95 1/4	100 1/4	21 3/8	—	23 pm.	97 3/4	7 3 pm.	4 pm.
1	229 1/2	88 1/4 7 3/4	87 3/8 7	95 3/8	94 3/4	100 3/8	21 1/8	—	12 pm.	—	7 1 pm.	7 2 pm.
3	—	shut	86 7/8 7 1/4	96 1/8	shut	100 1/2	21 3/8	—	12 pm.	—	par. 4 pm.	par. 3 pm.
5	229 1/2	—	87 1/2 1/2	96 1/2	—	101 7/8	—	—	—	—	5 8 3 pm.	5 8 3 pm.
6	228 1/2	—	87 1/2 1/8	96 1/2	—	101 3/4 2 1/4	—	—	15 pm.	—	3 5 pm.	3 5 pm.
7	shut	—	87 5/8 8	97 1/4	—	102 1/2 3 3/4	—	—	15 pm.	—	3 5 pm.	3 5 pm.
8	—	—	88 5/8 8	98 3/8	—	103 1/4 4	—	—	17 pm.	—	4 3 pm.	3 5 pm.
9	—	—	88 7/8 1/2	—	—	104 3 3/4	—	—	18 pm.	—	5 6 pm.	5 7 pm.
10	—	—	88 1/2 3/4	shut	—	104 1/8 3 1/8	—	—	16 pm.	—	6 4 pm.	6 4 pm.
12	—	—	88 1/8 1/2	—	—	103 1/4 4 1/4	—	—	16 pm.	—	2 4 pm.	3 pm.
13	—	—	88 1/4 1/2	—	—	102 7/8 3 1/4	—	266	14 pm.	—	2 pm.	2 pm.
14	—	—	88 3/4 1/2	—	—	103 1/4 3	—	—	—	—	1 pm. 1 dis.	—
15	—	—	88 1/4 3/8	—	—	103 3/8	—	267	13 pm.	99 3/4	par. 3 pm.	2 4 pm.
16	—	—	88 1/2 3/8	—	—	102 7/8 3 1/8	—	—	10 pm.	—	3 pm. par.	4 pm. par.
17	—	—	88 1/2 3/8	—	—	103 2 1/8	—	—	12 pm.	—	1 3 pm.	1 4 pm.
19	—	—	88 1/2 3/8	—	—	102 3/4 3	—	266	—	—	3 1 pm.	3 1 pm.
20	—	—	88 1/2 3/8	—	—	102 3/4 3	—	266 3/4	14 pm.	—	par. 3 pm.	par 3 pm.
22	—	—	88 3/8 3/8	—	—	102 7/8 3 1/8	—	—	14 pm.	—	3 1 pm.	2 4 pm.
23	—	—	88 3/8 3/8	—	—	103 1/8	—	—	15 pm.	—	4 5 pm.	4 5 pm.
24	—	—	88 1/2 3/4	—	—	103 3/8 2 1/8	—	—	14 pm.	—	4 5 pm.	4 5 pm.
26	—	—	88 3/8 1/2	—	—	103 2 1/4	—	—	16 pm.	—	5 4 pm.	5 5 pm.
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
Brit. Press-M. Adver.
Courier--Star
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Brit. Traveller
St. James's Chron.
Lit. Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.-Chelms 2
Chelton. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 2-Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devonport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchester.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucester. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2.. Ipswich
Kent 4.. Lancaster
Leeds 4.. Leicester 2
Lichfield..Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales..Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading..Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne..Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2 Stockport
Southampton
Suff..Surrey...
Taunton..Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York
Man 2...Jersey 34
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

OCTOBER, 1825.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.....	286*
Original Letter from Miss Linley, afterwards Mrs. Sheridan, with Biogr. Notes.....	287*
Descriptions of some Ancient Seals.....	297
Double Font at Béton Church, Brittany.....	ib.
Disquisition on Laughter.....	298
On reading the Burial Service in Churches.....	299
M. Belanger's Journey to Persia.....	300
Ancient Paintings in Westminster Abbey.....	301
On the Stalls called "Sebert's Tomb" in Westminster Abbey.....	302—303
On introducing Children into Company.....	306
Report of British and Foreign Bible Society	307
Advantages of a General Iron Railway.....	311
On Sir W. Davenant's "Prince d'Amour".....	312
Christmas Princes of the Inns of Court.....	313
Emendation of Tibullus. Sketches by Hogarth	314
Baskerville Family.—English Judges.....	315
Benefit of more frequent Assizes.....	316
The Censor, No. xviii.—Fly Leaves, No. xxviii.	319
Letter of Dr. Samuel Johnson.....	320
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HIST.—Wiltshire	321
Review of New Publications.	
Coventry's Inquiry regarding Junius.....	325
Remains of the late Rev. C. Wolfe.....	327

Dr. Parr's Letter to Dr. Milner.....	329
Dr. Milner's "Parting Word".....	332
Harding's Tour in the Pyrennees.....	333
Transactions of Literary Society of Bombay	335
Stirling's Juvenal, by Dr. Nuttall.....	338
Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq.....	339
Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage.....	340
Milton's Treatise on Christian Doctrine.....	344
Moore's Memoirs of Rt. Hon. R.B. Sheridan	345
Blore's Monumental Remains.....	351
Moreau's East India Company's Records....	352
LITERARY INTEL.—Books Announced, &c.....	353
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.....	355
SELECT POETRY.....	357

Historical Chronicle.

Foreign News, 359.—Domestic Occurrences	363
Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages....	366
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Earls of Carlisle, Bradford, Donoughmore, and Marr; Lord Langford; Lady Constable; Professor Dobree; Dr. Meyer; Mr. Serj. Lens; Col. Campbell; Lt.-col. Downman; Lt. Warde; Messrs. Woodthorpe, Everett, Reid, Demetriades, &c. &c. &c.....	369
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets.....	383
Meteorological Table.—Prices of Stocks....	384

Embellished with Representations of ANTIEN T SEALS of SIR GUY BRYAN, SIR R. FITZPAYN, SIR R. DE POYNINGS, &c.; a View of a double FONT at BETON, Brittany; a Portraiture of KING EDWARD the Confessor; and a Representation of "SEBERT'S TOMB," in Westminster Abbey.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A GENEALOGIST states, that "Among the errors of the new edition of Debrett's Peerage, 1825, are the following somewhat extraordinary—not of omission, but of commission. Speaking of the descendants of the Princess Mary Tudor, by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, as the last instance of the marriage of a Princess of England with a subject, p. cxxxv, he names thirty-one families; and out of these 31, fifteen I believe that have no pretension (the greater part certainly no colourable pretension) to this honour. The fifteen I allude to are, the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, the Earls of Carrick, Dartmouth, Carlisle, Fortescue, Galloway, and Shannon, Viscount Granville, the Duke of Gordon, the Earls of Orrery, Powis, Portsmouth, Aberdeen, and Viscount Torrington.—On the other hand, Lady Willoughby of Eresby, the Marchioness Cholmondeley, the Marchioness of Bute, Lord Guilford, and the Earl of Dunmore, besides many private families, are omitted.—A singular blunder is made about Lord Bayning. He is a Clergyman, but is confounded with his second cousin, Col. Townshend, who commands the Grenadier Guards, and who is brother to Lord Sydney.—The whole arrangement of the work has been completely transposed, in many respects for the worse; and great pains have been taken to curtail some families, as well as (in the same partial spirit) to amplify others."

N. R. S. remarks: "The lines quoted in Part i. p. 125, 'These lone walls,' &c. were written by the Rev. Charles Davy for the purpose of being placed under the view of Lavercest Priory, drawn by T. Hearne, engraved by W. Byrne, and published in their 'Antiquities,' Dec. 21, 1780. It may not be generally known that a portrait of Mr. Davy in the act of contemplating the ruins, was inserted in this plate by his grateful friend W. Woollett. The figure, though only an inch in height, was an accurate resemblance; and from it Mr. Davy appears to have been a portly episcopal-looking man.—The lines quoted in p. 2, 'Oh! it pities us,' &c. were written to accompany the View of Malmsbury Abbey, drawn by T. Hearne, engraved by W. Byrne and S. Middeman, and published about the same time.—A poem by Mr. Davy, being a translation of some Latin lines entitled "Ædes Solitariae," written in the reign of James I. and applied by him to his residence, Onehouse, is printed in "The Suffolk Garland," introduced by a short memoir.—Mr. Davy, as I have lately heard, attended Woollett in his painful illness; and read the funeral service over his grave in Pancras Churchyard, in such an impressive manner, as to draw tears from the artists who were present,

among whom were Hall, Byrne, &c. Woollett's tombstone is engraved in Smith's Illustrations of Pennant's London."

W. H. LL. remarks: "It is stated in the Obituary, p. 277, that the late Sir Robt. Bateson Harvey was uncle to the present Sir Robert Bateson of Belvoir Park, co. Down.—This was not the case, but he was uncle to the present Sir Robert B. his successor in that Irish Baronetage of Killoquin (created 12 Aug. 1789), who is resident (I believe) at Londonderry. Sir Robt. Bateson of Belvoir Park, co. Down, is a more distant relation of Sir R. B. Harvey, and his Baronetage is British (creation 18d Oct. 1818)."

S. E. T. remarks: "The inscription on the obverse of the Gold Coin of Valens, found in Mr. Champante's garden at Taunton (see p. 261), should be 'D. N. Valens, P. F. Aug.' It is of the same age as the Roman silver coins found in the grounds of Downing Blake, esq. at Holway, near Taunton, in 1822. These coins settle the point that the Roman soldiers were in possession of the country surrounding Taunton, from A. D. 378 to A. D. 410."

SEXAGENARIUS of Bath observes, "Admiral Charles Powel-Hamilton (whose services and death you notice in Part i. p. 562) was one of the representatives of the very antient family of Powel, of Broadway, Carmarthenshire, whose pedigree is recorded at full length in several of the volumes of Harleian MSS. as far back as A. D. 382. He was son of Lord Anne Hamilton, by the co-heiress of Sir Thomas Powel, bart. by his wife Judith, heiress of Sir James Herbert of Coldbrook. Sir Thomas was son of that intrepid Judge Sir John Powel, who so manfully protected the Bishops in the time of James II. Howel Powel, esq. the second branch, left two daughters co-heiresses, Mary, wife of John Dalton, esq. and Margaret, wife of her cousin John Bevan, esq. Anne, a younger daughter of Sir Thomas Powel, married Sir Thomas Pryce of Newtown Hall, bart. The deceased Admiral was descended from the ancient Kings of Wales, from the Royal houses of Stuart, Plantagenet, and Tudor, and from Charlemagne."

AMICUS of Halesworth is assured that the writer of the Review to which he refers is a truly conscientious and liberal Clergyman of the Church of England; and his sentiments, we are persuaded, were not intended to countenance licentiousness, but to deprecate cant and hypocrisy.

The address of G. T. (p. 214) is requested by a highly respectable member of the Rokely family.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM MISS LINLEY, AFTERWARDS MRS. SHERIDAN.

BY the kindness of a valued literary friend, we are enabled to present to our readers the following original and interesting Letter, from the pen of the accomplished Miss Linley (afterwards Mrs. Sheridan), addressed to her confidential friend Miss Saunders. At the present time, when Mr. Moore's *Life of the celebrated Sheridan*, reviewed in p. 345, is exciting universal attention*, and in which this amiable and highly-gifted woman forms so prominent a character; this auto-biographical sketch of the most eventful period of her life will be regarded as a literary curiosity. In the notes we have occasionally subjoined some interesting particulars, as related by Mr. Moore, which tend to elucidate many circumstances connected with Miss Linley's narrative.

Bath, May 2, 1772.

AFTER so long a silence, and after the many unfavourable reports which must, I dare say, have prejudiced my dear friend against me, how shall I endeavour to vindicate a conduct which has but too much deserved her censure? But if my dear friend will suspend her judgment till I have made her acquainted with my real motives, I flatter myself she will rather be induced to pity than condemn me.

At the time I wrote last my mind was in a state of distraction not to be conceived; but I little thought then, I should ever be forced to the cruel necessity of leaving my friends, and becoming an exile from every thing I hold dear.

In your answer to that letter, you hinted that you thought I loved Mr. R—, and that that was the cause of my uneasiness; but in that you as well as many others have been deceived. I confess myself greatly to blame in my behaviour to him; but I cannot explain myself on this subject, without acquainting you with the first cause of

every uneasiness and indiscretion I have since been guilty of. Let me, then, my dear girl, beg your patience; for though my story is long and not very enlivening, yet such is the affection I have for you, that I cannot bear to think it possible, by the various reports which are so industriously propagated, I may entirely lose your good opinion and esteem,—a thing of all others I should most regret. Excuse my being tedious, and when you know the motive which induced me to take this last step, I flatter myself you will once more restore me to your friendship.

At the age of twelve years, I was brought from the country, where I had been all my life, and introduced into public, with a heart capable of receiving the softest impressions, and too sincere ever to suspect deceit in another. I was led into scenes of dissipation; when reason and experience were not allowed to assist me in the many temptations which ever surrounded a young girl in such a situation†. But though my credulity often

* In a note, dated Oct. 18, the Publishers inform us that "the whole impression of 'Moore's Life of Sheridan' is entirely sold off, and they have not a single copy remaining." A second edition in 8vo was published on the 31st.

† The father of Miss Linley was connected with the Bath Theatre, of which his daughter was then the brightest ornament, both in person and accomplishments. Mr. Moore, in his "Memoirs of Sheridan," observes: "There has seldom, perhaps, existed a finer combination of all those qualities that attract both eye and heart than this accomplished and lovely person."

made me feel for the pretended distresses of others, yet my heart was entirely free from love, nor could I be seduced by flattery and compliments; I always considered them as words of course; and never looked upon those people as my friends who made too much use of them.

In an evil hour my father was introduced to Mr. Mathews, as one who wished to serve him. My father, who is like me, too apt to believe every one his friend who professes himself so, gladly embraced the opportunity of gaining the friendship of a man who had it in his power to be of service to him in his business; little did he think he was seeking the serpent who was designed to sting his heart. Mr. Mathews, from the first moment he saw me, resolved to make me his prey, and (child as I then was) left no means untried to make himself master of my affections, thinking but too justly that an impression fixed so early in life could not easily be removed. If it was possible to describe the many arts he made use of to effect this end, you would I am sure at once excuse me; but as these are not to be conceived by any one but those who are capable of acting so basely, I must still rely on your goodness*.

For three years he never ceased his assiduities to me, and though at times my conscience would upbraid me, yet by his respectful behaviour, his counterfeit distress, and by averring sentiments foreign to his heart, he made me instead of flying from him, not only pity him, but promise him my friendship. This was my first fault; he saw too plainly that he was not indifferent to me, and made use of every artifice to increase my regard.

About this time the people began to

take notice of his particular behaviour to me, and my friends all spoke to my father to hinder my seeing him; but my father thinking that my youth was a sufficient safeguard for me, and unwilling to lose as he thought a good friend, took no notice of this first alarm. I then began to feel myself for the first time wretchedly involved in an unhappy passion for a man whom (though I thought him equally to be pitied), yet it was criminal in me even to think of. When he went into the country for the summer, I resolved whatever it cost me to tear him from my heart, and when he returned, to avoid him every where. With these resolutions I consoled myself till winter. When he returned, he had not been in town a week before we had repeated invitations to his house. Conscious that I could never forget him, if I was always to be exposed to his solicitations, I informed my mother of every thing he had said to me, and at the same time told her how far he had gained my heart.

Oh, my dear friend, had my mother but then acted properly, I had now been happy; but she too much attached to interest, laughed at my uneasiness, and told me that novels had turned my head; and that I fancied if any one was civil to me, he must certainly be in love. She desired I would put such thoughts out of my head; for no man could think seriously of such a child. Thus was I again led into temptation, and exposed to all the artifices of a man whom I already loved but too well, and who was but too sensible of it. I could not fly from the danger; after my first reproof, I was ashamed to mention it again to my mother, and I had every thing to fear from my father's violent temper.

person exhibited. To judge by what we hear, it was impossible to see her without admiration, or know her without love; and a late Bishop used to say that she 'seemed to him the connecting link between Woman and Angel'."—In another place this biographer remarks; "Miss Linley went frequently to Oxford, to perform at the oratorios and concerts; and it may easily be imagined that the ancient allegory of the Muses throwing chains over Cupid was here reversed, and the quiet shades of Learning not a little disturbed by the splendour of these 'Angel visits.' The letters of Halhed give a lively idea, not only of his own intoxication, but of the sort of contagious delirium, like that at Abdera described by Lucian, with which the young men of Oxford were affected by this beautiful girl."

* Mr. Moore states that Mathews was a Captain in the Army, and a married man, who presuming upon the innocent familiarity which her youth and his own station permitted between them, had for some time not only rendered her remarkable by his indiscreet attentions in public, but had even persecuted her in private with those unlawful addresses and proposals which a timid female will sometimes rather endure, than encounter that share of the shame which may be reflected upon herself by their disclosure.

For another year we went on in the same manner; till at last, finding it impossible to conquer my inclinations, he soon brought me to a confession of my weakness, which has been the cause of all my distress. That obstacle removed, many others fell of course, and the next season he prevailed on me to meet him at the house of a friend, as we were not permitted to talk together in public. During this time I had many offers of marriage, very much to my advantage; but I refused them all. So far had he gained my love, that I resolved never to marry.

About this time Mr. Long addressed me*. You know by what means I was induced to suffer his visits, though you do not know likewise that another great motive was the hope of forgetting Mathews, and retiring into solitude. After I had consented to receive Mr. Long's visits, I forbade Mathews ever to speak to me; to the consequences of which you yourself were witness. He immediately pretended to be dying, and by that artifice very nearly made me really so. You know how ill I was for a long time. At last he wrote me word, that he must see me once more; that he would then take a final leave of me, and quit the kingdom directly; but he could not resolve to go without seeing me. I was weak enough to comply with his request, as I thought it would be the last time.

Some way or other my mother was told of it, when she taxed me with it. I immediately confessed every thing that had passed since I first acquainted her with his behaviour. She was at first greatly enraged; but on my telling her how unexceptionably he had behaved, she was pacified, and consented to conceal it from my father. And indeed, my dear, had any impartial person been present at our meeting, they would have thought Mathews the most unhappy but amiable man in the world; his behaviour was always consistent with the strictest honour;

nor did he ever in the smallest degree give me any reason to think he had any intentions that were in the least alarming to my virtue. Deceived by such conduct, his merit shone more conspicuous; nor did I wish to get the better of my passion for one whom I thought every way so worthy of it. I considered myself as the cause of all his wretchedness, and thought it would be the height of cruelty if I did not endeavour to alleviate it. But to proceed; my mother resolved to see Mathews herself, and therefore insisted that I should write, and desire to see him again that evening. I did so, and my mother went in my place. You may imagine he was very much surprised at seeing her. She went with a full resolution to upbraid him; yet so far did his arts prevail, that he not only made her forgive, but pity him, and promise that this should never make any alteration in our behaviour to him; and we would still continue our visits and intimacy with him. He promised, however, that he never would for the future attempt to see me.

About this time my marriage with Mr. Long broke off, and my father went to London, to commence a lawsuit. During the time he was absent, I went on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Norton, where you saw me. She had been informed by undoubted authority that my father would not only lose his suit, but that I should be exposed in the public court; as Mr. Long had been informed of my meeting Mathews, and intended to make use of that as a plea in court. This being told me suddenly, and at a time when my spirits were greatly distressed, flung me into a high fever. I lost my senses some time, and when I recovered was so weak, and had such strong symptoms of a rapid decline that, when my father returned, I was sent to the Wells to drink the waters. While I was there I was told that Mathews during my illness had spoken disrespectfully

* She had been at an early age (says Mr. Moore) on the point of marriage with Mr. Long, an old gentleman of considerable fortune in Wiltshire, who proved the reality of his attachment to her in a way which few young lovers would be romantic enough to imitate. On her secretly representing to him that she never could be happy as his wife, he generously took upon himself the whole blame of breaking off the alliance, and even indemnified the father, who was proceeding to bring the transaction into court, by settling 3000*l.* upon his daughter. Mr. Sheridan, who owed to this liberal conduct not only the possession of the woman he loved, but the means of supporting her during the first years of their marriage, spoke invariably of Mr. Long, who lived to a very advanced age, with all the kindness and respect which such a disinterested character merited.

of me in public, and had boasted it was owing to my love for him I was so ill. This behaviour from one for whom I had suffered so much, shocked me greatly, and I resolved in my first heat of passion that he should not have it in his power to triumph over my weakness. The resentment I felt was of service to me, as it roused me from a state of stupid despondence, which perhaps would have occasioned my death. It was then that you received my first letter, which must have shown you in what a wretched state of mind I was.

When I had so far recovered my spirits and health as to be able to walk and ride, I became acquainted with Mr. R——, who from the first time he saw me was particular in his behaviour to me. I did not at first observe it, and as I thought him an agreeable man, and one who I was told bore an unexceptionable character, I did not avoid him so much as I certainly ought. I wished likewise, by turning my attention to him, to eradicate every impression of Mathews; but though Mr. R. behaved with the greatest delicacy, I found it impossible for me to love him. I went on in this manner some time, and by Mr. R's attention to me, incurred the ill will of all the ladies, who did not spare to censure my conduct; but as I was conscious in my own heart of no ill, and wished to convince Mathews he had not so much reason to boast of his conquest, I paid very little attention to the envy of the women.

Mr. R—— had not as yet made any professions; but one day he confessed to me that he loved me, but that it was not in his power to marry publicly, as he was entirely dependent on his father, except a pension which he had; but at the same time begged me to consent to marry him privately, and to go off with him to any part of the world, till his father died; when he said he would marry me again in the face of the world. This proposal, had I loved him, I should certainly have rejected; but in the state of mind I then was, I was very angry, and refused seeing him for a great while.

At this time Mr. and Mrs. Norton came over to be with me, as they had heard of R——. Through his means, Mr. R—— entreated me to forgive him, and permit him to be on the footing of a friend, and assured me I

never should have further cause to be offended with him. As Mr. Norton, under whose protection I then was, had no objection, and as I really had an esteem for Mr. R——, and thought him a good young man, I consented, and we continued to walk and ride together, but never without Mr. Norton. I was thus situated when Mathews came to the Wells in his road to Wales. He had been extremely ill at Bath, and when I saw him in the public walk at the Wells, I could scarce keep myself from fainting. There was such an alteration in his person that I could not believe it possible. He spoke to me once in the walk, and asked me if I resolved to be his death; declared his illness proceeded from the accounts he had heard of me and R——, and that he was now going into the country to die. You may be sure I was greatly affected with his words; but as I had suffered so much in my reputation by being seen with him, I would not stay to explain myself, or upbraid him with his behaviour to me; I merely told him that the only way to convince me of his sincerity was to leave me, and never see me more. I left him immediately and went home, where soon after a lady informed me he had fainted in the Long Room, and that his friends had taken him to Wales given over by all. This news made me relapse, and had very nearly cost me my life, till I heard again that he was well, and in good spirits, laughing at my distress, and exulting in the success of his scheme. This once more raised my resentment, and I was resolved to encourage Mr. R——; and though I could not consent to go off with him, I told him (with my father's consent), that when it was in his power, if he still retained his love for me, and I was free from any other engagements, I would marry him. When I returned to Bath, he followed me, but as he was very much talked of, I would not suffer him to be so particular. When he was going to D——, he begged me to give him a letter to you, that he might by you sometimes hear from me; as I had refused to correspond with him. As I wished to have my dear girl's opinion of him, I was not unwilling to trust him with a letter, in which I mentioned something relative to my misfortunes; but luckily mentioned no names, nor could he, if he did read it, under-

understand *whom* or *what* it meant. He wrote to me that he was in D—, but never mentioned your name, which I was surprised at, and as I had not heard any thing from you, was a good deal hurt, thinking you would not keep your word with me. In answer to his letter, I desired to know if he had seen you, and begged to be informed of some other circumstances in his letter, which made me uneasy. To this I received no answer, and the account you gave me afterwards, convinced me that he was like all other men—deceitful. I then gave him entirely up, and contented myself with thinking how unworthy all men were of a woman's affection!

I was in this state of mind when Mathews returned; when in spite of all I could do or say I was obliged to visit them, and scarcely a day passed without my having some conversation with him. In these conversations he cleared himself of the imputations alleged against him, and set my conduct in such a point of view, that he made me appear the criminal and himself the injured person. This and being constantly with him, joined to his engaging behaviour, soon regained him that love which had never been quite extinguished. That gained, I was soon prevailed on to see him, but this did not hinder him from behaving so particular in publick that at last every body talked of it, and many people spoke to my father.

I was one night going to bed, when I heard my father and mother talking very loud, and my name and Mathews' were repeated very often; this induced me to listen, and I heard my mother tell my father that I was miserable, and that Mathews was equally wretched; that we had loved one another for these some years, and that she was sure it would be my death. My father

seemed sometimes to pity and sometimes to condemn me, but at last he resolved I should never see him again. In the morning when I came to breakfast, my spirits were low, and I could not refrain from tears; this soon brought on an explanation with my father, to whom I confessed every thing that had passed; his behaviour was tender to a degree, and by that method he gained more upon me than if he had treated me harshly. Anger I can withstand, but tenderness I never could. My father, after many arguments, wherein he convinced me of the folly, if not wickedness of such a connexion, made me promise never to see him more, and told me he would break off all intercourse with the family immediately. In the afternoon of this day Mrs. Sheridan called by Mathews's desire to know the reason why they had not seen me that day.

Old Mr. Sheridan (who is now in Dublin) is my father's particular friend. When they came to settle in Bath*, the strictest intimacy commenced between our families. Miss Sheridan is the only person (besides yourself) that I would place any confidence in; she is one of the worthiest girls breathing, and we have been always united in the strictest friendship. The same connexion subsists between our two younger sisters. There are two brothers, who on our first acquaintance both professed to love me; but, though I had the greatest esteem for them, I never gave either of them the least hope that I should ever look on them in any other light than as the brothers of my friend; I own *I preferred the youngest*, as he is by far the most agreeable in person, understanding, and accomplishments. He is a very amiable young man, beloved by every one, and greatly respected by all the better sort of people in Bath. He be-

* It was about the middle of the year 1770, that the Sheridans took up their residence in King's Mead-street, Bath, where an acquaintance commenced between them and Mr. Linley's family, which the kindred tastes of the young people soon ripened into intimacy. It was not to be expected,—though parents, in general, are as blind to the first approach of these dangers, as they are rigid and unreasonable after they have happened,—that such youthful poets and musicians should come together, without love very soon making one of the party. Accordingly, the two brothers became deeply enamoured of Miss Linley.—“But in love, as in every thing else, the power of a mind like Sheridan's must have made itself felt through all obstacles and difficulties. He was not long in winning the entire affections of the young ‘Syren,’—though the number and wealth of his rivals, the ambitious views of her father, and the temptations to which she herself was hourly exposed, kept his jealousies and fears perpetually on the watch.”—“He mentions, as the rivals most dreaded by her admirers, Norris, the singer, whose musical talents, it was thought, recommended him to her, and Mr. Watts, a Gentleman Commoner, of very large fortune.

came

came acquainted with Mathews, and was at first deceived in him, but he soon discovered the depravity of his heart; under the specious appearance of virtue, which he at times assumed; but perceiving the attachment between us, he resolved to make use of a little art to endeavour if he could to save me from such a villain. For this purpose he disguised his real sentiments, and became the most intimate friend of Mathews, who at last intrusted him with all his designs in regard to me, and boasted to him how cleverly he had deceived me; for that I believed him to be an angel.

Excuse my being thus tedious, but it was necessary to let you so far into my connexion with the Sheridans before I could account for my behaviour latterly.

When Mr. Sheridan came to me in the evening, I only told him something had happened to make me uneasy; but bid him tell Mathews I would write to him. I accordingly wrote, and told him every circumstance that had happened, shewed him how impossible it was for us to continue any such connexion, and begged (for still I thought him worthy) that he would write to tell me he was convinced by my arguments, and that we might part friends, though unhappy ones. He wrote to me, and comforted me greatly, by assuring me of his approbation of my conduct, and that he was ready to acquiesce in any thing to make me happy, as he was unwilling to see my father. Mr. Sheridan was appointed to settle every thing, he accordingly came to my father, and told him what Mathews had said, and that he intended to write to my father and bind himself in the most solemn manner never to see me again. My father was satisfied with this, and pitied Mathews greatly. He kept his word, and my father was happy that he had settled every thing so amicably.

Mr. Sheridan was with me every day, and did every thing in his power to make me happy. He said if Mathews ever broke his word to my father, he never would be seen with him again; as he had engaged him in the affair, he was resolved to act the part of a man of honour. I applauded his sentiments, but said I thought it impossible that Mathews ever should; — the next day convinced me how cruelly I had deceived myself. I re-

ceived a letter from Mathews, wherein he told me he was going to London, but would return in less than two months, and if I did not consent to see him sometimes, he would shoot himself that instant. He said my answer would determine his fate. This letter flung me into fits, as I must either break my word to my father, or consent to the death of the man on whose life my own depended. At last I wrote and expostulated with him once more on the baseness of such a proceeding. This letter, instead of having the wished effect, produced another still more alarming; in this he flung off the tender behaviour for which I always loved him, and put on the language of a tyrant—told me he would see me, that no father on earth should hinder him, and if I would not consent, he would take me off by force. I answered this with some warmth, as I began to see I had been deceived in him. I then insisted he should never write to me again; but he contrived to make me read a letter directed in another hand, wherein he told me we had both been deceived through some mistake; said he had something to communicate of the utmost consequence to my future happiness; and if I would indulge him with ten minutes conversation, he never after would desire to see me again; but if I refused this last request, I must expect the worst.

Terrified as I was, with no friend to advise me, I at last consented, and appointed an hour, but the moment he saw me he locked the door, and drawing a pistol from his pocket uttered the most horrid imprecations; and swore if I would not bind myself by the most solemn oaths to see him again on his return from London, he would shoot himself before my face. Think, my dear girl, on my cruel situation; what could I do? Half-distracted, I told him I would do any thing rather than see him commit so rash an action. This was Saturday, and I promised him (if I was alive) to see him on Wednesday evening during the Concert. On this condition he let me go.

I was to spend the day with Miss Sheridan, who was ill with the tooth-ache. All the time I was with her, I was resolving in my own mind what way I was to act. To break my word with my father was impossible. If I did

did not see Mathews, I expected worse to ensue. What resource was there left? At length (I tremble while I write) I came to the horrid resolution of destroying my own wretched being, as the only means to prevent my becoming still more guilty, and saving my parents from still more distress. With these horrid thoughts, I searched Miss Sheridan's room for some laudanum, which I knew she had for the tooth-ache; I found a small bottle full and put it in my pocket.

The next day (Sunday) after Church, I left my mother and sisters walking. I sat down, made my will, and wrote a letter to my father, and one to Mathews. While I was about it Mr. Sheridan came in; he had observed me taking the laudanum, and when he saw me writing, he seemed very much alarmed. At last, after swearing him to secrecy, I told him what I intended to do; and begged him to take charge of the letters. He used every argument in the world to dissuade me from it; but finding them all useless, he entreated me at least not to take it till the afternoon, as he then would tell me something which he was sure would make me lay aside such thoughts entirely. Fearful of his betraying me, I consented; but the moment he was gone took half the quantity, and after dinner, finding it had no effect, I took the rest. My fears were true. He had gone to Dr. Harington and Dr. W., and begged of them for God's sake to go to our house that night, in case I should have taken it before he returned in the evening. When he came I was on the settee in a state of lethargy. He immediately ran for the Doctors; but before they could give me any assistance, I dropped down, as they thought,—dead. I lay for some time in that dreadful state, till by force they opened my teeth, and poured something down my throat, which made me bring up a great deal of the poison.

To describe the distress of my family at this time is impossible; but such a scene by all accounts cannot be conceived or imagined. It was happy for me that I was insensible of it, as it would certainly have had a severer effect upon me than all the poison.

After I had taken every thing that was proper, I was put to bed, where I passed the night in the most dreadful

agonies of mind, at the thoughts of what would be the consequence of this affair.

Monday evening Sheridan came to me. He expostulated with me, with the greatest tenderness, and shewed me the dreadful crime I had been about to commit, and for one who was every way unworthy of my least consideration. He then told me every circumstance relative to myself, which Mathews had told him. He shewed me letters he had received from him, and wherein his villainy was fully explained.

Judge what must be my feelings, on finding the man, for whom I had sacrificed life, fortune, reputation, every thing that was dear, the most abandoned wretch that ever existed. In his last letter to Sheridan he had told him that I had given him so much trouble that he had the greatest inclination to give me up, but his vanity would not let him do that without having gained his point. He therefore said he was resolved the next time I met him to throw off the mask, and if I would not consent to make myself still more infamous, to force me, and then leave me to repent at leisure. He then told how he had acted on Saturday; and that I had promised to see him on Wednesday. He then said he would sufficiently revenge himself for all the trouble I had given him; but if I changed my mind, and would not see him, he was resolved to carry me off by force. The moment I read this horrid letter I fainted, and it was some time before I could recover my senses sufficiently to thank Mr. Sheridan for his opening my eyes. He said he had made Mathews believe he was equally infamous, that he might the sooner know his designs; but he said it was not in his power to appear on a friendly footing any longer with such a villain. Mr. Sheridan then asked me what I designed to do. I told him my mind was in such a state of distraction, between anger, remorse, and fear, that I did not know what I should do; but as Mathews had declared he would ruin my reputation, I was resolved never to stay in Bath. He then first proposed my going to France, and entering a Convent, where he said I should be safe from all kind of danger, and in time I might recover my peace and tranquillity of mind; his sister would give me letters of recommendation to St. Quintin, where she had been

been four years, and he would go with me to protect me; and after he had seen me settled, he would return to England, and place my conduct in such a light that the world would applaud and not condemn me.

You may be assured I gladly embraced his offer, as I had the highest opinion of him. He accordingly settled every thing; so that we resolved to go on that fatal Wednesday which was to determine my fate. Miss Sheridan came to me, approved the scheme, and helped me in putting up my clothes. I kept up my spirits very well till the day came, and then I thought I should go distracted. To add to my affliction, my mother miscarried the day before, owing to the fright of Sunday: the being obliged to leave her in such a situation, with the thoughts of the distress in which my whole family would be involved, made me almost give up my resolution; but on the other hand so many circumstances concurred to make it absolutely necessary, that I was in short almost distracted.

At last Sheridan came with two chairs, and having put me half fainting into one, and my trunks into the other, I was carried to a coach that waited in Walcot-street. Sheridan had engaged the wife of one of his servants to go with me as a maid, without my knowledge. You may imagine how pleased I was with his delicate be-

haviour. Before he could follow the chairs he met Mathews, who was going to our house, as I had not undeceived him for fear of the consequence. Sheridan framed some excuse, and after telling him that my mother had miscarried, and that the house was in such confusion, it was impossible for him to go in, begged he would go to his sister's, and wait there till he sent for him, as he had an affair of honour on his hands, and perhaps should want his assistance; by this means he got rid of him.

We arrived in London about nine o'clock the next morning*. From London we went to Dunkirk by sea, where we were recommended to an English family, who treated me very politely. I changed my name to Harley, as I thought my own rather too public. From thence we proceeded to Lisle, where by chance Sheridan met with an old schoolfellow, who immediately introduced us to an English family, with whom he boarded. They were very amiable people, and recommended us to a Convent, which we resolved to accept without going further.

After we had settled every thing, and I had entered the Convent, Sheridan proposed returning to England; but while he was preparing to go, he received a letter from Mathews, who after abusing him in the most scandalous manner, insisted on seeing him in London to give him satisfaction†.

* Sheridan was at this time little more than twenty, and his companion just entering her eighteenth year. On their arrival in London, with an adroitness which was, at least, very dramatic, he introduced her to an old friend of his family (Mr. Ewart, a respectable brandy-merchant in the City,) as a rich heiress who had consented to elope with him to the Continent; in consequence of which the old gentleman, with many commendations of his wisdom, for having given up the imprudent pursuit of Miss Linley, not only accommodated the fugitives with a passage on board a ship, which he had ready to sail from the port of London to Dunkirk, but gave them letters of recommendation to his correspondents at that place, who with the same zeal and despatch facilitated their journey to Lisle. On their leaving Dunkirk, as was natural to expect, the chivalrous and disinterested protector degenerated into a mere selfish lover. It was represented by him, with arguments which seemed to appeal to prudence as well as feeling, that after the step which they had taken, she could not possibly appear in England again but as his wife. He was, therefore, he said, resolved not to deposit her in a Convent, till she had consented, by the ceremony of a marriage, to confirm to him that right of protecting her which he had now but temporarily assumed. It did not, we may suppose, require much eloquence to convince her heart of the truth of this reasoning; and accordingly, at a little village not far from Calais, they were married about the latter end of March, 1772, by a Priest well known for his services on such occasions. They thence immediately proceeded to Lisle, where Miss Linley, as she must still be called, giving up her intention of going on to St. Quentin, procured an apartment in a Convent, with the determination of remaining there till Sheridan should have the means of supporting her as his acknowledged wife.

† It appears that for the first four or five weeks during which the young couple were absent, Mr. Mathews never ceased to haunt the Sheridan family with inquiries, rumours, and other disturbing visitations; and at length, urged on by the restlessness of revenge, inserted a violent advertisement in the Bath Chronicle, calling Sheridan a liar and a treacherous scoundrel.

This was a stroke so very unexpected, that for a long time I could resolve on nothing. At last I begged Sheridan not to think of returning till he had heard more from England. He was very unwilling to stay; but as I urged so close, and was so very unhappy, he consented.

While we were in this situation, my father arrived at Lisle. He had written to us, but his letters miscarried, and we did not know how to write to them, till we heard first. My father not receiving any intelligence, came in search of us to Lisle, where he found us. He behaved with the greatest tenderness to me, and expressed his warmest gratitude to Sheridan; but he said my enemies had raised so many wicked reports as to my going, that my friends thought it absolutely necessary for me to return and contradict them. He promised me if I chose to return to the convent in a few months after I had been at home, I should have his consent; but he insisted on my returning then with him.

Though it was very disagreeable to me to return, yet as I could not refuse any thing my father wished me, and as I thought he would keep his promise, I consented, and soon after we set off for England. When we got to London, Sheridan went out to speak to a friend of his, but staying longer than he intended, my father was very uneasy. I did not know the reason till dinner, when he returned with his friend, and I was then told that Mathews was in town, and that Sheridan had seen him; but he was such a coward that Sheridan could not prevail on him to fight. He had therefore written an advertisement to be put in the newspapers, wherein he begged Sheridan's pardon for the abuse with which he had loaded him. I was very happy to hear it ended so well, and we set off for Bath the next day in tolerable spirits. His family met us at our house, and we drank tea together very happily. After tea the brothers went out together; the elder did not return, but Richard my friend returned to supper, during which he told me he was going to take a ride with his brother in the morning. We parted at night, after he had promised to come with his sister to spend the next day with us; but judge of my astonishment, when his sister came to me and told me that both her brothers

went off together at 12 o'clock that night, and she had not seen nor heard any thing from them since. We passed the day in the greatest distress. In the evening we were told they were gone to London to demand satisfaction of Mathews for belying them to each other, and likewise to get a proper concession to be put in the newspapers, as Sheridan found on his arrival at Bath that Mathews had put a most abusing paragraph in the papers concerning him.

They are not yet returned. When this dreadful affair will end God only knows. For my own part, I have not eaten nor slept since they went. My only hope is Mathews's cowardice, as every one says he will stoop to any thing rather than fight.

Thus have I, my dear friend, displayed every action of my life to you, my judge; but do not let the ill nature of the world bias your judgment. I know that many have traduced my character, and I am told that Mr. R— has said many disrespectful things of me in Dublin, that he calls me jilt, and says I was engaged to him; but his own heart must acquit me of using him ill in any respect.

And now, my dear friend, for I will imagine you will still permit me to call you so, let me entreat your forgiveness for troubling you with this tedious epistle; but I flatter myself you will read my misfortunes with an unprejudiced eye, and as I think you have too good an opinion of me to imagine I would do any thing intentionally criminal, I hope you will excuse my indiscretions, and pity my distresses. I have laid before you every article of my life; do you, according to your own heart, excuse or condemn me: but if, after you know my temptations and trials, you can excuse the weakness of a heart but too susceptible, let me beg of my dear girl to undeceive her acquaintance, or any one who is prejudiced against me by the malicious report of my enemies, and convince them that I am not so guilty as unfortunate. Adieu! if you will still permit me the happiness of your friendship, write to me, and give me your opinion of my conduct freely, and favour me with your advice, in regard to my future behaviour to Sheridan. Let me conjure you to write soon, as till then I shall imagine you have given me up entirely; which would be
the

the means of making me still more wretched, as there is no one on earth whose good opinion I would wish to retain more than yours. I should never have troubled you with this long letter, if I had not hoped from your gentle disposition that you would, by considering what I have gone through, be sooner brought to forgive my errors. I have been many days writing this, but I have not yet heard the event of Sheridan's journey. I am greatly distressed, and my mind is at present in great agitation. God only knows what will become of me; I have almost lost every hope of happiness in this world. Death or a convent is the only view on which I can turn my eyes with any pleasure. I hope one way or other my fate will soon be decided, as I cannot endure my present feelings. Once more, adieu! May God for ever bless and make you as completely happy as I am miserable. Write to me I entreat you; let me not think I am forsaken

by all the world. You are the only comfort remaining; let me therefore be assured of your friendship; the world I despise. Give my kindest love to your sister; may she with you continue to enjoy a long course of uninterrupted happiness, and may those pangs ever be a stranger to your breast, which now rend the heart of your sincere though wretched friend.

P. S. As I will think my dear friend has been the partaker of my griefs, I have opened my letter once more to assure you that I am now a little easier. I have this moment heard that Sheridan is returned. He has seen Mathews, and obliged him to fight; he disarmed him, and gave him his life, after making him promise to beg pardon in the newspapers*. Every thing is settled to his satisfaction, and I expect to see him every minute. I am just told he is below. Adieu! my dear girl, and believe me yours.

E. LINLEY.

* * * Throughout this interesting sketch, Miss Linley studiously conceals her marriage with Sheridan, which was not then publicly known. Subsequent to this, she appeared in the oratorios at Covent Garden; and Sheridan, though prevented by the vigilance of her father from a private interview, had frequent opportunities of seeing her in public. At length, after a series of stratagems and scenes, which convinced Mr. Linley that it was impossible much longer to keep them asunder, he consented to their union, and on the 13th of April, 1773, they were married by licence.

This amiable and accomplished woman died of consumption at Bristol, on the 28th of June, 1792, in her 38th year. The devotedness of affection with which she was regarded during life, not only by her own father and sisters, but by all her husband's family, showed that while her beauty and music enchanted the world, she had charms more intrinsic and lasting for those around her.

"We have already seen," says Mr. Moore, "with what pliant sympathy she followed her husband through his various pursuits,—identifying herself with the Politician as warmly and readily as with the Author, and keeping love still attendant on genius through all his transformations. As the wife of the dramatist and manager, we find her calculating the receipts of the House, assisting in the adaptation of her husband's opera, and reading over the plays sent in by dramatic candidates. As the wife of the senator and orator, we see her with no less zeal, making extracts from state-papers, and copying out ponderous pamphlets—entering with all her heart and soul into the details of elections, and even endeavouring to fathom the mysteries of the funds. The affectionate and sensible care with which she watched over, not only her own children, but those which her beloved sister, Mrs. Tickell, confided to her, in dying, gives the finish to this picture of domestic usefulness. When it is recollected, too, that the person thus homely employed was gifted with every charm that could adorn and delight society, it would be difficult, perhaps, to find anywhere a more perfect example of that happy mixture of utility and ornament, in which all that is prized by the husband and the lover combines, and which renders woman what the sacred fire was to the Parsees—not only an object of adoration on their altars, but a source of warmth and comfort to their hearths."

* This alludes to the first duel fought by Sheridan, when Mathews was compelled to ask his life. Mathews, being afterwards almost universally shunned for his disgraceful conduct throughout this affair, which he had shamefully misrepresented, at length wished to retrieve his character by fighting a second duel. Sheridan readily accepted the challenge. Mr. Moore has given the particulars very minutely. Both the combatants were desperately wounded, and their swords broken. As neither would descend to ask their lives, they were separated by their seconds.

1.



4



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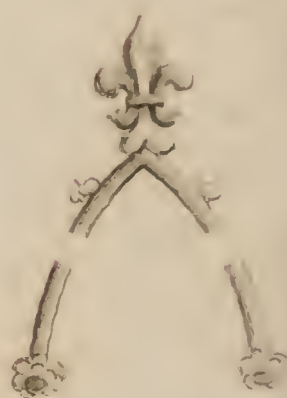
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5



Pont at Re'ton in Brittany.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln's Inn, June 17.*

OBSERVING that one of your Correspondents is in search of the crests and badges of the Baronial families represented by the house of Percy, I send you a drawing of the Seals of Sir Guy Bryan, Sir Robert Fitzpayn, and Sir Robert de Poynings, three of the noble ancestors of the Duke of Northumberland. Sir Thomas Rytson of Hengrave was a purchaser from Henry, fourth Earl of Northumberland, of the manor of Ackford Fitzpain, in Dorsetshire, and these seals are among the title deeds remaining at Hengrave.

Sir Guy Bryan, K.G. bore Or, three piles Azure (*see Plate I. fig. 1.*) and appears from his seal, which is loose, to have used griffins for his supporters; he died in 1390, having been summoned to several Parliaments in the reigns of Edw. III. and Rich. II. The heiress of Bryan intermarried with Fitzpayne.

Sir Robert Fitzpayne gave for his arms Gules, three lions passant Argent, a bendlet Azure (*see fig. 2.*) This seal is appendant to a deed dated the day before the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 40 Edw. III. whereby he granted to Sir Guy Bryan, Sir Martin Moulisch, Canon of Salisbury, and other trustees, his manors of Ackford Fitzpayn in Dorsetshire, Stourton in Wiltshire, Bryghampton, Spekyntone Staple, and Sedene in Somersetshire, with the advowsons of the Churches of the same places. His only child Isabel was wife of Sir Richard de Poynings.

Sir Robert de Poynings, son and heir of Richard and Isabel, by deed dated 26 June, 4 Henry V. enfeoffed Walter Metford, clerk, Sir John Pelham, and other feoffees, with his manor of Ackford Fitzpayn. Upon his seal he bears quarterly 1 and 4, barry of six Or and Vert, a bendlet Gules, Poynings, 2 and 3, Fitzpayn. His crest is a griffin's head, with wings displayed; and he uses two badges, a key with the handle uppermost, under a crown, and a unicorn passant. Probably the latter was derived from Bryan. (*see fig. 3.*) Sir Robert Poynings's eldest son Richard died in the life-time of his father, leaving an only child Eleanor, wife of Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

In an heraldic MS. in my possession
GENT. MAG. October, 1825.

of the time of James I. the two badges given to the Earl of Northumberland are, the crescent, and the key and crown; but the latter is used differently from Poynings, the key being turned up and passed through the crown. The unicorn is one of the supporters of the Percy family.

Yours, &c.

JOHN GAGE.

THE matrix (of bronze) of the Seal (*fig. 4.*) is in the possession of Lieut.-gen. Hutton, to whom it was presented a few years ago by a gentleman in Ireland, who brought it from Demerara, where it had been used some time in a merchant's store for sealing bottled liquors, &c. It is said to have been carried to Demerara by an officer who had found it among some ruins in Spain.

The legend, *Sig. castri roffensis*, it is apprehended, can only apply to Rochester in Kent, and any elucidation as to its use, &c. would much oblige. It is probably about 300 years old.

EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

THE accompanying drawing of a double Font in the Church of Béton, about eight English miles from Rennes in Brittany, was sketched by a youth of fifteen, who is a great admirer of Antiquities (*see fig. 5*). The font has the figures 404 upon it, the first figure is obliterated from age; probably 1404 is the date; and on the margin at top are some ancient letters, which appear to be Celtic, but too imperfect to copy or decipher.

The Church is of a much older date. The steeple was destroyed in the Revolution, but the tower still remains, though much dilapidated; the windows are Gothic, varying but little from the niches on the font; and a house of about a century old has been added to the ecclesiastical building, which was occupied two years since by Capt. Wells of the British Navy. The Church is small, has only one aisle, one window is stopped up, and the tracery in the East and West windows are in a very imperfect state. Over the windows are labels, terminated at top alternately with a cross and a fleur de lis. (*see figs. 6, 7.*)

I am, Sir, one of your oldest admirers and subscribers,

AN OCTOGENARIAN.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

IN an antient Welch poem ascribed correctly to the tenth century, and noticed by Mr. S. Turner, III. 516, are the following lines:

“Hast thou heard the saying of Taliesin,
In conversation with Merdhin?
It is natural for the indiscreet to laugh im-
moderately.”

This remark of so ancient a poet seems to show that Laughter, which is confined entirely to the face of man, and is an operation of the muscles seated in the mouth and cheeks, may claim of two distinct characters, this which belongs to folly, and the other to scorn. It has been attributed to the fifth pair of nerves, which sending branches to the eye, ear, lips, tongue, palate, and muscles of the cheek, parts of the mouth, præcordia, &c. a sympathy is formed between them all, so that when one of them is acted or excited either by external accident, or internal imagination, the others are proportionably affected: if they please the fancy, they affect these muscles with Laughter. (Rees's Cyclop.)

Many philosophers have denounced it as not only exposing the force of internal feeling, which they think should always be reserved, but also that it is a species of levity and contempt which it is either improper or immoral to entertain and to express. I believe the Society of Friends, to whom we may almost exclusively yield the palm of moral philosophy in mind and practice, above all other sects, in their earliest education check any propensity to laugh; and they are brought up so much in the habit of self-denial and forbearance, that though we see great cheerfulness among the Friends, yet we never detect them laughing; they avoid it in common communications as an act of levity; but as an excitement to scorn or contempt they deem it a transgression against Christian forbearance and meekness.

Bailey says, the ancients always painted its genius in a garment of various colours, to represent its varying humour; its unsteady demeanour. It arises in general from the excitement created by surprise, which is in fact wit; from smart repartee, sarcastic recitation, from equivoque and enigma, from sudden and unexpected humour of either expression or action; but then it evinces great want of self-possession;

and when it is suffered to become immoderate, it is of painful consequence to persons of weak nerves. The roar and noise of merriment, when accompanied with loud laughter, is inimical to all conversation, and generally, as is said to children, ends with gravity or regret, certainly with great fatigue, before the parties separate.

But if external objects have the power of exciting Laughter upon the nerves above mentioned, it must have been so constituted with a pleasant and wise design; for it is known to aid the digestive faculties which gravity depresses and checks,—it is known to add to the stock of cheerfulness in society, as the flowers of the field are known to augment the diffusion of fragrance, and to purify the air,—and so up to the many blessings of the Sun's light: the reverse of all these would have wrapped the glories of all nations in gloom,—and thus a smile on the cheek of innocence is the most transcendent charm of female manners, which can adorn, and animate, and give value to human existence;—but this does not extend to laughter; it is the pure essence of a mind elevated far higher than the boisterous and frolicsome indulgence of vulgar freedom.

Dr. Johnson gives ten definitions of Laughter and its concomitants, the greater part of which rank themselves under contempt, derision, scorn, ridicule, and the rest under merriment,—and are so used by the writers whom he recites.

In the sacred Scriptures the character of Laughter is very accurately depicted as follows: 1. Where it is accompanied with contempt and scorn; Gen. 17. 17; Job 1. 10; 12. 4; 22. 19; 41. 29; 2 Chron. 30. 10; 2 Kings, 19. 21; Isa. 37. 22; 80. 6; Ps. 52. 6; 59. 8; 22. 7; 27. 13; N. 2. 19; Ec. 23. 32; Mat. 9. 24; Mar. 5. 40; Lu. 8. 53. These eighteen passages are not the whole of the same import, but are sufficient for my purpose. 2. Where it is accompanied with disbelief, Gen. 18. 12. 3. Where it is thoughtless and sinfully merry, Prov. 5. 4; 14. 13; Lu. 6. 23. 4. Where it is deemed mad, Eccl. 2. 2. 5. Where it is comfortable, and where sorrow is turned into joy, Lu. 6. 21; under which head may be arranged moral joy or rejoicing, though it is very seldom that in these instances the gaiety of heart is stretched beyond cheerfulness; for
Laughter

Laughter is too loud for sympathy, which is an internal feeling or passion. Job 8. 21; Ps. 126. 2. 6. Sympathy is a cause of joy, Gen. 21. 6; Isa. 66. 10. Now the majority of these passages obviously condemns Laughter; and the wise King condemns it by declaring sorrow to be preferable, Eccl. 7. 3; and that Laughter is the symbol of a fool, ib. 7. 6; and the Apostle James 4. 9, recommends to the double minded, and to others who are accustomed to drown their transgressions in boisterous mirth, to let their Laughter be turned to mourning, and their joy to heaviness!

There is no work extant of so high authority for moral and practical philosophy as the Sacred Scriptures, in which the human heart is so truly developed, and its frailties considered and exposed, and if every man while he reads it would apply to himself the language of Nathan, he would never close the book without profiting by the research not only in his life, but in eternity!

You have known me long enough, dear Octogenarius, to be sensible that I am not here putting in any claim to the rank of a crying philosopher, nor even of those ancient cynics of either Greece or Rome, who denied the blessing of a comfortable smile, or a cheerful hour in conversation with a friend. But I think you will recollect that all our hours of rational recreation have been enlivened by the satisfactions we have cultivated in more sedate and philosophical pursuits; and that although neither of us have laughed much either at or in society, yet none have more exquisitely enjoyed the associations of our intimate friends.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

THE Laity are in general so occupied with their worldly concerns, as very seldom to trouble themselves about Ecclesiastical affairs; and it may excite surprise in many of your readers to hear that some Clergymen of the Church of England refuse to permit the corpse of a person under 14 or 15 years of age to be carried into the church. We live in too enlightened an age to pay implicit obedience to the maxim of the ancient canon law, "Sacerdotes honorandi sunt non iudicandi." To the first part of this rule we most willingly subscribe; from the

latter we beg to dissent; for if Clergymen of the present day do wrong by neglecting their duty, they must expect it to be noticed and to be told of it.

I know not what substantial reason is or can be given for such a refusal: if indeed a person, no matter of what age, dies of an infectious disease, a Clergyman may be warranted, from a regard to the living, in exerting such an authority; but to talk of age as an objection, is ridiculous. It does not appear from the Rubrick that the officiating Minister has any discretionary power or option, if the relatives of the deceased require it; and I would ask such a Clergyman if he imagines the immortal soul of a young person to be less dear to the all-merciful God of our nature, than the soul of other human beings, however aged they may be; indeed the usual inference is, that children are more spotless, as being less contaminated by the world.

That part of the Burial Service, namely, the beautiful and sublime Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, which is read in the church, is so impressive, that the heart and mind of every one that hears it, must be callous indeed if they do not feel a religious awe; it is calculated to turn the thoughts so upon a future state of existence, as to amend our lives and make us better Christians; it may induce such religious reflections and such a conduct in life here, as to produce content and happiness, and blessings which all the riches of this world can neither give or take away. Whenever I have heard it read, it has thrown a serenity over my mind, and abstracted me from all worldly concerns. I have relieved the distressed with more kindness; I have spoken to and treated my family and domestics with more than usual affection; in short, I am convinced I have been better for it, as a man and a Christian; and may it not have the same beneficial effect upon others?

When all the Burial Service is read over the mortal remains of a beloved child or other relative, and all the comforts of our religion administered, we return to our homes soothed that we have performed our last solemn duties, and we more confidently rely upon the mercies of our Creator. When the Service is curtailed and imperfectly performed, it leaves an impression upon

upon the mind, that "we have left undone those things which we ought to have done;" and we are dissatisfied at having that mournful consolation withheld, which the benevolence of the Divine Author of our religion would not have denied.

Yours, &c.

ORTHODOX.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following letter, dated Tauris, May 28, and written by M. Belanger, Botanist to the French King at Pondicherry, contains an interesting narrative of part of his journey over land to India, performed this summer with the Viscount Desbassayns de Richemont:

We left Teflis (the capital of Persian Georgia) on the 15th of April, and thanks to the kindness and care of General Yermoloff, Chief of the Army of the Caucasus, we had every thing prepared for us to facilitate our journey. The appearance of the country of Teflis and Karaklisse is mountainous, and presents nothing interesting. The Prince of the latter, a Georgian by birth, gave us an excellent reception, and got up for our amusement some theatricals, acted by his soldiers, whose singing in chorus had a very agreeable effect. He commands the Russian army in this frontier. The Prince himself accompanied us as far as Gormi, the last city of his Government, and sent us from that under the protection of Beygler Bey of Tauris, who was returning from a mission to General Yermoloff, and was then proceeding with his suite into Persia.

At the entrance to Erivan we were met by a Kan with a numerous escort, who conducted us to our lodging, which was the house of the Governor of that city. From our apartment we had a view of Mount Ararat and Etznatzin, or the Three Churches, built on the very place where the Ark rested. The Zenguy rolled its murmuring billows beneath us; Erivan, which the Persians consider the Boulevard of their empire, is only defended by mud walls.

At Davilly and Nourachim we had the very agreeable pleasure of seeing the Persian cavaliers come to meet us; on their way they had a sham battle, exhibited their fleetness on horseback, and threw the lance, which they parried off with admirable dexterity and address.

Before arriving at Natchievan, which is said to have been founded by Noah,

we passed through a desert, the soil of which is quite saltish, and is only inhabited by the Iliates, a wandering tribe, whose tents were scattered over the plains. It was at Natchievan, that we were met by Emir, Kan-Beyg, whom the hereditary Prince of Persia had sent before M. de Richemont, to serve as his Mimhandar (a kind of gentleman of honour). Having passed the Axai by a ford, we soon arrived at the banks of the Araxes, which we ourselves crossed on rafts of timber, while our horses swam over it. Not far from this river, and on the way to Marent, we passed through a very dangerous defile between rocks, which was unsafe to travellers: last year a caravan, escorted by five hundred men, had been set upon and robbed here.

After clambering over the Mountains of Michove, which, though not very high, were still covered with snow, we got down into the valley in which Tauris stands. At some distance from this city, the Governor's son, accompanied by Prince Abbas Mirza, Secretary of State, came, attended by a numerous escort of cavalry, to pay their respects and compliments to M. Richemont. The Secretaries of the Russian Legation, and a crowd of Mirzas and Kans, either from courtesy or curiosity, I know not which, joined our cavalcade, which was now increased by a corps of infantry which awaited our entry at the fauxbourgs. The variety of costume, and of their colours, the strangeness of the figures, and the melange of French and Russian uniforms, in the midst of the Asiatic dresses—on one side a crowd of foot soldiers armed with bayonnetted musquets—on the other, Persian horsemen exercising in the course, and the other usual amusements—the order and disorder which at once prevailed in our march—altogether exhibited to our view a very curious and not unentertaining appearance. After being complimented at the gates of the city by a respectable deputation, M. Richemont was conducted to the Governor's abode, where lodgings were prepared for him.

A few days after our arrival Prince Abbas Mirza informed Viscount de Richemont that he would receive him on the following day, and according to custom sent him some sweetmeats (*suceries*). We were received by this Prince with all the Asiatic pomp and ceremony: horses richly caparisoned bore

bore us to the gates of the palace, while we were preceded by the baton-blow dealers, who had occasion to exercise their calling by dispersing the crowd that pressed upon us. On coming into his Highness's presence, M. de Richemont presented with his own hands (which is a signal honour), the letter of which he was the bearer. The *pesches*, or presents, placed on a silver plate, was carried by a Ferach. The Hereditary Prince was particularly kind in the reception he gave M. de Richemont, and among other gracious things said to him:

"I like France. You are a Frenchman, consequently my friend; all the provinces of my Government are at your disposal."

Abbas-Mirza is an amiable Prince. His conversation is lively, and his manners insinuating; his features are handsome and regular, but much altered from the sufferings caused him by a very inveterate liver complaint. In my quality of physician he condescended to consult me, and was very much surprised to find my advice conformable to that of an English physician, named Cormac, who is attached to his person.

This Prince granted the Viscount a second audience, which was private, and appeared excessively long to the latter, who was invited to sit beside the Prince, and being obliged to do so, *a la Persane*, he was compelled to remain for two hours in a very distressing attitude to a European—that is, on his ankles and bended knees (tailor-wise).

Eight days after, the Prince gave us an entertainment in his villa. We met there several persons of distinction, and among the rest, *l'exécuteur des petites œuvres*. The place in which we were received was ornamented with a great number of paintings and portraits, among which we observed those of Alexander and Selim, and a third, which we were astonished to see figure there. During the entertainment, a number of dancers and singers exerted their utmost to amuse the guests. Their instruments consist of drums made of cloth, of tambourines, the cases of which were of dried clay, and a sort of guitar, and a *cherwan*, which produced sounds like those of a bagpipe.

Yesterday (the 27th) the Prince signified that he would again admit M. Richemont to his gardens, to grant him the audience *de Congé*. This took place in the same way and with the

same ceremony already described. Just as M. Richemont was retiring, Abbas-Mirza told him that, being now his friend, he expected he would send him accounts of himself, wherever he should happen to be.

I owe to my profession the honour of having been consulted, in turn, by the lowest and the highest personages of the State. From the Prince Kans and Mirzas down to the valets, &c. all came to me. Did I cure them? Or have I only comforted them? Of this I know nothing. But one thing I know, that I have the consolation of not having killed any of them, which, for a medical man, is saying a great deal. To the same qualification of being a disciple of Hippocrates I owe the exquisite favour of having had access to several harems.

Two pretty eyes, an aquiline nose, a handsome mouth, with a somewhat elongated figure, is the general description of the Persian ladies; but there are among them some ugly dames too, as in other places.

We are preparing to set out in a few days for Teheran. Hitherto our collections in natural history are not very considerable, but we shall shortly enter a country where I expect we shall be enabled to gather a rich harvest, particularly in botany. The season is beginning to be very favourable.

ANCIENT PAINTINGS

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

IN our Review of Mr. Harding's "Antiquities in Westminster Abbey" (p. 152), we proposed to recur to the discussion on the ancient Wooden Enclosure near the Altar, written by the Editor Mr. Moule. We now proceed to do so, having, for our readers' better satisfaction, been allowed to copy a very neat woodcut.

This oaken enclosure has been hitherto considered to be the shrine, or the canopy of the tomb, of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, the reputed founder of the Church; but, that even the freestone altar-tomb on which it stands, was erected to the memory of that monarch, appears improbable. That such a monument was erected, soon after the building of the present Church, in the reign of Henry III. has been handed down by history or tradition; but the appropriation of this tomb to King Sebert's name seems to have originated from Camden (who is the first known writer on the Monu-

ments, and published his account of them in 1600) having stated merely that King Sebert was buried in the East part of the Abbey. Hence, and hence only, succeeding authors have called this Sebert's Tomb.

But that it was erected in the reign of Henry III. cannot be maintained, since it bears characteristic marks of the æra of Edward IV. Of these the most authoritative is this:—there is carved in the back of the recess an heraldic symbol peculiar to the latter monarch's reign—the Rose en Soleil, a badge or cognizance which Edward IV. is reported to have assumed in commemoration of his signal victory over the Lancastrian party in the decisive battle of Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 2, 1461. It is thus proved, that the tomb cannot claim the early date assigned, whilst, on the other hand, the wooden superstructure has every indication of the æra of Henry III.; the former, therefore, has no further connection with the latter, than as affording it support. We also agree with Mr. Moule, that if the tomb had been that of King Sebert, the monument of so highly revered a personage would have fronted the Choir, not the Ambulatory. It is a plain, but decisive proof, that the tomb and the superstructure are unconnected, that their principal fronts are on contrary sides; and the former, as Mr. Moule says, "can hardly be considered as a restoration of an ancient tomb, the woodwork of which, *if* a part of it, still remains comparatively perfect,—at least more mutilated by design than by decay."

So much for the Tomb—and its age being determined, we leave the question as to whose memory it was really erected, to be the theme of future conjecture. We shall proceed to describe the subject of the woodcut.

These stalls Mr. Moule considers to be two centuries older than the Tomb, and to have been actually constructed at the first erection of the present Choir, "previous to the opening of the New Church for divine service, on the 13th of October, 1269."

"It answers in every respect to the exact situation of the *Sedilia Parata* of the Officiating Priests, during the celebration of High Mass, such as are still remaining in many of our ancient Churches, although frequently obscured by sepulchral monuments or other objects, erected before them. These seats were originally derived from the *Consessus Clericorum* of the Latin Church;

the altar standing between the priests and the people in the Roman Basilica, and in all ancient Churches in Italy.

"The Chancel of the English Church is still entirely appropriated to the Clergy; and formerly the Laity were most strictly excluded by the Canon, as is more familiarly expressed in an old verse,

"*Cancelli Laicos prohibet Scriptura sedere,*

Ne sibi presumant Christi secreta videre."

Both sides of this erection formerly exhibited four painted figures; but that represented in the engraving, being the front, was by far the most splendid of the two. And here it should be remarked, that until the preparations made for the last Coronation, when the incongruous Grecian altar-piece presented by Queen Anne was removed, this front was concealed from view by screens, which never changed their positions but when the Coronation ceremony was preparing. Once indeed, in the year 1775, they disappeared for a short time, but it was only that pannel might take the place of tapestry.

The antiquaries of the day did not, however, let the opportunity escape them. Sir Joseph Ayloffé compiled a long memoir on the subject, which was read before the Society of Antiquaries, and published in folio with nine beautiful engravings, one of which represents the North front, another the two figures, said to represent Sebert and Henry III., a third, various ornaments; the monument of Aveline Countess of Lancaster, and one that of Anne of Cleves, which were both disclosed at the same time*.

In 1812, notwithstanding the difficulties of access, another view of this front, assisted doubtless by Sir J. Ayloffé's plates, was produced for Ackermann's History of the Abbey. Like all the engravings in that work, it is in aquatint and coloured, and so well coloured, in our opinion, as to convey an excellent idea of the sombre obscurity and darkness visible conferred by the hand of Time on the original.

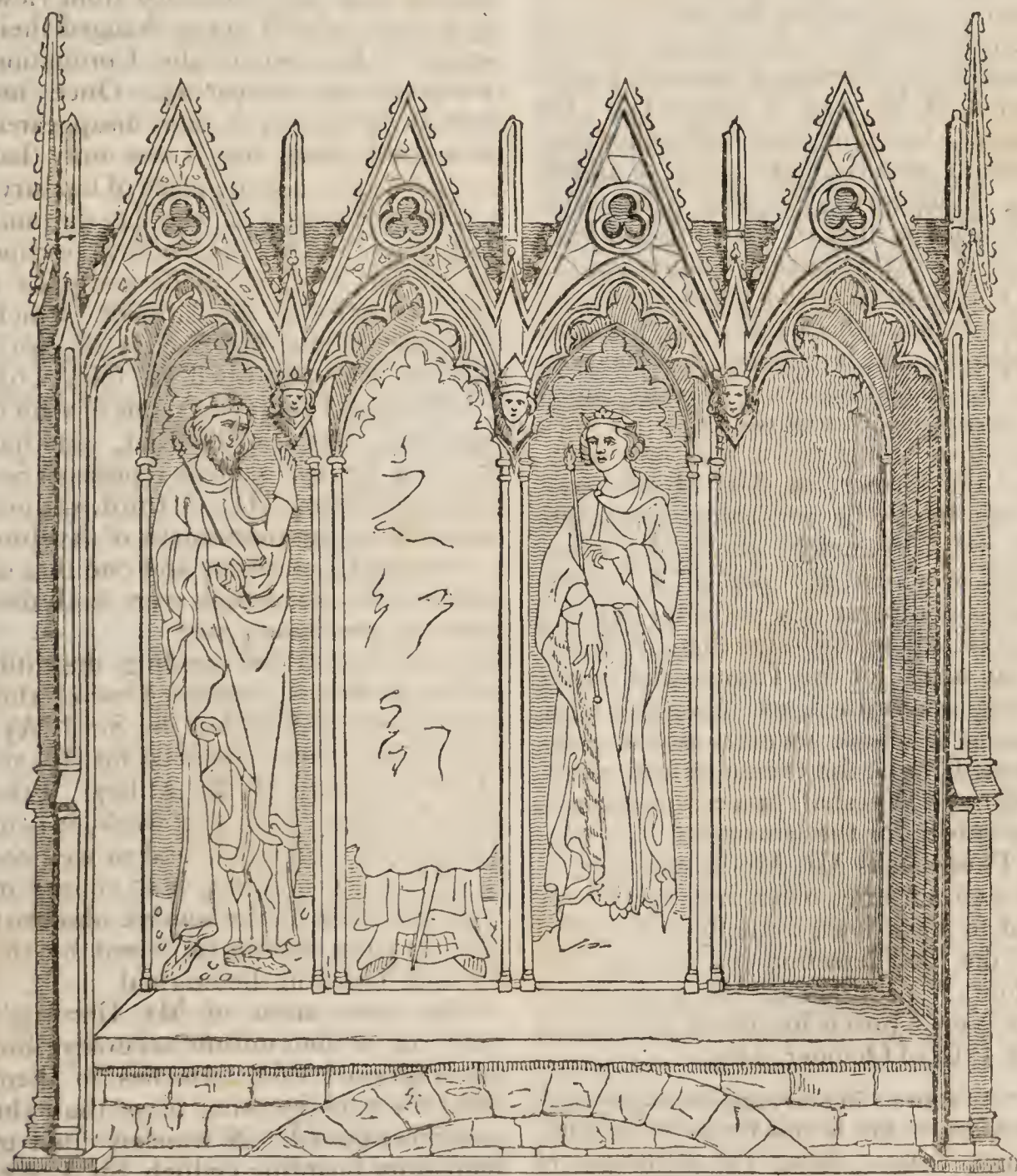
The great merit of Mr. Harding's drawings is their minute accuracy; but an additional value attaches to them from their representing more than the abovementioned. A wooden chest or temporary boarding (which Sir J. Ayloffé absurdly designated the sarcophagus of King Sebert and the altar table where mass was said on the day of his

* These plates were afterwards inserted in vol. ii. of the "*Vetusta Monumenta*," anniversary,

anniversary, though, as we are told by Dart, it was merely a box made to contain "books and keys, for the use of the Church," concealed the lower part of the figures; nor was this removed till it was done at the request of Mr. Harding, whilst he was making his drawings. How much of the paintings were thus recovered, will appear by drawing a line across the vignette, parallel with the top of the remains of the second figure, which was wholly gained. And this concealment seems to have never been imagined by former draughtsmen, from the figures, as before seen, being quite tall enough for their due proportion*.

We proceed with our description in Mr. Moule's words:

"The open and most ornamented side of this enclosure, which is in four compartments of large size, is faithfully represented on the vignette; and the paintings which remain on the back of these stalls form the subjects of Plates 1, 2, and 3. The Canopies, four in number, are very similar in their design to the sculptured sides of the monuments of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I. (who died about 1290); they are adorned with crockets of an ancient form, with open circles containing trefoils within the angles of the gables†. Between each canopy rose a light pinnacle, all of which have been broken. The three centre pinnacles spring from carved heads, two crowned and one mitred, beautifully executed, which have a very easy reference to the support of the Church, derived from the piety of the Monarchs or the good government of the Bishops.



* A still more striking example of this fault is the figure of St. Faith, in the Chapel of St. Blaze, which was supposed by Mr. Schnebbelie to have been painted by the same artist as those on "the shrine of King Sebert." See it engraved in vol. xci. ii. 497.

† These canopies have been recently painted, but the ancient colouring was minutely described by Sir Joseph Ayloffe. Much stained glass was introduced. See the work now under notice, p. 6.

"The

"The height of the enclosure is 13 feet 9 inches, to the top of the finials; and each compartment is about two feet, seven inches wide, being separated from each other by small buttresses. They were originally adorned with a full-length figure in each, painted in oil colours on a ground of plaster, as ancient an example of the art as is to be found in the kingdom, being undoubtedly of the period of Henry III. or of Edward I. The small pillars from which the arches of the several compartments take their spring, were white diapered with black, in various patterns, while the capitals and bases were gilt; but have been all painted black in the recent alteration.

The first compartment has been supposed to exhibit King Sebert. "It must be observed," says Mr. Moule, "that this is merely presumed to be the representation of Sebert, to whom historians agree in attributing the first foundation of a Church at Westminster. There is certainly no objection to be urged as to the identity of the portrait, and it may reasonably be supposed that he would be honoured with the stall nearest the altar." We have, however, an objection to urge, namely, that Sebert was certainly depicted on the other side. This we know from Weever (see hereafter); and it appears to us improbable that he should be placed on both. To proceed:

"This figure is the most perfect of the series, and merits particular attention from the fine state of preservation in which it remains. A venerable personage is represented, bearing in his right hand a sceptre of ancient form, terminating in a pinnacled turret, with his left hand raised in a commanding manner; his head is crowned with a diadem ornamented with strawberry leaves painted on a gold ground; and his beard, of silvery whiteness, is long and curled, with mustachios; his tunic is rose-coloured, worked on the borders and bottom with white and red; his hose are purple; and his shoes, of blue damask, buckle over the instep with a small gold buckle; the ground upon which the figure is painted is a reddish brown, and he is represented standing on a lawn or carpet studded with flowers, &c.; the white gloves on his hands are unadorned with embroidery; and his crown and sceptre, whatever may have been their original appearance, are now of a darkish brown colour."

The next panel or division of the screen exhibited only that portion of the painting which was formerly concealed, the greater part of it having been purposely planed off; and it is now entirely obliterated, having been paint-

ed over, a wainscot colour, at the late repairs.

"The figure appeared to have been that of an ecclesiastic; and it may be supposed that the screen or enclosure contained figures of a King and Bishop [or Saint] in alternate succession. This series, it may without presumption be assumed, was continued round the whole choir. The sacerdotal robe was represented of pure white, edged with lace and rich fringe, the colours of which were green, white, and red; the ends of the stole were seen, as well as the bottom of the under garment, or alb, which reached down to the feet, ornamented with a diapered hem, in squares and lozenges, very curiously worked with a mosaic pattern, in which green, red, blue, and white, were alternately introduced. The lower part, and point of the crozier was also seen; the buskins were purple, but quite plain; at least no ornament could be discerned upon them. The ground of the picture had been a dark brown; and the figure was represented standing on a lawn, or carpet of green, with small sprigs."

The third compartment is without hesitation considered to represent Henry III.

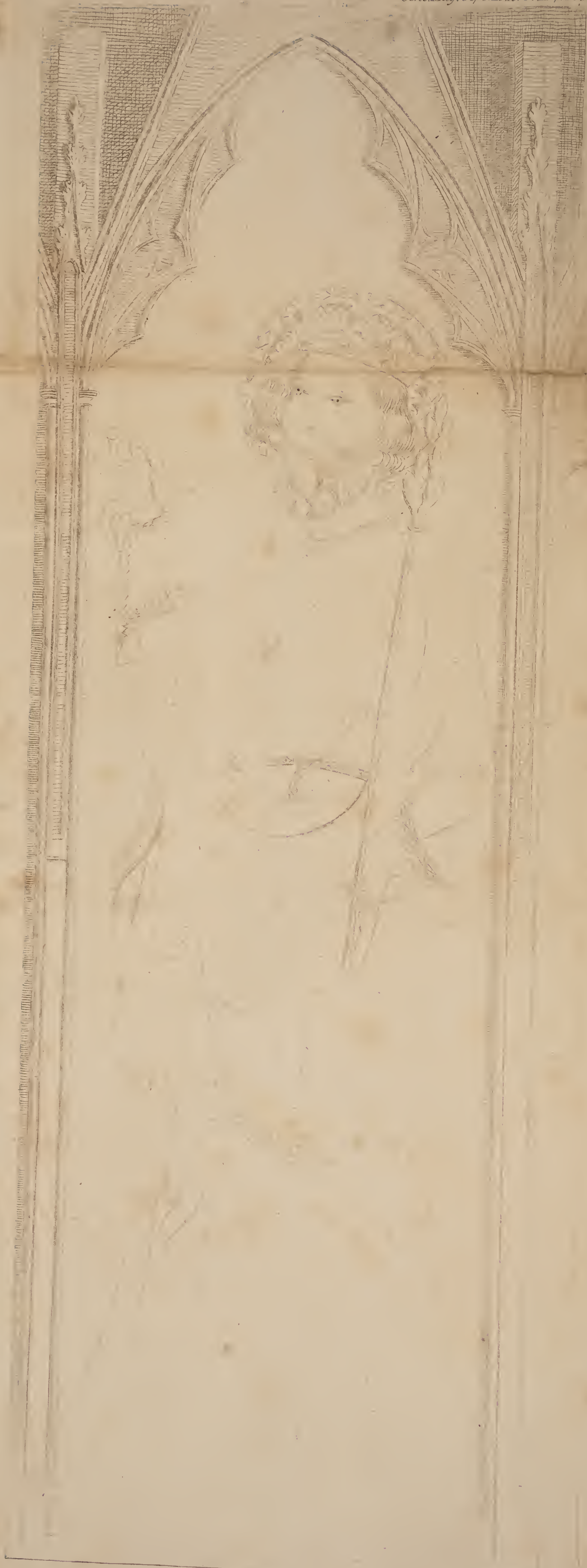
"This portrait, upon comparison, is found greatly to resemble the features of the cumbent figure of the Monarch upon his tomb in this Church. It is painted upon a dark brown ground, which is semée of golden lions, passant guardant, in allusion to the charge, in the Royal arms of the Kings of England, of the House of Plantagenet, a very early instance of heraldic decoration.

"The figure of the King is well drawn, and the folds of the drapery are particularly easy and gentle, but very indistinct at the lower extremity: his countenance is mild and expressive; the figure is in action, and evidently commanding attention to the passing scene. He is represented crowned, and in regal robes; the mantle of a murrey colour, is lined with white fur, and guarded with broad lace, and is fastened on the right shoulder by a fibula of a lozenge form. His tunic, which is scarlet, is bound round the waist by a girdle of very rich workmanship, fastened with a gold buckle: his gloves also are ornamented on the back of the hand and the bottom of the little finger, with embroidery; the Monarch bears in his right hand a sceptre of ivory, terminating in a rich finial of gold.

"From the other panel the figure is obliterated, the paint having been entirely scraped off the surface by a plane or some such instrument. The pictures that have been suffered to remain are highly curious and interesting, as ancient examples of painting in oil applied to pictures, for the ancients were no strangers to painting doors, &c.



Gen. Map. Sept. 1826 Pl. II p. 305.



*PAINTING OF KING EDWARD THE CONFESSOR,
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.*



PAINTING OF KING EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.
IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

&c. with oil. The art it appears was invented in the Byzantine empire about the year 800. For a long time Constantinople furnished all Europe with artists through the medium of Venice, and to this city the art of Oil-painting seems soon to have passed; hence its progress to Lombardy, where a book was written by Theofilus, probably a Grecian Monk, about the year 1000, which gives directions for oil-paintings, and is called 'Tractatus Lombardicus.' Eraclius, another old author, proves its use anterior to Van Eyck, to whom Vasari has attributed its invention. Vide Raspe's Essay on Oil Painting; London, 1781, 4to.

"The most ancient pictures in the Musée Royal at Paris, 1814, are said to have been painted at Prague about 1357, being figures of St. Ambrose and St. Augustin, by Theodoric de Prague; and the Crucifixion, by Nicholas Wurmser de Strasbourg; while the portraits on these panels bear every indication of having been executed at the time of the opening of the new Church for Divine Service, 13th October, 1269; at which time the choir appears to have been completed, being in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of Henry III."

That front of the stalls which faces the Ambulatory, has always been open to view; and is engraved in Dart, Ackermann, and Neale. It was not so splendidly ornamented as the principal front; but like it exhibited four figures. These paintings have faded away and peeled off under the public eye, being visible to all entering the Church at the most frequented and, till lately, public door, that of Poet's Corner. The four figures they represented are said to have been St. Peter, St. John the Baptist, King Sebert, and King Edward the Confessor.

Weever tells us that verses, by way of question and answer, were placed underneath the figures; that St. Peter was represented talking to King Sebert; and that the inscription under him was these Leonine verses:

Nic, Rex Seberte, pausas; mihi condita per te
Hæc loca iugstravi, demum iugstrando dicavi.

One of the panels, which was doubtless the first (that stands fourth on the other side, and contains no remains of painting), was (says Mr. Gough, in the Introduction to his Sepulchral Monuments, p. xcii.) deprived of its remaining colours, when it was taken out to form "a passage to some of the Royal Family, who were seated in this tomb

at Coronations." This fact we do not find noticed by Mr. Moule.

The other panels, Mr. Gough continues, "have been the sport of idle boys, and are completely scratched out. One, however, undoubtedly representing King Edward the Confessor, was so far perfect in 1791, that Mr. Schnebbelie was able to make a drawing of it (*see Plate II.*) and it was engraved in his Antiquaries' Museum.

King Edward is represented clothed in a tunic and loose robe; his head crowned, and surrounded by a nimbus or glory; his beard long and curled. In his left hand he bears a sceptre, and in his right his constant symbol, the ring, which, according to his well-known legend, he gave to St. John the Evangelist, when that saint, in the form of a poor man, asked alms of him at the foundation of a church dedicated to the saint, at Clavering in Essex. In the next compartment, as there can be no doubt, St. John stood to receive the gift, and to him we may conclude King Edward's legend was addressed, as King Sebert's to St. Peter.

There is a stone figure in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, which represents King Edward in the same manner. In a woodcut in the Golden Legend printed by Winkin de Worde, 1527, we have him drawn exactly in the same fashion.

The Chapel of Romford, Essex, in which parish the King's Palace of Havering-atte-Bower was situated, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Edward the Confessor; and in the East window of the South aisle, as we are informed by Weever, were "the pictures of Edward the Confessor and the two pilgrims," who brought him back the ring when returned by St. John, with this inscription:

Johannes per peregrinos misit Regi
Edwardo [the rest broken out with the glass].

A portraiture of King Edward, as renewed in 1707, under the direction of "John Jarmin, Chapel-Warden," still remains in the chancel window of Romford Chapel, but "the costume of this figure," Mrs. Ogborne informs us, in her History of Essex (which History, by the bye, we much wish she would proceed with), appears to have assumed more from the taste and fancy

of

of the painter who "renewed" it, than from the original. We shall now conclude this long article by remarking that the saints on both sides the Westminster seats were, there is no doubt, erased as long since as the Reformation, while the Kings were preserved, as usual, because not considered idolatrous images. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 14.

THE following is a curious Letter written some years ago, and intended for a late periodical paper; perhaps it may be acceptable to some of your readers.

A. H.

THERE are some evils which, tho' they do not come under the denomination of vice or immorality, are yet by their frequency and consequences, worthy of notice; such are all those which interrupt and interfere with the pleasures of society, amongst which may be reckoned the intrusion of children, introduced by the partiality of relations into company, at too early an age either to give or receive satisfaction from sensible conversation, which they entirely prevent, when allowed to engross attention, every one by the laws of civility being obliged to smile and seem pleased at the nonsense of little miss or her brother.

I will briefly give an example to justify my complaint, but beg leave first to premise that I deserve not to be stigmatized as one of those monsters who do not love children, the fear of which reproach forces many people into the absurdity of affecting a fondness they cannot feel, and of acting a part to gain the hearts of parents or friends. Besides that, the love of children always conveys the idea of good nature, and who would not wish to obtain a character so amiable? and nothing is more pleasing than to see the aged, philosophical, and witty, condescending to play with infants, and to be amused by their simplicity, innocence, and cheerful recreations,—I only mean that, according to Solomon, *there should be a time for all things*. In justice to myself, I declare I love every child I behold; their helpless state; their incapacity to offend, with numberless engaging looks and actions, touch the benevolent heart, and I feel a tenderness, with a desire to make them happy more than I know how to express; but I would not infringe on

the different enjoyments of maturer age, by forcing infants and infantine games at unseasonable times, as in a late visit where I was invited to drink tea and spend the evening with a selected party of both sexes, eminent for genius and taste; men of learning, sensible women, from whose mixed conversation I expected the highest intellectual entertainment, having disengaged myself from a pleasurable party to a place of public resort, that I might join this superior society. Elated with youthful expectation, I flew into the coach at the appointed hour, and found with the lady who called for me a child about seven years old. I was pleased with her aspect, she being a very pretty girl, the daughter of a gentleman distinguished for abilities in the line of literature, as well as for his rank and fortune. The child was introduced by my friend to the company, who were all intimate with her father, so that much attention was paid to Miss. She behaved modestly, and I was pleased with her, till I had the mortification to find that no other conversation could be attempted but such as was adapted to the comprehension of seven years old! And next a proposal was started for her to dance a minuet, when my heart fluttered with apprehension of being chosen for her partner, as I was the youngest person present. So it happened; the child was sent to ask me: to refuse seemed impossible, the imputations of rudeness, ill-nature, and affectation, all struck on my imagination. I was therefore obliged, with the best grace I could, and the worst humour that ever I felt for a dance, to exhibit before a small formal circle, more formidable to me than the finest ball-room filled with mixed company, where the attention would have been divided. I had no sooner recovered this effort, than a country dance was proposed, one lady only singing. This amusement I here regretted, as it exhausted that time I hoped would have been employed to better purpose; yet I still expected relief from the arrival of a manly youth about 14 years old, a Westminster scholar, yet modest, polite, and unaffected, whose natural abilities and acquired improvements were of uncommon brilliancy. I wanted an opportunity to converse with him, and had some subjects in store to engage him, but found he also was doomed to be that

that night my fellow sufferer, being allotted to personate a childish husband for the little girl! My next chance for relief was the entrance of this amiable young gentleman's father, one of the most eminent men in the kingdom for genius, learning, and taste, one respectable enough to have given what turn he pleased to the whole company, whose wit and humour every one always desired should lead in conversation; but, alas! he entered without his usual animation of countenance or spirits to enliven our party, his charming flow of humour, under the casual dominion of the spleen, that envious malady which only seizes on superior minds; as if to bring them on a level with the common herd of mortals; he indolently sunk into the trifling amusement of prattling with the child, and hearing her prattle, who being encouraged, poured forth all her playful imagination could furnish, and found all applauded! One ray of hope, however, revived at 8 o'clock, expecting the carriage would be announced for the favourite, the idol which attracted our whole attention; but no such voice relieved me, and I ventured to ask the lady who brought her, whether Miss — was to stay supper? and was answered with a complacent smile, that this once she was to be indulged, was to tarry as long as we did! And thus ended all my expectations of intellectual enjoyment for the evening. The spleen, had I been worthy, might then have made me all her own. I folded my arms, yielded I fear to sullen silence, and could no longer essay to laugh at the child's exhausted mimicry of a toast, a countess, &c. in the drawing room, the park, Kensington Gardens! Not one quarter of an hour for any rational subject, not a sentence worth remembering could be obtained; — and so passed the supper an hour or two afterwards; and so was sacrificed the whole afternoon and evening, which ought to have been spent in sensible instructive conversation, at least some part of it. The child with her pretty little fooleries might have entertained for a time, and claimed her share of notice, and it is a real pleasure sometimes to play with children, and to make them happy, but such an infant enjoys her own felicity far more in her nursery with her maid or play-mates after the hour of a visit is over. As I had passed the devoted time between a

perpetual elevation of hope; and a perpetual disappointment," I found myself at night exhausted in spirits, fatigued in body and mind, envying the benevolent cheerfulness of my wiser companions, yet bitterly lamenting that the only lesson I could then learn was to regulate the ardour of expectation, and to insure my mind to bear disappointment without discovering any ill humour.

Thus far the fair disappointed pupil of Science, whose feelings were too acute for so transitory a mortification. Yet it may be worth investigating why so distinguished a literary party should sacrifice their sincerity at the shrine of complaisance, or indolently yield to the waste of time, when their abilities might have brought forth improvement from more important subjects; and probably too little attention is daily paid to the great number of hours properly perhaps devoted to society, but too often passed in unimportant employments, in wearisome civilities, in the endurance of unimproving conversation, in mixing with the multitude to assist at card-tables, adding to the general vociferation about nothing, rather from a pusillanimous dread of being stigmatized for affecting superior wisdom, than from that benevolence which in a due degree ought always to influence the human mind; but it is well worthy of consideration to find the just proportion in the divisions of time, as life is short, and the lamp of health and the measure of abilities are daily wasting!

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 2.*

THE following is an abstract of the 21st Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for 1825, which presents a most satisfactory view of the progress of Christianity, and the diffusion of the Gospel.

FRANCE.—Dr. Pinkerton, whose health has been sufficiently restored to undertake a mission to Paris to inspect the foreign editions of Scriptures printed at the Society's expence; and his visit proved satisfactory. The Turkish Bible has proceeded as far as the Book of Job, under the direction of Professor Kieffer, and the revision of the New Testament was delegated to the Rev. M. Renouard, and 2000 additional New Testaments printed. Several important communications took place with Baron Sylvestre De Sacy relative

relative to the Persian and Coptic versions; and with M. Zorab and St. Martin on the modern Armenian Testament; copies of which were in preparation for them at Constantinople and other parts of Turkey.

“The Paris Bible Society continued to receive many testimonies of the utility of its labours to the Protestants Communions in France. The Scriptures have been received in many instances with demonstrations of the most lively joy; and their perusal is reported to have produced beneficial effects. Many among all classes of Protestants, among the clergy and laity, the rich and the poor, the aged and the young, continue to maintain an interest in the work.”—“An important application from an island in the Mediterranean for 300 Bibles and 3000 Testaments for the use of Schools, had been met from this source, and many thousand copies of the French Testament of De Sacy have been circulated.

“In Spain, Portugal, and Italy, little can at present be done towards disseminating the Holy Scriptures.”

Better success is stated at Antwerp, where the circulation in the English, Dutch, French, and German languages, is carried on to a great number.

A special Committee have inspected the Chinese version by the Rev. Drs. Morrison and Milne, and made so favourable a report of it, that a number of copies have been forwarded to the Dutch settlements in the East Indies.

At Zurich and Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, and Basle, the progress is very favourable, as well in the demand for copies as in the liberality of the supplies. At Lubec their Society has been revived, and has met with support from the Captains and others belonging to the shipping interest there.

At Hanover 1000 Testaments were presented, and were immediately sold. This grant was followed by another large edition, and “his Majesty’s Ministers have kindly assisted the Institution with a donation and a loan,” as stated; and in consequence of the desolation of the floods there, the Society “was not backward in supplying that which it is its province to dispense.”

At Nuremberg the King of Bavaria gave his Royal assent for the establishment of a Central Bible Society.

At the last anniversary Meeting of the Saxon Society, the late Count Hohentahl presided, and in a very im-

pressive address recalled the origin of that Institution by 27 persons ten years ago; 18 of whom had departed this life, so that only nine of its founders could be present with them on that day, and the Count has himself been since added to the number. From such small beginnings it was most interesting to receive the report of their increase and utility.

In stating the transactions of the Society at Einsach, it is subjoined, — “tears of gratitude have glistened in the eyes of both parents and children, on receiving the invaluable treasure of the Word of God.”

There seems to be a defect of subscription at Frankfort, “owing to the increasing difficulties of providing subsistence, experienced in all classes!” — At Wirtemberg their Society had continued to distinguish itself by its active proceedings. His Majesty had renewed his donation of 500 florins. Several contributions, and particularly those of some prisoners, who had received copies of the New Testament, and remitted the amount to the Treasurer.

The unremitted efforts of the Rev. Dr. F. Vander Ess are mentioned with due respect, and another version is also reported, which he has approved for circulation there.

In Silesia the want of Bibles is pathetically lamented; but since supplied by the Bible Societies.

My limits warn me that I cannot reduce the compass of this interesting Report to every part of the world where the connections of this Society has extended its exertions. — At Kreusnach every Clergyman has been furnished with Bibles, to enable him to present one to every newly married couple on their wedding, a most assured method of rendering this sacred Book dear to their united affections: it would be indeed a pleasing effect if the same practice were adopted in our own country.

Count Rosenblad, as President of the Swedish Society, stated that 30,000 copies would be annually wanted for many years to come. — “Such calculations are valuable in this respect, that they lead to a just estimate of the insufficiency of past exertions, compared with what remains to be accomplished by those whose hearts are deeply interested in this work.”

Our attention is next drawn to the Society

Society in Russia. On the resignation of Prince Gallitzen as President, he was succeeded by Archbishop Seraphim; his patronage was solicited, and it does not appear to have relaxed, though his Grace's answer is not stated; but several conversions to Christianity are enumerated, and 70,000 copies in different languages and dialects have been printed, and 31,163 distributed during the past year. I am happy to be able to refer to this, as entirely contradictory of some suggestions that the Emperor has not continued his Royal sanction to these measures.

Some hundreds of copies of the Greek Testament have been sent to different parts of Greece, where they have been received by the people with eagerness, and many of them, it is said, while encamped and expecting the enemy, employed themselves in reading the Word of God."

We pass on to the Turkish empire, where the distribution is more extraordinary, under the agency of the Rev. H. D. Leves. These are for the Greeks who speak the Turkish language, and "with very slight alterations, indeed the same work transcribed in Armenian characters will serve for the Armenians speaking Turkish;" and an edition in modern Greek is now printing in London.

"The gift of tongues to the Apostles is an unanswerable argument for the necessity and duty of transcribing the Scriptures into every language."

Mr. Barker at Aleppo ascertained from a Syrian priest that the Holy Scriptures now preparing in the Carshun language will prove a most acceptable present to the Christians for whom they are designed.

In the Persian language the Pentateuch has been completed by Mirza Jaffier, in the revision of which Professor Lee is engaged, while the translator is advancing with the historical books. When this version is known, it will form an epoch in the history of Persia.

The Report from Calcutta states the year to have been "a year of expansion and enlargement." Several auxiliary Institutions; the Hindoostanee Testament by Professor Hill; the Hinduee Testament by Mr. Bowley; and the other parts of their progress; to which is most justly added, "the name of Dr. Heber, Bp. of Calcutta, as an

accession to the cause, is in every respect most valuable; with the aid of his Lordship's counsel and influence, the objects of the Society must be essentially promoted. Its character also will be better appreciated, and will commend itself more and more to the community."—In each of the presidencies similar satisfactory statements have been received, so that the Society now assumes a national appendage to those governments.

The Rev. B. Clough writes from Colombo strongly recommending a translation into the Pali language; which is among the Budhists what the Sanscrit is among the Brahmins. It was the native language of Budha himself, and is held in the highest veneration by his followers wherever formed: hence it is the great depository of religion, law, and general science, in all Buddhist nations; and some idea may be thus formed of the great extent to which a knowledge of the Pali language has been and still is cultivated. The late Mr. Tolfrey had acquired a critical knowledge of it, and left a complete version, which several Pali scholars have since approved; so that if this should be adopted, Ceylon, the Burman empire, the kingdoms of Ava, Siam, Pegu, Aracan, Cambodia, and all the nations of India beyond the Ganges, and in several of the Northern nations, as Thibet, Bhutan, and the largest islands in the Archipelago, may in a few years be reading the New Testament.

I now pass over the Society's exertions in the South Sea Islands and New South Wales. Dr. Morrison's Chinese Bible is circulating (with his Dictionary, as I hope and presume). All the Chinese who live in the islands of the Malayan Archipelago, are capable of receiving the Scriptures without difficulty, as far as the Governments are concerned. Their probable number is from 2 to 300,000, and will find their way into China itself.

In South Africa the progress has been very important and satisfactory. In South America the political convulsions which have agitated the scene of the Society's labours, have not prevented the operations of those whose hearts are thoroughly engaged in the work. It is delightful to observe how fit individuals are found there willing to assist in the distribution. Now is the time, says Mr.

Thomson,

Thomson, to apply the healing balm with happy effect, whilst the wounds produced by their attempts are just made and fresh.

The superstitions prevalent in North America still impede the march of the Word of Truth, but the day is quickly approaching, when these clouds will be dispelled; "they are but imperfect pictures of those which exist in the more dark places of the earth;" and many are now there who count it a great privilege to be made instruments to give effect to their dispersion.

AMERICA.—There being an Auxiliary Society in the Illinois, there is now at least one Auxiliary Institution in every State of the Union. Of the Ladies who conduct the Associations, their Report says, "They have gone forth in their modesty and benevolence, and have been surpassed by none in patience and zeal, activity and usefulness; they have obtained a portion of the abundance of the rich, and the mites of the poor, and have poured the whole into the treasury of the Lord. They have not shrunk from the abodes of the ignorant, the sick, the wretched, the helpless; they have penetrated into the recesses of want, to furnish to the needy that holy Book, which makes known the bread of life." In this we may readily join our testimony to the female efforts in all our Societies wherein they are pleased to interest themselves.

We turn our course homeward with this Committee, and rejoice to find so much unaffected zeal in every part of the world, while our own nation is enjoying all its own privileges, and glowing with charity from the purest motive! And here we find a strong desire among the Jews to read the Scriptures, excited to a considerable extent by the exertions of those fellow labourers in the common cause of Christianity. Among seamen also in the Port of London, a very liberal distribution is continually made.

The whole distribution of this Society in 21 years has been 116,539 Bibles, and 164,116 Testaments. Twenty works are now in progress at the Society's presses. The total number of Auxiliary Societies amount to 232.

The receipts for the past year, including a balance of 13,300*l.* amounted to 134,155*l.*; and the expenditure, including the investments made, amount to 122,088*l.* leaving a balance of 12,066*l.*; and the result states their

engagements abroad to amount to 51,636*l.*

A list of foreign Versions for the library forms part of the Appendix. A fact is mentioned which does honour to his Imperial Majesty Alexander. About eight years since, he was pleased to command the undertaking of a version of the New Testament into modern Russ, under the inspection of the Synod, and to print it in parallel columns with the Slavonian text. This was effected, and 111,000 copies printed. The number of entire New Testaments was 50,000 stereotyped. In proportion as this became known, an edition in Russ only was desired, as more portable for soldiers on their march, who are convinced of the necessity of reading it, and as more applicable for schools. The Emperor therefore ordered a stereotype edition also of 20,000 copies, and expressed his approbation of it, when he accepted two copies presented to him. These two editions do not interfere with, but rather promote each other. The former is very useful at the public worship, which is conducted in the Slavonian language, as venerable for its antiquity; and the latter furnishes a more ready opportunity of reading it in the vernacular tongue. All this shows the paternal interest unremittingly taken by the Emperor for the spiritual welfare of his people. To this it may be subjoined, that the Empress Maria Feodorowna applied for 216 New Testaments in Russ, and 21 in German, for the daughters of noblemen, to be distributed among them as premiums on leaving their institution! A. H.

ON A GENERAL IRON RAILWAY. (Continued from Part I. page 603.)

Mr. URBAN, Nottingham, Aug. 1.

IN order to form a just estimate of the economy of this measure, it will be necessary to ascertain the expenses attending each particular mode of conveyance now in use, with the relative time required for the performance of journeys.

1. The expense of the original construction of turnpike roads, the annual repairs, and the annual expense of vehicles and horses employed thereon.

2. The construction of canals, and boats, the annual repairs, also the number and expense of horses and men.

3. The construction of coasting vessels, the annual repairs, the number of hands

hands required, together with the expense.

Then compare these three-fold capitals with that required for the construction of a General Iron Rail-way, Locomotive Steam-engines and Carriages (for the conveyance of persons and of goods of every description), their annual repairs, the number of hands required, together with the expense.

It must be sufficiently evident to every man of reflection, that the benefit to be derived from Rail-roads should be of a general and national kind; their partial introduction into certain districts would not merely prove of local advantage, but give a most decided superiority to the commercial transactions carried on there, over those places where Canals and the ordinary roads remain the only means of conveyance.

After witnessing the wonderful power and economy of the steam engine, which gives motion to the whole machinery in every room of a manufactory, and the certainty, speed, and safety with which steam-packets navigate the sea; the man who can *now hesitate* to recommend steam-engines instead of horse-power, must be pitied for his ignorance or despised for his obstinacy; moreover, after the demonstration of their utility, daily proved by Mr. Blenkinsop these fourteen years past, it will require some explanation, where and how our engineers have been exhibiting their skill?

There can be no doubt that Mr. Blenkinsop's plan must be our guide from its manifest superiority and economy over all those at Newcastle; and if we look at the very slow progress made in the improvement of steam engines, perhaps a generation or two may pass away without any very material benefit arising from the various experiments now afloat. To create further improvements, every encouragement should be given to the practical application of those we do enjoy, by extending them to the promotion of national prosperity.

It has been stated, that the steam carriages at Newcastle work solely by friction, or by the adhesion of the wheels to the rails, and that Mr. Blenkinsop's rack-rail is quite unnecessary; this nonsense is, however, so completely exposed by the experimentalist himself who wrote it, that the "Practical Treatise on Rail-roads,"

recently published, must be put forth with motives I cannot comprehend. The reader should therefore receive with great caution any information from persons interested in the northern collieries; for as their trade will be seriously affected by opening the London market to *all the inland* collieries, it is very natural to suppose that those of the North will do all in their power to decry my "Observations on a General Iron Rail-way*;" but however much they may feel disposed to arrogate to themselves the right of giving instruction on this subject, I beg to remind the public, that Mr. Blenkinsop's plan is hitherto decidedly the most efficient steam carriage rail-way, and that as Mr. Trevithec and he were the first to introduce this species of conveyance, any remarks or improvements made by *those who follow them*, can only be considered as emanating from the example set by the above two gentlemen, to whom alone all credit is due.

In confirmation of what is now advanced, I invite the reader to compare the engines at Newcastle with those at Leeds, and there some idea may be formed of the vast superiority of the latter both in economy and power—it appears Mr. Blenkinsop's, with less than half the power, do more than double the work of the other! How happens this? I leave it to the public, who are now in possession of the whole particulars, to decide. The pretended ignorance of the Newcastle writer, of the superiority of Mr. Blenkinsop's rail-way, will meet with the contempt it deserves, and serve also to forewarn the public against his impetuous mis-statements, and plausible calculations.

I am fearful lest the Companies now establishing, should be so far deluded as to follow the plans adopted in the Collieries, of having recourse to inclined planes, stationary steam-engines, or the reciprocating steam-engines, all which may do well enough for the coal districts, but on rail-ways for national purposes, they ought to be avoided as much as possible, for this plain reason, the multiplicity of machinery. The *annual* waste of capital, and the accidents which would unavoidably occur from their general in-

* This work is translated into the French language.

introduction on public lines of road, are quite sufficient to arrest the public attention, in order to consider well before they commence laying down the roads.

A multiplicity of machinery is the great evil to be avoided, and experience teaches us that the annual expence may be diminished in proportion as our power is simplified and concentrated.

On this account I am anxious that a National Board be appointed in order to introduce the most simple and general principle of uniform connexion throughout the country—it is the interest of each Company to promote this general system, as the return will be in proportion to the facility of national communication; for if the numerous Companies do not strictly follow, in every particular, the same plan in the formation of the rails and vehicles, the natural results will be, confusion, unnecessary expenses, delay, and all the concomitant evils peculiar to unorganised plans; in illustration whereof I refer my readers to the present *scientific* management of Roads, Canals, and Coasting vessels. In order to fix upon one uniform plan for the whole country (and I rely upon the interest of each Company to support my proposition), it is essentially necessary to obtain the decision of a National Railway Board, duly authorised by Parliament, to give every assistance to the introduction of this new system of general internal communication, and empowered to fix upon the different models, after examining the competent persons in order to develop the most eligible plan. This once ascertained, the necessary duplicates and models might be transmitted by each Company to the respective Contractors for the work, and as the model of one would be that of all, no want of materials or carriages could be felt in any part of the country. This uniformity in the construction of rails and vehicles, will enable the manufacturers of the different articles to keep up an abundant supply in all parts, wherever this plan may be introduced. The wheels and axles will be the only parts of the vehicles confined to the model; the body may be made after any shape or to particular fancy.

With what persevering industry and partial favour do our Ministers devote their time and talents to improve our

Colonial affairs; and how blindly do the public magnify the importance of such measures; whilst this scheme of permanent wealth at home appears a matter of second consideration! This combines every advantage, commercial, agricultural, and social; the other is merely of a speculative and very uncertain nature. By a comparison of our home and colonial trade, a more correct idea would be formed of the vast utility of the measure; and it may further be remarked, that this scheme would not only add fresh treasures to our home resources, but give the greatest impulse to every branch of our foreign trade throughout the United Kingdom. We have no institution in England so worthy of the attention of the Statesman and Financier as this, and there is no branch of our revenue which could be so productive and equitable.

THOMAS GRAY.

Mr. URBAN,

Middle Temple,
Sept. 18.

THE following passage is extracted from Dr. Pegge's *Anonymiana*:

"Wood, Ath. Oxon. speaking of the '*Triumphs of Prince D'Amour*,' a production of Sir William Davenant's, calls it '*A Masque presented by his Highness at his Palace in the Middle Temple, the 24th of Feb. 1635*.' where by '*his Highness*,' you are *not to understand Prince Charles*, afterwards Charles II. *for he had no palace there*; but Charles the Elector Palatine, who was then in England (Rapin, vol. ii. p. 294), and was lodged, I presume, whereabout Palsgrave Head Court now is; though, Rapin says, he and his brother were lodged in the King their Uncle's palace. But query whether Charles I. *had any palace in the Middle Temple*. Cibber, vol. ii. p. 89, takes it right, that *the exhibitor was the Elector*; but he is mistaken in making him brother-in-law to Charles I. for he was his nephew; the brother-in-law, Frederic, father of Charles the Elector, and the nephew of Charles I. being dead when the Mask was presented: this was 1635, and he died 1632.

"N. B. Both Wood and Cibber say the Mask was presented by his Highness; and yet by Cibber's account it appears to have been presented by the Society of the Middle Temple for the entertainment of his Highness. The matter may be cleared by a view of the Mask in Sir William Davenant's works, particularly of the Maskers' names."

In principio lapsus. Dr. Pegge begins by saying "*Wood calls the Prince d'Amour*," &c. and afterwards adds "*both Wood and Cibber say the Mask*"

was.

was presented by his Highness." Now, the Doctor could have studied Wood but little, not to know that honest Anthony, in mentioning a book, customarily quotes (though Cibber may not,) the title-page itself. The title therefore running "The Prince d'Amour, a Masque presented by his Highness," to suppose "his Highness" other than "the Prince d'Amour," is a sin against syntax. Dr. Pegge, however, seems to have regarded the said Prince as a principal character presented in the Masque, and therefore not a personage by whom it could be presented; accordingly, he took Cibber's word that "his Highness" was the Prince Elector.

With respect to a royal palace in the Inner Temple, the idea is absurd. That so profound an Antiquary as Dr. Pegge was generally esteemed, should be able in one sentence to assert positively that *Prince* Charles had no palace there; and in the next, hesitate whether the *King* his father at the same period had or had not, and fancy that Rapin could mean by "the King's Palace" any other than Whitehall, is certainly most surprising. It is most improbable that the Prince Elector should have even lodged in the Middle Temple; and as for "Palsgrave Head Court," there can be no doubt that it derived its name from some tavern (or other shop), which had assumed that sign, not improbably even earlier than the period in question, that is to say, when the Princess Elizabeth was married to the Palsgrave in 1612.

It is again matter of astonishment that the Author of *Anonymiana*, after finding Cibber incorrect in one point, should so blindly (without seeing the Masque in question,) have allowed himself to be misled by the same authority. I should not, however, have called attention to this inadvertancy of Dr. Pegge, had not a third Author fallen into the same error. I allude to a more recent and standard work, and one of the highest rank—Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, by Bliss; where (vol. iii. col. 806) the passage from the *Anonymiana* is quoted, and sanctioned in the following manner:

"Pegge's supposition is perfectly correct, though the title of the Mask expresses it, as Wood has done, 'presented by his Highness.' The Mask was an entertainment provided for the Prince Elector; one 'hastily

prepared,' says the Address to the Reader, 'as from eager hearts that could delay no ceremony that might render an expression of their loves.' The Maskers were, &c. [twenty-two names]."

Now, though we here arrive at the truth, that the entertainment was provided for the Prince Elector, not by him; still Dr. Pegge's supposition of the identity of the Prince d'Amour with the Prince Elector is pronounced to be "perfectly correct." The Princes d'Amour little thought that their annals would in a century become so obscure, or their reigns (however short) so entirely forgotten!—Dr. Pegge, it might have been supposed, was likely in his reading to have met with their title more than once; that Dr. Bliss had done so once at least, appears in the preceding volume of the *Athenæ* (ii. 250), where we read that the celebrated wit, Richard Martin, Recorder of London in 1618, being a great favourite of James I. was worthily characterized by the virtuous and learned men of his time to be "*Princeps Amorum*, Principum Amor," &c.; "by which is to be understood," adds Wood in a note, "that he had been Prince d'Amour of the Middle Temple in the time of Christmas." This Christmas Prince, I need scarcely add, was a Master of the Revels, elected at the commencement of the festival, and whose reign continued during the twelve days; at Gray's Inn he was styled the Prince of Purpoole (the actual name of a manor on which Gray's Inn was built)*, at Lincoln's Inn the Lord Lieutenant and Prince of the Grange.

In conclusion, Mr. Urban, let me venture to hope, for the honour of the Templars and their ancient festivities, that the fame of the illustrious and gallant Prince d'Amour will never again be merged in that of a poverty-stricken German Palsgrave!

Yours, &c. GOUGH AP-CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, West-square, Oct. 1.

ALLOW me to offer a conjectural emendation of a passage in *Tibullus*, (1, 1, 7) which I suspect to have been corrupted by some ancient copyist, or perhaps by some early printer. But, before I proceed to the text

* See the *Gesta Grayorum*, reprinted in the third volume of Mr. Nichols's "*Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*," 2d edit.

of Tibullus, it may be proper to remark, that, after having rapidly squandered a considerable property in splendid and luxurious living*, he was obliged to retire to the country, where he lived, in comparative indigence, on a small portion of his former extensive domain, as we learn from his own descriptions, in which he talks of personally driving the plough, tending his sheep and goats, getting in the harvest and vintage, &c. which now brings us to the suspected passage, viz.

“Ipse seram teneras maturo tempore vites
Rusticus, et facili grandia poma manu.”

Here I strongly suspect that the poet wrote *Feram*, not *Seram*—for the following reasons—

1. Whether we read *Feram* or *Seram*, there must be a *Metonymy* in the one or the other case—the *Vine* for the *Grapes*, or the *Apple* for the *Tree*; and the former is certainly not more harsh or objectionable than the latter.

2. By mentioning the *Grapes* with *Feram*, the writer expresses his intention of personally carrying them home at the time of the vintage—*maturo tempore*—at the proper season—a circumstance of much greater importance in the gathering of grapes, than in the planting of vines and apple-trees, which do not (like the grapes) demand an exact scrupulous attention to any precise critical moment for performing the operation.

3. If we suppose the *Apple* to mean the *Tree*, the epithet *Grandia* is rather awkwardly applied to it, though well adapted to *Poma*, literally understood of the fruit.

4. The epithet *Teneras* is better applicable to the *Grapes* than to the *Vine* itself.

5. The poet had no occasion to plant Vines or Apple-trees on an estate, which (though now reduced in its dimensions) was already highly cultivated, and had been richly productive to his predecessors, as he himself describes it, *Lib.* 4, 1, 184.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea, Sept. 1.

A FEW days since, as the workmen were taking down the wainscot in one of the bed-rooms of Winchester Palace, preparatory to the sale by auction of this venerable edifice,

* See *Lib.* 4, 1, 183, and *Horace*, *Epist.* 1, 4.

they discovered nine whole length figures in outline, spiritedly done in the style and manner of Hogarth, who appears to have been on intimate terms with Bishop Hoadley; and it seems probable that these drawings were intended to represent some of the principal theatrical characters of that period. His Lordship's predilection for the drama is well known. It may be satisfactory for the lovers of the drama to learn, that they have all been carefully traced by a skilful Artist, and will be speedily published.

Yours, &c. THOS. FAULKNER.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

YOUR Correspondents have my thanks, with your permission, for the kind attention paid to my enquiry respecting the Baskerville family, in vol. xciv. pt. ii. p. 290, 578, 579; and p. 136 of your last Number. The following singularity arises from consulting the pedigree, which is agreeable with all other authorities, viz. that Baldericus Teutonicus the founder of the Baskerville family, married the daughter of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare, who was related to Herfastus the brother of Gunnora Duchess of Normandy in the 4th degree; while Nicholas de Baskerville, the son of Baldericus, by marrying the daughter of Herfastus, was related only in the 1st degree. It would be a needless usurpation of your pages to state here the exact pedigree from whence we derive the above, as your Correspondents are well aware of the consanguinity of these noble families, and their opinion of this statement I should value in ascertaining. The communication of Col. Montmorency decidedly states this.

Your Correspondent Mr. Blount has kindly offered to your notice an anecdote of *Earl Coningsby*. Being much interested in all that relates to the Coningsby or Baskerville families, shall I venture to hope that that gentleman will still further favour us with some biographical or historical notices of that nobleman, tending to elucidate his character, respecting whom so little has ever appeared before the public.

In your account of the Paintings at Hampton Court, say that Lord Coningsby had seven children by his first wife, not six.

Subjoined I send you a monumental inscription

inscription on the tomb of Lady Scudamore, at Sunning-well, co. Berks :

“ Mary the daughter of Sir Thomas Throgmorton*, wife first of Sir Thomas Baskervill, and afterwards of Sir James Scudamore†, was buried Oct. 17, 1632. Her son, Hannibal Baskerville, esq. Lord of this Manor, aged about 72, was buried March 18, 1668, who had sixteen sons and two daughters. The eldest, Thomas, is now Lord of this Manor‡, 1680. Henry, aged 25, was buried April 15, 1656. Nicolas, aged 24, was buried May 2, 1656. William, aged 33, and buried at London 1665. Robert, aged 19, died at sea, 1654. George, aged 23, buried Nov. 10, 1661. James, died young, and was buried at Wells. Gertrude, aged 22, buried Oct. 13, 1656. Constance, died young, and was buried at Somerton in Somersetshire.

“ This issue the above-named Hannibal had by Mary the daughter of Captain Nicolas Baskervill, who died at Flushing, second brother of Sir Thomas Baskervill, General of the British Forces in France, and died there June 4, 1597, and was buried in the new quire of St. Paul's, with this epitaph, till consumed by the dreadful fire of London, 1666.

“ These are the glories of a worthy praise
Of noble *Baskervill*: which here and read
In honour of the life and later dayes

To number thee amongst the blessed dead,
A pure regard to y^e immortal part,

A spotless mynde, a bodye prone to payne,
A giving hand, and an unvanquished heart ;

And all these vertues void of all disdaine,
And all these vertues yet not so unknowne

But Netherlands, Seas, Indies, Spaine
and France [owne,

Can witness that these honours were thyne

Which they reserve thy merit to advance,
That valour should not perish voide of fame,

Nor noble deeds but have a noble name.”

Vide No. 4762, Harl. MSS. a folio of Miscellanies chiefly relating to General Sir Thomas Baskerville; many letters to his “ wyffe the Lady Baskerville,” commencing “ *Swett Malle,*” concluding “ thy loving husband and

dearyst frind Tho. Baskerville.” The will of Nicolas Baskerville a Captain in the Low Countries, “ *goeing uppon service, doe think it good to make my will, &c.*” dated 12 Nov. 1595, &c. &c. Sir T. Baskerville was of Good Rest, co. Warwick. Visit. of Berks. 1569.

These communications in some measure may relieve the queries of N. Y. W. G. in xcii. ii. 336.

Yours, &c.

R. J.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

THE intention avowed by his Majesty's Ministers in the last Session of Parliament, of conferring in future the appointment of Judges upon men in the prime or middle of life, may perhaps at length lead to the accomplishment of a most desirable object, viz. the holding of the Assizes more frequently, the Judges being men of greater activity and more fitted to contend with the pressure of business than our present venerable sages of the law. Many of the present objections to the measure will be removed; it will no longer be said that it is adding to the burthen of those who already from age or infirmities are scarcely capable of performing their present duties, or that it is requiring too much from men in the decline of life.

No doubt if proper attention be paid to the subject, Judges may be selected, who, although in the very vigour of their lives, have their judgments sufficiently matured, and their passions sufficiently under controul, to qualify them for that arduous office; men possessing all the distinguishing and essential qualities which ought to characterize an English Judge; among which may be named extensive legal learning and experience, irreproachable integrity, eloquence, dignity, patience, mildness, firmness, impartiality, gene-

* Sir Thomas Throgmorton, knt. was buried at Tortworth, co. Gloucester. His effigy is in full armour, with the following inscription:

“ Here lieth the body of Sir Thomas Throkinorton, of Tortworth, knight, who lived all his days in faithful service to his prince, in hartie love to his countrey; a constant professor of the true Christian faith, who living at the age of threescore and nine yeares in happy and peaceable manner, departed this life the last day of Januarie in the year of our Lord 1607, leaving here his mortal partes interred in this monument, untill by the command of Christ it rise again immortall.

“ I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth is laid up for me a crown of righteousness. 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8.”

He is interred in a marble coffin.

† Sir James Scudamore was buried at Home Lacy, co. Hereford, 14 April, 1619.

‡ Thomas Baskerville, esq. was aged 60, in the year 1680. Is any thing known of his death, or descendants, if any?

ral knowledge, and an acquaintance with the habits of thinking, the modes of living, the prejudices, opinions, and manners of every class of society, more especially of the lower class, for amongst these most of the offenders against the laws are taken. He ought not to rest satisfied with that superficial knowledge of those matters which are necessary to enable him fairly to dispense justice, which is to be obtained from the reports of gaols and police officers, the sources of the erudition of many of those who have and do amuse themselves and the Courts where they preside, by the display of the fancied information they possess in a manner which does indeed make the judicious grieve.

With the Benches of the different Courts of Justice occupied by able Judges of from 40 to 50 years of age, it will be possible to effect the holding of the Circuits three times a year, which is perhaps sufficiently frequent. The term of imprisonment previous to trial would be considerably shortened: less opportunity would be afforded for compromising with prosecutors, or corrupting witnesses; while the expense of holding the Assizes would be nearly defrayed by the relief which the Counties would experience in the maintenance of prisoners by the diminution of the period of imprisonment before trial, or afterwards, of those under sentence either of imprisonment or transportation.

The benefit, however, of more frequent Assizes would not be fully perceived, if the practice in the late additional Assize in the Home Circuit be adhered to, of disposing of the criminal business only. Most certainly the issues in civil cases ought also to be determined. Much fruitless litigation would thus be prevented; nay, much fraud in the transfer or concealment of property would also be prevented, because less opportunity would be offered for its commission. The great accumulation of business on the Civil side of the Court in different Counties, frequently compels the infliction of positive injustice upon parties in these cases by the postponement of their decision till the following Assizes. If the business of the Assizes was properly arranged, of course there would be no more difficulty in disposing of the Civil than of the Criminal cases; very great expenses would thus be saved to the

parties, and justice be better administered.

If these great objects cannot be accomplished by the present number of Judges, the addition of another Judge to each of the three principal Courts would perhaps enable these learned personages to hold the Circuits more frequently, especially if three Judges were constituted a quorum in each Court, as six Judges might be employed in travelling the Circuits even while the Courts they belonged to were sitting; or while the Chief Justices were holding *Nisi prius* sittings; their twelve brethren might be employed. But, perhaps, if some measure were taken to equalize the business in the different Courts, by depriving the Serjeants in the Common Pleas, and the Attornies in the Exchequer of their exclusive privileges, and by the appointment of two Judges to each Court to hold *Nisi prius* sittings at the same time, the business which now so heavily presses on the Court of King's Bench, and occasionally upon the Court of Common Pleas, might be disposed of in comparatively so short a time as to leave sufficient leisure for the holding of the extra Assize. No doubt any measure of the kind would be most strenuously opposed, not only by those who possess the exclusive privileges alluded to, but even by the leading Counsel and Attornies of the King's Bench; because if the number of cases in the different Courts were nearly equalized, much of the business which now falls to their lot, would become the prize of the practitioners in the other Courts. But setting the consideration of the public benefit likely to arise from the measure aside, surely the additional encouragement which would be thus afforded to talent and ability in the profession, is no small recommendation. The present monopoly would be abolished, and the sums now paid to a few of the leading members of the bar, would be divided among a greater number of persons, and we should hear of fewer instances of elevation to the Bench being declined on the ground that the rank and emoluments belonging to the judicial character were not sufficient to compensate the party for the sacrifice of his income as a Barrister. Every person who has considered Courts of Justice with a philosophic eye, must be convinced that Courts constituted as the

the English are, much of their character must depend upon the character of the Bar. Incapacity, ignorance, or even corruption, will naturally withdraw themselves from the scrutiny of an able, honourable, and well-informed Bar. If, therefore, our other Courts of Judicature were thrown open to the general practice of the Bar, we might reasonably expect that the Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas would speedily obtain a similar honourable reputation with that which is now enjoyed by the Court of King's Bench. That of the vast number of cases which now bears so heavily upon the latter Court, many would for the future be taken for decision into the two others, and two or more Judges of each Court being empowered to sit for the dispatch of the *Nisi prius* cases at the same time, an opportunity would be afforded for putting into execution the plan which has so frequently been urged, the holding of the Assizes more frequently, the administering of justice more speedily, and the elevation of Courts of Justice and of the members of the Bar in public estimation.

Yours, &c.

R. H.

THE CENSOR, No. XVIII.

THE *Treasure of Auncient and Moderne Times*, containing the learned Collections, judicious Readings, and memorable Observations, not onely divine, morrall, and phylosophicall, but also poetically, martiall, politicall, historicall, astrologicall, &c. Translated out of that worthy Spanish gentleman, Pedro Mexio, and M. Francesco Sansorino, that famous Italian. As also of those honourable Frenchmen, Anthonic Du Verdier, Lord of Vanprivaz; Loys Guyon, Sieur de la Nauche, Counsellor unto the King; Claudius Gruget, Parisian, &c. London, printed by W. Jaggard, 1613." fol. pp. 965.

II. "ΑΡΧΑΙΟ-ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ. Containing ten following bookes to the former *Treasure of Auncient and Moderne Times*. London, printed by William Jaggard, 1619." folio, pp. 977.

When the first discoveries produced by the revival of Learning were past, others arose a set of writers whose productions were of great disadvantage to their successors, who selected what appeared most remarkable in the works of others, without investigating the authenticity of their collections. These

Florilegists were in greatest repute during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when trifles occupied the learned, and pretenders obtained the reputation of philosophers. Falgoutius was the first of this class, and Wanley the last who deserves the praise of industry; but the anonymous compiler of this ponderous volume claims at least the merit of having introduced many a strange exotic into his native tongue.

Could inquisitive readers submit to be amused, or desultory ones to be taught, a work which embraces every abstruse question would appear to possess invaluable stores. But essays on the difference between Paradise and Heaven, man and his degeneracy, and the Devil in the serpent's shape, will interest few except the malicious critic, who reads only to detect a fault. The compiler's philosophy is dubious, when, to the question, "*Why man goeth upright?*" he answers, "Experience herein may be a present tutor, by any skin or bladder, which being throwne into the water simply, and not yet blowne up with ayre, which is the breath of man, it floateth lightly on the face of the water,"—forgetting that all animals breathe!

Some of his theses remind us of the extracts from Suarez and Aquinas in the *Memoirs of Scriblerus*, such as "Whether evil dæmons and spirits can foretell things to come, they having no certaine knowledge?" With all their defects, these writers possessed the art of softening difficulties, and of grasping conclusions which had escaped many a literary disputant. Thus a topic which no scholar could approach without terror, in such hands becomes clear immediately; the lyre of Amphion, or the sword of Harlequin, is the only comparison equal to the pen which produced the following account:

"In Isaac's time began the raigne of the Argives in Thessaly; and in the dayes of his sonnes Jacob and Esau, the Kings of *Cesta* began their rule, the first whereof was named Acris. Then in a short while after, Joseph was sold by his brethren to the Egyptians.—During this age, Hercules of Lybia travelled into Spaine, where he beganne his government. And after him were Hyver, Brigus, Taga, Beto, Gerion, and divers others. Of their severall raignes and jurisdictions there, Berosus, with sundry other well-approved authors, do make like mention. In this time was the city of *Sivile* first founded; and it is acknowledged

in the world to be one of the most ancient, as likewise is set down by Berosus and others. It was first of all called Hispalis, according to the name of Hispalus, the sonne, or (as others will have it) the nephew of Hercules, who reigned worthily there; and it was hee that caused the first foundation thereof to be laide, and after built it in a comely manner. Yet Isidore contrarieth this judgement of Berosus, and saith that it was entitled Hispalis, because it was erected in a very marish ground, and that for their same security in building, they were compelled to drive great beames of woode, trees, and stakes into the ground. But howsoever it was, the city of Hispalis was afterwards called Spain, as wee are credibly informed by Trojus, Pompeius, Justine, and divers others. True it is that Julius Cæsar did first call it Sivile, ennobling it with great enlargement, making it his chiefe colony and abode for his Romaines, because it was (before that time) very famous and noble." B. 2, c. ii.

In another chapter, the thesis "that Orpheus, Homer, Pythagoras, Plato, and other of the ancient philosophers and poets, did read the bookes of Moyses, and have taken many particular points out of them," is thus discussed:

"At such time as Pythagoras and Plato learned the sciences in Egypt, they would (first of all) study the doctrine of Moyses, whose name (in those times) was in great admiration through all Egypt, and out of his bookes they conceived the reason of God, to wit, of the first cause. After whom, Numenius the Pythagorean wrote down in his bookes many thinges concerning Moysiaceall doctrine, as Basile the Great witnesseth; and the same Numenius saith that Plato was no other than Moyses, speaking in the Greeke language. Clémens Alexandrinus and Eusebius doe both say that the Gentiles received their greatest mysteries from the Jewes, wrapping and enfolding them in the fables. That of Deucalion was taken from the historie of the Deluge; the fixion of Phaeton from the retrogradation and going backe of the Sunne, which was in the time of Ezekias.

"They that would behold the building of the Tower of Babell, which Nimrod and his pertakers undertooke, meaning (by ladders) to climbe up into Heaven, and see what was done there, shall find it under certaine allegories, amply described in Homer, under the fable of the giants Oetus and Ephialtes, sonnes to Iphimédia, where hee describeth their height and wonderfull greatnesse, and how they would lay the mountaine of Ossa upon that of Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa. The poet Ovid, born in Sulmo, tooke that, which he singeth of the beginning and

creation of the world (like as Homer, Hesiodus, and Linus, borrowed their songs of, sanctifying the seaventh day), from none else but Moyses. Many have sung the golden age and raigne of Saturne, having gathered it from the most happy estate wherein Adam was before he sinned." B. 4, c. xvii.

The following remarks on judicial Astrology would not have disgraced Aristotle or Bacon. They contain an argument against planetary influence, which a contemporary of Nostradamus must have been hardy to advance; we say a contemporary, for such the original author in all probability was:

"To the planet named Saturne, they attributed sterility and mortality. To Jupiter, happy times and the beginning of life. To Mars, the cause of debates, garbolls, and warre. To Sol, riches and treasures. To Venus, loves and marriage. To Mercury, eloquence and knowledge. To Luna, the empire and command over humide matters. And God (in all these thinges) was counted as nothing, but even as the figure filling up an empty place..... That this judiciary astrology is altogether a lyer, I will take a little paines to demonstrate; for it affirmeth, that if any one be conceived or borne while such a starre or such a planet raigneth, he shall containe the nature of that starre or planet to him attributed. Esau and Jacob were first conceived, and then borne, under one and the same planet; for they were twinnes... notwithstanding they were both of very different natures..... As of a lady that was a Bordelois, that after five and twenty years past in marriage, had two daughters at a birth. The one, at meet years for a husband (with much dislike of her parents), became a religious Sister of the Order of St. Clare. The other kept a shop of sin in an open brothelry. These two histories may suffice..... In like manner, if you will but conferre together the Almanacks of divers authors, you shall find no one of them to agree with another: whereby may be easily conceived the folly of this judicall Astrology, which ought not henceforth to be tollerated in any Christian commonwealth." pp. 122—4.

To enumerate the curiosities which this volume contains would be impossible*. We have glanced at its graver topics, but it possesses attractions for every taste. To the philosopher, the poet, and the novelist, it offers an as-

* The second part is principally historical, and is embellished with engravings, among which is a spirited representation of the English House of Lords. The translator, who still conceals his name, promises eleven additional books.

semblage of subjects not to be found elsewhere; unless in the classification of Wanley; nor can the most careless reader turn over its pages without suspecting much disingenuous conduct on the part of later writers. The publick is still supplied with Miscellanies in various forms, whose narratives may frequently be traced to these repositories. That they are in every way calculated to delight, must be acknowledged; but the student, whose means and opportunities enable him to consult original productions, should open such volumes with caution; for, notwithstanding the pleasure they impart, they cannot confer the most essential one, a fair probability that he is reading the truth.

FLY LEAVES. No. XXVIII.

Walton's Lives.

THE spirited Mr. Major has fulfilled his engagement, and published in a convenient sized octavo volume the interesting lives compiled by honest Isaac Walton. It is rich in engravings, with appropriate xylographic accompaniments, as might be expected from the praise-worthy liberality of such a publisher. The volume will rank for beauty of execution beside works of greater import, and prove a covetable gem to the bibliomaniac, whose judgment, however fast bound to the *editio princeps*, seldom fails to secure modern copies when appropriately embellished and recommended, like the present one, by the appendage of notes. A few years since the same lives* appeared in that repellent form a tremendous quarto. So there is lately put forth the diaries of Evelyn and of Pepys in a like size, which convenience can seldom supply with a resting place. Omitting in this reading age the forced contraction of the book-rooms in the metropolis, do our bulky publishers ever visit the resident scholars at the Universities, and pry into the closets, examine the triangling corners and temporary shelves, bending with modern and ancient works, and never reflect that literary men ought, like mechanics, to have serviceable and not costly tools supplied as a matter of public expedience.

* A fly leaf memorandum of the late Mr. James Boswell states, that his father "had an intention of publishing a new edition" of the Lives. *Rodd's Catalogue*, 1825, part ii. p. 297.

Dr. Donne.

Our moralist Isaac Walton relates little, and descants less on this writer, until apparently arrived at the end of the holiday of youth; nor was it within the task of the editor of the new edition to supply the deficiency. No apology is therefore to be found for the gay and airy rhimes of his muse when, in her wanton moments, she scattered with thoughtless indifference (probably in term time among his brother revellers of Temple-hall) the record of some passing event, in order to secure ephemeral fame. On every occasion posthumous publications cannot be too cautiously received, and a production of indefinite character is entitled to stronger proof than that of authorship, to show when written it was ever intended to stalk in print. Public curiosity too commonly induces an Editor unsparingly to give all that can be collected of his author, thereby preserving unimportant trifles and the fringe of the times, which an unbiassed judgment would fitly neglect and leave to waste in the desert air. Of Donne it were enough to remark, that he never printed his poems, and that his excess of fancy was not beyond the license and fashion of the young and gay of his own period; for it is not probable any such lucubristic composition appeared after once entering as a divine the pale of the Church. Had he winnowed the scantlings of his muse, and collected with his name what he deemed worthy to be owned, even the chaff might then have been preserved from his popularity, as I possess a manuscript volume, contemporary with the time of the author, written in a fair Italian hand, with the precision and care of a female, containing a very large proportion of his poems, and including with those above alluded to, one of the same character never yet printed.

Sir Henry Wootton.

If a judicious editor were to bestow his attention on the *Reliquiæ Woottonianæ*, and furnish a limited impression, it could not be otherwise than well received. Wootton wrote prose with the freedom of a gentleman, and verse with the inspiration of a poet. The extent of his claim in the latter character has never yet been critically examined. It seems impossible to believe him the Henry Wootton for whom was licensed to Henry Byneman in 1578, "A Courtlie Controversie of Cupid's Cautels," and published

lished in the same year. The merit of that amatory production is not very extraordinary, but as Wootton could not be then more than ten years old, if his biographers give his age correctly, it would infer a more than usual precocity of talent; at the same time, it remains to be remarked, no mention is any where made of another Henry Wootton to whom that work can be confidently assigned. His powers as a poet has been critically touched upon, in a *Memoir of Wotton*, from the interesting pen of Sir Egerton Brydges, and passing by other writers; but the research of an editor, industriously disposed, could not fail to relieve this question from its present indecision.

The following is a dedication of the *Elements of Architecture*, 4to. 1624, written on the *fly leaf* of a presentation copy from the author.

“To the right Honorable the Earle of Middlesex, Lord High Thresover of England.

“My Lord,

“I humbly present vnto youre Lordp this Pamphlet: printed sheete by sheete as faste as it was borne, and borne as soone as it was conceived: So as It must needes haue the imperfections and deformities of immature birth besides the weaknesse of the Parent. And therefore I could not allowe it so much fauour even from myself as to thinke it worthie of dedication to any. Yet my long deuotion towards y^r Lordp and your owne noble love of this Art which I handle, doe warrant me to intertayne you with a Copie thereof. And so I rest

Your Lordps ever

deuoted servant

henry Wotton.”

Let it be hoped Mr. Major will find sufficient encouragement to give a series of works according to the specimens of Isaac Walton. Eu. Hood.

LETTER OF DR. SAM. JOHNSON.

(From the *New York Review*.)

WE have this month the pleasure of enriching our pages with an original and very characteristic letter of the great Author of the *Rambler*. It was written to his namesake, the late William Samuel Johnson of Connecticut. This eloquent and excellent man spent several years in England, about the middle of the last century, as the agent of the Colony of Connecticut, and acquired high reputation among the most distinguished political and professional men of Great Britain, by his able management of an im-

portant American cause before the Lords in Council. He received the degree of doctor of civil law from the University of Oxford, and this circumstance, together with the accidental similarity of name, recommended him to the acquaintance and friendship of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Several letters passed between them, after the American Dr. Johnson had returned to his native country; of which, however, it is feared that this is the only one remaining.

“Letter from Samuel Johnson, to W. S. Johnson, LL.D. Stratford, Connecticut.

“SIR,—Of all those whom the various accidents of life have brought within my notice, there is scarce any man whose acquaintance I have more desired to cultivate than yours. I cannot indeed charge you with neglecting me, yet our mutual inclination could never gratify itself with opportunities. The current of the day always bore us away from one another, and now the Atlantic is between us.

“Whether you carried away an impression of me as pleasing as that which you left me of yourself, I know not; if you did you have not forgotten me, and will be glad that I do not forget you. Merely to be remembered, is indeed a barren pleasure, but it is one of the pleasures which is more sensibly felt as human nature is more exalted.

“To make you wish that I should have you in my mind, I would be glad to tell you something which you do not know: but all public affairs are printed; and as you and I have no common friend, I can tell you no private history.

“The Government, I think, grow stronger, but I am afraid the next general election will be a time of uncommon turbulence, violence, and outrage.

“Of Literature no great product has appeared, or is expected; the attention of the people has for some years been otherwise employed.

“I was told a day or two ago of a design which must excite some curiosity. Two ships are in preparation which are under the command of Captain Constantine Phipps, to explore the Northern Ocean; not to seek the north-east or the northwest passage, but to sail directly north, as near the pole as they can go. They hope to find an open ocean, but I suspect it is one mass of perpetual congelation. I do not much wish well to discoveries, for I am always afraid they will end in conquest and robbery.

“I have been out of order this winter, but am grown better. Can I never hope to see you again, or must I be always content to tell you, that in another hemisphere I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

“SAM. JOHNSON.

“Johnson’s Court, Fleet Street,
London, March 4, 1773.”

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY—WILTSHIRE.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

(Continued from p. 230.)

At DOWNTON, according to tradition, Bevis, Earl of Southampton, reckoned by the vulgar one of the greatest heroes of England, and King John, had residences.—At the borough cross all elections take place, unless a poll is demanded, when they adjourn to a public-house.—In front of the public-house, near this cross, are two busts in niches, said to be portraits of King John and one of his Queens. Underneath are sculptured “J. R. 1205,” but evidently of later execution.

DRAYCOT Church is adorned with helmets, swords, flags, and other military accoutrements!

At EAST EVERLEY, Ina, King of Wessex, is supposed to have had a palace.—In the manor-house is a portrait of Sir Ralph Sadleir, with a hawk on his left hand. In the drawing-room is a curious picture representing some events in the life of John de Astley, of Pateshull, co. Warwick.

The rude wooden roof of the Turret of FISHERTON DE LA MERE Church serves as a pigeon-house. Here is a small monument of singular construction; the sculpture represents two infants laid on biers, who died 1624.

Of the beauties of Fonthill, nothing need be said; the sale of the magnificent furniture, &c. having made them very familiar. (See vol. xcii. ii. p. 100, 292.)

Of FUGGLESTON is Rector, Archdeacon Coxe, well known for his many valuable publications. His “History of Monmouthshire” is decorated with plates from the spirited drawings of Sir R. C. Hoare, bart.—In the Hospital Chapel are said to be deposited the remains of Adelia, Queen of Henry I.

At HARNISH died, 1805, Christopher Anstey, esq. the celebrated Author of the “New Bath Guide.”—In the Church is a monument to John Thorpe, Author of “Customale Roffense,” &c.; also another to David Ricardo, esq.

At HARTHAM Park resided Lady James, the friend and correspondent of Sterne.—In this parish died Edmund Smith, the Poet.

At HEDDINGTON Church, N. of Devizes, is a worm-eaten coffin without date, suspended from the inside.

At HEYTESBURY was seated a branch of the noble family of Hungerford, whose early history has been elucidated by Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. The present Lord of the Manor is Sir William A’Court, our Ambassador in Spain.—The Empress Maud sometimes resided here during her contentions with Stephen.—In the Church is a tablet to the memory of Mr. Wm. Cunnington, “a persevering antiquary and skilful geologist,” whose researches and collections form the basis of the “Ancient Wiltshire.”

In HILL DEVERILL Church is a monumental record of the Ludlow family. Of this family was the celebrated republican general, Edmund Ludlow.

At HORNINGSHAM for many years resided the late Thomas Davis, esq. a well-informed Agriculturist.

IDMINGTON deserves notice as having been for many years the residence of Rev. John Bowle, commonly called Don Bowle, from his attachment to the Spanish language.

In IMBER Church is a small tablet to the memory of the Rev. John Offer, the much lamented coadjutor of Sir R. C. Hoare, in investigating and collecting the records of this county. He resided at Imber some years.

LITTLECOTT Park, according to tradition, was the scene of a most strange and mysterious affair (see vol. xciii). Another story of a similar kind was formerly current at Edinburgh; and was very lately revived in France.

LONGFORD Castle is mentioned in Sidney’s Arcadia, under the title of *Amphiolus’s Castle*. Queen Elizabeth is supposed to have here visited her maid of honour, the Lady Northampton. The present Chapel is called the Queen’s Bed-chamber. The house contains a number of celebrated paintings, by the first masters. Among them are the two much-admired pictures by Claude, of the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, and a portrait of Erasmus by Holbein. Here is also a great curiosity, a *steel chair*, executed at Augsburg in

GENT. MAG. October, 1825.

1575;

1575; divided into more than 130 compartments representing the history of Rome from the landing of Eneas to the time of the Emperor Rodolphus II. for whom it was executed.

Of the Thynnes of LONGLEAT, was Thomas Thynne, esq. whose melancholy death is commemorated by a monument in Westminster Abbey.—At this house Mrs. Singer, the famous western muse, spent much of her time; as did also the venerable Bp. Ken. The Baronial Hall is most appropriately decorated with armorial escutcheons, hunting pieces, and stag's horns. The gallery contains numerous portraits of the Thynne family, and many other distinguished characters.

LYDIARD TREGOZE Church contains many memorials of the house of St. John.

In MAIDEN BRADLEY Church is the tomb of the celebrated Sir Edward Seymour, bart. Speaker of the House of Commons in 1678. The inscription is very spirited.

In MALMSBURY Abbey was interred King Athelstan. The celebrated William of Malmesbury was Librarian to the Abbey.—The White Lion Inn was formerly an hospitium belonging to the Abbey. Near the entrance is a small stone vase, fixed in the wall, probably a receptacle for holy water.—The workhouse was also an hospitium. Here, according to tradition, Henry VIII. and his retinue were entertained by Mr. Stumpe the clothier, on their return from hunting in Bredon Forest. It is probable that here Charles I. rested in 1643 on his march to Cirencester.—Amongst the Abbots may be mentioned St. Aldhelm, Athelard, and Ælfric.—Oliver, a monk of Malmesbury, and a mathematician, having affixed wings to his hands and feet, ascended a lofty tower, from whence he took his flight, and was borne upon the air for the space of a furlong, when owing to the violence of the wind or his own fear, he fell to the ground and broke both his legs.

In the neighbourhood of MARLBOROUGH Castle the poet Thomson, while on a visit to the Earl of Hertford, composed a portion of his inimitable Seasons.—Every person formerly, on admission into the Corporation, presented the Mayor two greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull, which custom is plainly alluded to in the arms of the town.—In the Free School was educated Harte the poet and historian.—At the Free Grammar School were educated Sir M. Foster, eminent Judge, and Dr. Mapleton, Chancellor of the diocese of Hereford.

In MELCHET park was erected in 1800 a beautiful Hindoo Temple as a tribute to the memory of Warren Hastings, esq. In it is a pedestal surmounted by a bust of Mr. Hastings, who is characterized thereon as “the Saviour of India to the British Empire.”

In MERE Church are the remains of some old wooden seats and stalls, richly carved; and a very fine and perfect effigy engraved in brass of Johannes Bettesthorpe, 1390. In the belfry of the turret is a singular and beautiful ceiling of carved oak, of a great variety of patterns.

MONKTON DEVERILL has acquired celebrity from its clergyman Mr. John White, ejected by the Parliamentarians.—Against a dwelling-house, occupied by a wheelwright, is a very handsome escutcheon of arms engraved with a rich border, of the Ludlow family.

At MONKTON FARLEY died Bp. Jewel, Sept. 22, 1571.

Of OLD SARUM the great Earl of Chatham was first elected M. P.

At PITMEAD, near Warminster, in 1786, were discovered some interesting remains of Roman Antiquities. The subsequent discoveries of Mr. Cunnington in 1800, prove Pitmead to have been the site of a magnificent Roman villa.

RODDENBURY HILL was the scene of a most barbarous murder, Dec. 28, 1812.

SALISBURY Cathedral is the most uniform, regular, and systematic edifice of the kind in England. The spire has never been equalled in height, being just double that of the Monument, and 70 feet higher than the top of St. Paul's. The interior of the Chapter House is decorated with a very curious series of historical carvings, representing the history of the Old Testament from the Creation to the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea. The windows are said to correspond in number with the days of the year; the pillars to the weeks, and the gates or doors to the months. The first person buried here was Wm. Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, in 1226. In the Morning Chapel is the

the tomb of Bp. Poore, the venerable founder. In the vestry several curious relics are preserved. Near the West door is the tomb of a boy-bishop, who is represented clerically robed and mitred, a crosier in his hand, and a dragon at his feet. In the great transept repose the remains of the celebrated author of "Hermes."—Of this See were Bishops, Dr. JEWEL, author of the learned and justly-celebrated "Apology for the Church of England;" a book so much approved of, that Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. ordered it to be read and chained up in every parish church; Brian Duppa, supposed to have assisted in the *Exon Bannion*; J. Earle, the preceptor of Charles II.; GILBERT BURNET, who converted the Earl of Rochester; and HOADLY the polemist. In St. Edmund's Church, was formerly a very singular painted glass window, representing in a very absurd manner the Creation. It was destroyed in the time of Abp. Laud, by the enthusiastic Sherfield. The tower fell down Sunday, June 26, 1653, without doing harm to the congregation.—On the outer wall, West end of St. Thomas's Church, is a curious wooden monument, ornamented with rude representations of Scripture history in *alto-relievo*. It was executed by Humphrey Beckham, whom it commemorates. He died in 1671, aged 88. Over the altar is a large painting of the Transfiguration by Guest, 1810.—In the Council House, among several others, is the portrait of Queen Anne, by Dahl, which formerly belonged to the October Club.—The Poultry Cross had its origin in a very curious circumstance connected with the Lollards. (See vol. LXXXVIII. i. 393.)—At the City School were educated Forman the astrologer, and Lord Chief Baron Eyre.—In the Close School was educated the author of "Hermes."—At the Grammar School the celebrated Mr. Addison acquired the rudiments of learning.—Of this town was member the patriotic Sir Stephen Fox.

At SHREWTON, in a small public house, was formerly a curious alabaster sculpture, designed to represent the Trinity. (See vol. XXII.)

SPYE PARK was the occasional residence of the profligate and witty Earl of Rochester, and the late Colonel Thornton of sporting celebrity.

In STOCKTON Church is a piece of iron frame work, with some remains of faded ribbon depending from it. It is the last memorial of a custom now quite disused in this part of the country, that of carrying a garland decorated with ribbons before the corpse of a young unmarried woman, and afterwards suspending it in the church. This custom was revived at the particular request of a person about 20 years ago, and the faded garland still remains where originally placed.

At STOURHEAD, the magnificent seat of Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. are two ancient Gothic crosses, removed from Bristol. The Pantheon is the most magnificent building perhaps that ever decorated the grounds of an English individual. In it is an antique statue of Livia Augusta, that cost 2000 guineas; a statue of Hercules, the *chef d'œuvre* of Rysbrach; and a beautiful Flora by the same artist. The turret to the memory of Alfred was noticed under "Somersetshire." There is also an obelisk of stone surmounted by a representation of the Sun, and built of the same proportions as one of the Egyptian obelisks at Rome. On this obelisk is an elegant classical inscription to the memory of Henry Hoare, esq. who improved and embellished the demesnes.—The mansion contains many portraits of the highly-respectable family of Hoare, and a most spirited bust of Pope by Roubiliac, which is generally admired. In the entrance hall is a collection of family portraits, and some good specimens, on a small scale, of the modern school of painting. The Music-room is principally occupied by a pleasing selection of fancy paintings by modern artists of the British school, and such as both now and hereafter will do credit to them. In the Dining-room are some very fine specimens of painting in crayons, a style quite unfashionable. The South apartment is devoted to a fine collection of drawings in bistre, collected by its present worthy possessor during his travels in Italy. The library contains a valuable assemblage of books, especially classical, antiquarian, and topographical. The cabinet room contains a very splendid cabinet (whence its name), embellished with precious stones, marbles, agates, &c. of every description. It formerly belonged to Pope Sixtus the Fifth, whose portrait and those of his family, Peretti, are beautifully modelled in wax, and placed in medallions round the base of this exquisite piece

piece of workmanship. It also contains some fine landscapes from the pencils of Claude, Teniers, Canaletti, Wilson, &c. The picture gallery is 45 feet by 25. This spacious apartment is thickly covered with pictures by the old masters, among which is Rembrandt's celebrated painting of Elijah restoring the dead child to life, the most impressive in the whole collection. There are also two admirable specimens of the modern school, by H. Thompson, R. A. representing distress by sea and land.

Near STRATFORD Church, under an old tree, is the spot where the Members for Old Sarum are elected.

TIDWORTH was the residence of the eccentric Edw. Poore, esq. and the Manor House is reported to have been haunted by an invisible drummer, which story forms the plot of Addison's "Drummer, or the Haunted House."

The carvings and ornaments which embellish TISBURY Church, bear a strong resemblance to those that support the roof at Westminster Hall.

In TOLLARD ROYAL is a farm-house bearing decided marks of antiquity, called King John's hunting seat. (See vol. LXXXI. ii. p. 217.)

At TOTTENHAM Park House is the beautiful genealogical pedigree of the Aylesbury family. In the library is the curious horn described by Dean Milles in vol. III. of the Archæologia. At Wolfe-hall, a little distance from the park, the marriage of Henry VIII. to Lady Jane Seymour was solemnized, and the wedding dinner was served up in a part of this building, then hung with tapestry, of which there are some remains.

TYTHERTON CALLOWAYS Village deserves notice, from the peculiar circumstances attending its origin and progressive improvement. (See Beauties of Wilt's, vol. II. 638, also vol. III.)

At TYTHERINGTON, Chapel service is performed four times in the year. Sir Richard Hoare was informed, on authority which he had no reason to doubt, that a dog, accidentally left behind and shut up in the chapel on one of these days, was found alive ten weeks afterwards, and liberated.

Of UPTON LOVEL was Rector Thomas Hickman, who raised a troop of horse for Chas. I. for which he endured 14 years suffering.

At UPTON SCUDAMORE lived the Rev. Thomas Owen, distinguished Orientalist. The first Lord Arundel of WARDOUR CASTLE, at the Battle of Gran, took the sacred Ottoman standard with his own hands, for which he was created Count of the Holy Roman Empire, 1595. Among the portraits are the heroic Lady Blanch, by Angelica Kauffman; and Sir Thos. More, after Holbein. In the Study is an exquisite piece of workmanship in ivory, by Michael Angelo, of our Saviour on the Cross. In Lady Arundel's Cabinet is the cross worn by Cardinal Pole, &c. In the dining parlour is a curious specimen of ancient carved oak, the *Grace cup* or *Wassel bowle*, brought from Glastonbury Abbey. It is considered of true Saxon origin. In the Red room is a very rich state bed, in which Kings Charles I. and II. and James II. lay when at Wardour. The chapel internally is the most beautiful private chapel in England. Near the altar is a monument to the memory of the heroic Lady Blanch and her husband.

In WEST DEAN Church are several memorials of the Evelyn family.

Of WEST KNOYLE was Richard Willoughby, supposed to be the "Justice Willoughby of Knoyle," in Fielding's Tom Jones.

At WILTON was manufactured the first English carpet by Anthony Dufosse, brought from France by the Herbert family; who also established a manufactory of marble cloth here.—In 1299 Sir Osborne Gifford of Fonthill, stole from the Nunnery two fair nuns, and run off. Godwin and Weaver contain the curious penances for this offence.—The House, says Mr. Britton, partakes more of the Roman palace than the English villa. Here is a most splendid collection of works of art. The busts amount to 175. Among the statues is a Venus sleeping, as curious as any in the collection. Among the relievos is one singularly beautiful, of mosaic work, composed of marble of various colours, representing Hercules in the Hesperides. Here is an ancient painting of Richard II. when a youth, at his devotions, on two tablets. It was painted in 1377, and is an extremely interesting and valuable painting.

Of ZEALS was Hugh Grove, who espoused the cause of Charles II.; and who was beheaded A. D. 1655; "pro lege et rege,"

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

61. *A Critical Enquiry regarding the real Author of the Letters of Junius, proving them to have been written by Lord Viscount Sackville. By George Coventry. Printed by G. Woodfall. 8vo. pp. 382.*

NUMEROUS as have been the conjectures respecting the Writer of these celebrated Letters, not one of them has produced conviction. How far Mr. Coventry may have succeeded, remains to be proved. If he fail, it is not from deficiency of taste, or of multifarious research.

In a neat prefatory address, Mr. Coventry thus clears the field from all preceding attempts.

“I have carefully perused the whole of the voluminous controversy that has taken place at different periods on this interesting subject, wherein the claims of Thomas Hollis, William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, John Roberts, J. P. de Lolme, John Horne Tooke, Charles Lloyd, Dr. Wilmot, Lord Shelburne, Samuel Dyer, Colonel Barrè, Bishop Butler, Edmund Burke, Dr. Gilbert Stuart, Hugh Macauley Boyd, Counsellor Dunning, William Greatreakes, Richard Glover, W. G. Hamilton, Rev. P. Rosenhagen, Sir William Jones, General Lee, John Wilkes, Edward Gibbon, and Sir Philip Francis have been brought forward and critically examined. On behalf of some of these individuals strong presumptive evidence has been adduced, but which evidence has ultimately failed in many of the most material points. I shall therefore pass them over in silence, except the name of Sir Philip Francis, which I shall have occasion to notice further in the first Chapter.

“There are also two other noble characters who have at times excited suspicion, but whose names are not inserted in the foregoing catalogue. I allude to the Earl of Chesterfield and Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford.”

The claims of the last-named Noble Authors are candidly considered; and those of Sir Philip Francis, the most plausible of all that have heretofore been named, are ably examined, and considered in a distinct chapter.

“The Reader who may still be biassed in favour of any of the foregoing names, can compare such pretensions with the result of my enquiry, on an attentive perusal of the Letters: from which I deduce this opinion; That no one has any claim to the authorship of the Letters of Junius, of whom the following testimonials cannot be produced:

1. That he was an Englishman.—2. That he was a man of rank, and of independent fortune.—3. That he was a man of highly cultivated talents, and of superior education; that he had successfully studied the language, the law; the constitution, and the history of his native country; but that he was neither a lawyer nor a clergyman.—4. That he either was, at the time of writing the Letters, or had previously been in the army, is evident from his *practical knowledge of military affairs*.—5. That he moved in the immediate circle of the Court.—6. That he was a member of the Established Church.—7. That he was a Member of the House of Commons.—8. That from the early information Junius obtained on Government affairs, it is evident he was connected with some persons in administration.—9. That he was a firm friend to Sir Jeffery [afterwards Lord] Amherst.—10. That he was a friend to Colonel Cunningham.—11. That he was an admirer of Mr. Grenville.—12. That he was a strong advocate for the Stamp Act in America.—13. That he was in favour of repealing the duty on tea in America.—14. That he was an advocate for triennial parliaments.—15. That he considered the impeachment of Lord Mansfield as indispensable.—16. That from the manner in which he upholds rotten boroughs, it is highly probable they either constituted part of his property, or that he was in some way connected with them.—17. That he considered a strict regard should be paid to the public expenditure, that the national debt might not be increased.—18. That he was against disbanding the army, although a firm friend to the marching regiments; he was also in favour of impressing seamen.—19. That he must have had an antipathy to Sir Fletcher Norton, the Speaker of the House of Commons, from the contempt with which he speaks of him.—20. That he was necessarily a friend to his printer, Mr. Woodfall.—21. That he must have resided almost wholly in London, from his correspondence with Mr. Woodfall, to whom he gives notice when he occasionally goes into the country. One of his letters being dated Pall Mall, we may fairly presume his town house was in that street.—22. That from his remembrance of the Walpolean battles, his seeing the Jesuitical books burnt in Paris, and his avowal of a long experience of the world, as well as from other circumstances mentioned in his correspondence with Mr. Wilkes, he could not be less than fifty years of age at the time of writing these Letters.—23. That from the hints given to his printer, Mr. Woodfall, we may infer arrangements had been made for his coming into office; which though not accepted by him at the time, were

were sufficiently important to induce him to write no more.—24. Finally, that so powerful an attack on the *private character* of persons of such high rank, being inconsistent with the pen of political writers in general, who condemn measures; and not character; we may reasonably conclude, that they proceeded from the pen of one who had received a severe wound from some of those individuals who formed part of the existing administration."

"From these articles we may, at one view, collect the leading principles of Junius, which Horne Tooke candidly informed him would suit no form of Government; indeed many of them appear highly inconsistent with so popular a writer;—nevertheless, all which testimonials I have proved are united in the person of Lord Viscount Sackville."

The intellectual character of his Hero, Mr. Coventry has collected from the testimony of several of his eminent contemporaries.

"Having shown that the enemies of Junius were enemies of Lord Viscount Sackville; that the friends of Junius were the friends of Lord Viscount Sackville; and that the line of politics laid down by the former, was strictly pursued by the latter, it now only remains to affix further testimonials of his Lordship's abilities, which have occasionally been called in question, as inadequate to the performance of the Letters. The able speeches which have been brought forward, as evidence of his Lordship's opinions, clearly prove that he was competent to speak or write on any subject. There were very few topics that came before the House, on which his Lordship did not enlarge. These speeches have, undoubtedly, been read with interest by all statesmen and members of Parliament. For the satisfaction of our readers, I shall lay before them a few testimonials of eminent men who were well acquainted with him, and who were competent judges to discriminate between natural and acquired talent:

"There was no trash in his mind."—William Gerard Hamilton.

"Lord Sackville never suffered the clearness of his conceptions to be clouded by any obscurity of expressions."—Richard Cumberland.

"Lord Sackville's countenance indicated intellect, particularly his eye, the motions of which were quick and piercing."—Sir N. Wraxall.

"I thank the Noble Lord for every proposition he has held out: they are worthy of a great mind, and such as ought to be adopted."—Lord North.

"Lord George Sackville was a man of very sound parts, of distinguished bravery, and of as honourable eloquence."—Lord Orford, vol. i. p. 244.

"During the seven years that his Lordship was Secretary for the Colonies, he had, principally, Charles James Fox to contend with. Throughout this long and arduous period, he displayed signal ability in his replies."—*Parliamentary Debates*."

To the "Reminiscences" of Mr. Butler, Mr. Coventry pays the respect which that Gentleman's talents and integrity so well deserve.

Some just compliments are also paid to the Duke of Dorset; who does not, however, appear desirous these delicate investigations relative to his Father should be publicly discussed; but most material assistance has been received from William Little, Esq. of Richmond, and from Mr. George Woodfall, the intelligent son of the original Printer of Junius's Letters.

The motives for the pointed ferocity of Junius against many distinguished characters are ingeniously developed by Mr. Coventry; who adds,

"Let us now proceed to the most striking object of Junius's attack, the Marquiss of Granby, who received the thanks of Prince Ferdinand, the thanks of the King, was promoted to the station of Commander-in-chief, Master-general of the Ordnance, a Member of the Privy Council, a Governor of Christ's Hospital, with other important places, previously held by Lord George Sackville himself."

As far as relates to the high employments under the Government, this is probably correct; but we cannot think that Lord George Sackville was displaced from being a Governor of Christ's Hospital, an honorary office which he had acquired by a liberal donation; and surely Lord Granby might have attained a Governor's staff without the removal of Lord George Sackville.

On the whole, we cannot but give it as our own opinion, that Mr. Coventry has fairly made out his case; and that the credit of these celebrated philippics may fairly be assigned to LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE.

62. *Remains of the late Rev. Charles Wolfe, A.B. Curate of Donoughmore, Diocese of Armagh, with a brief Memoir of his Life. By the Rev. John A. Russel, M.A. &c. 2 vols. 12mo. vol. 1. pp. 282. vol. 2. pp. 270.*

THE genius of the sister island is remarkable for wild and original flights of imagination, by which it expresses matters, in this country limited to the strictest dryness of reason. It is not un-

uncommon for Irish Barristers to discuss deep legal questions in the language appropriate only to poetry. Whether this habit of exhibiting every thing by pictures, instead of words, is a good or an evil, we are not called upon to discuss. In pursuits where the attention should be rather directed to things than words, we should deem it better to search for fact; and sound logical conclusion, truth itself, rather than embellishments of it.

But such patient investigation and dry Aristotelian expression are not suited to the taste of Irishmen. From Burke to Mr. Charles Phillips, they convert the Senate and the Bar into a Theatre, though all are persuaded that nothing should be thrown into the scales of Justice but law and evidence, and the wise know well that passion can never be the right road to reason. However, this nationality, when it is applied only to the exhibition of acknowledged useful truths, has the tendency to interest the feelings very strongly in their support, and there is no danger of misapplication in the impression created. Maturin's exposure of the silliness of Popery is one of the best instances known to us of the utility of imagination, directed in the form mentioned.

We have gone into this short preface, because we like Irish originality. It has produced many literary felicities, and among them one of the first character, applicable to the author before us, *viz.* the exquisite "Elegy on the Burial of Sir John Moore," who fell at Corunna. Glory to the harp of this Minstrel, who, like a hero at a tournament, stole into the poetical lists in disguise, broke a lance successfully with its men of established fame, and was awarded the meed of triumph by the impartial umpireship of Byron.

As the copies have been incorrectly published, we shall give the beautiful original in an authentic form. The words in italics (the *correct* version) will show where the fine painting of the poetry had been disfigured by unskilful daubing.

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our Hero was buried.

"We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moon-beams' misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

"No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet or in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest
With his martial cloak around him.
"Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face that was
dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

"We thought, as we hollowed his narrow
bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread
o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

"Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's
gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him—
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
In the grave, where a Briton has laid him.

"But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock struck the hour for re-
turning;
And we heard the distant and random gun,
That the foe was *sullenly* firing.

"Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a
stone,
But we left him alone with his glory."

Of the person who possessed such high poetical merit*, our readers will be glad to know something. Charles Wolfe was the youngest son of Theobald Wolfe, Esq. of Blackhall, in the county of Kildare. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Peter Lombard. He was born in Dublin, December 14, 1791, and upon the decease of his father, who died when the poet was very young, removed with his family to England. In 1801 he was sent to a school in Bath, but was obliged to return home in a few months, through the delicacy of his health. In 1805 he was placed under the tuition of Dr. Evans of Salisbury,

"From which he was removed in the year 1805; and soon after was sent as a boarder to Winchester School [*read* Hyde Abbey School, Winchester], of which Mr. Richard's, sen. was then the able master. There he soon distinguished himself by his great proficiency in classical knowledge, and by his early powers of Latin and Greek versification, and displayed the dawnings of a genius, which promised to set him amidst that bright constellation of British poets which adorns the literature of the present age." I, p. 4.

* There are many other fine specimens in the first volume.

We

We knew (or *know*, if he is yet living) Mr. Richards, sen. and the great stress which he laid upon composition in the business of his school. We therefore think that Wolfe there acquired those poetical habits which have since so distinguished him. He never received even a slight punishment or reprimand at any school to which he ever went, and was the pride of Winchester School (p. 8). In the year 1809 he entered the University of Dublin, and distinguished himself by his academical exercises. In 1817 he took Orders, became a Country Curate in the North of Ireland, (Bally-clog in Tyrone) and gives the following account of his new situation.

“I am now sitting by myself opposite my turf-fire with my Bible beside me, in the only furnished room of the Glebe-house—surrounded by mountains, frost and snow, and with a set of people with whom I am totally unacquainted, except a disbanded artillery-man, his wife and two children, who attend me,—the Churchwarden and the Clerk of the Parish.” P. 148.

Irish Curacies are very different from those of England. He says, “here is a parish, large beyond all proportion, in which the Curate, who here does every thing, will be unavoidably called on every moment to act indirectly as a magistrate.” P. 176.

Soon after he removes to Caulfield, a village in the parish of Donoughmore, and his *set out* is thus described.

“One waggon contained my whole fortune and family (with the exception of a cow, which was drawn along-side of the waggon), and its contents were two large trunks, a bed and its appendages; and on the top of these, which were piled up so as to make a very commanding appearance—sat a woman (my future house-keeper) and her three children, and by their side stood a calf of three weeks old, which has lately become an inmate in my family.” P. 180.

The following is an account of the way in which some Irish Curates at least are accommodated with the necessary comforts of life.

“He seldom thought of providing a regular meal; and his humble cottage exhibited every appearance of the neglect of the ordinary comforts of life. A few straggling rush-bottomed chairs, piled up with his books—a small rickety table before the fireplace, covered with parish memoranda; and two trunks containing all his papers—serving at the same time to cover the broken

parts of the floor, constituted all the furniture of his sitting-room. The mouldy walls of the closet, in which he slept, were hanging with loose folds of damp paper; and between this wretched cell and his parlour, was the kitchen, which was occupied by the disbanded soldier, his wife, and their numerous brood of children, who had migrated with him from his first quarters, and seemed now in full possession of the whole concern, entertaining him merely as a lodger, and usurping the entire disposal of his small plot of ground, as the absolute lords of the soil.” P. 216.

During the short time in which he held a Curacy (says Dr. Miller in p. 252) he so wholly devoted himself to the discharge of his duties in a very populous parish, that he exhausted his strength, by exertions disproportioned to his constitution, and was cut off by disease [in 1822, æt. 31,] in what should have been the bloom of youth.

He seems in the latter part of his life to have expedited his disease, and certainly destroyed the high capacity which he possessed, by adopting that Calvinistical gloom, which makes religious feelings miserable; and, by so doing, mischievously occasions them to be unwelcome, and in consequence discarded. Christianity itself is an unquestionable blessing; but erroneous modes of professing it may be just as unquestionable curses. Here was a young man of very delicate constitution, and high imaginative talent, who, had he regarded religion with the feelings of Gessner, Klopstock, and Sturm, might have found in it the means of prolonging his happiness and existence. Instead of this, under a presumption that he should do more good, he adopted the wretched pseudo-divinity of declaimers for the vulgar, and, as his Sermons show, injured both his reputation and taste by writing in their common-place jargon—a Scripture text, and then a groan—*another*, and an anathema—a *third*, and an ejaculation—a *fourth*, and a long apostrophe of insipid bathos—a *fifth*, and a declamation against innocent pleasures and agreeable feelings—a *sixth*, and an invective against all other modes of professing religion—a *seventh*, and a warm and unblushing commendation of themselves—an *eighth*, and *last*, another, and a demand upon the pockets of their auditors for liberal contributions for the further propagation of their trash, or the better support of ignorant professors of religion, who can-

cannot construe a Latin—much more a Greek Testament, and whose ignorance is to be accounted a feather in their cap, because such uninformed people can talk, and learned persons can do no more; and whether they talk sense or nonsense, is no point of consideration with their auditors. We have a just right to speak thus severely, because we are told (i. p. 203) that some fanaticks were so pleased with Mr. Wolfe's manner of preaching, as to say, "*he would almost do for a Meeting Minister,*"—a species of eulogium, which a scholar or gentleman would deem severe satire. We are sensible that this young man, to speak analogically, might have made another Butler—another Paley—another Sherlock—perhaps, for his poetry is of the first rank, another Milton; and we regret that the University did not retain him among themselves, in order that he might have become a national ornament and public benefactor; instead of suffering him to be thrown away upon a Curacy (abounding with contemptible thinkers,) where he was literally "a pearl among swine," a thing which they could not understand, and which they could only sport with. This they did.

63. *Dr. Parr's Letter to Rev. Dr. Milner, continued from p. 243.*

THE late learned and venerable Doctor thus resumes his remarks:

"Deep, Sir, is the concern, with which I read your note upon the passage just now quoted from p. 244 of Part III. 'The present writer,' say you, 'has been informed, on good authority, that one of the Bishops, whose calumnies are here quoted, when he found himself on his death-bed, refused the proffered ministry of the Primate, and expressed a great wish to die a Catholic. When urged to satisfy his conscience, he exclaimed: *what then will become of my Lady and my Children?*'"

"Dr. Milner, on the behalf of that lady, whose sensibility has not been blunted by old age, and who, by her accomplishments and her virtues, is justly endeared to her friends and her children—on behalf of those friends, who most assuredly will sympathize with me in *their* solicitude to rescue the character of the Bishop from the apostacy which you have imputed to him—on the behalf of those children who are now respectable members of society, and whose feelings must be most painfully wounded by the representations which you have given of their

GENT. MAG. October, 1825.

affectionate father in the trying moments of his death—on behalf of that Church, with the members of which I have lived in communion from my boyhood to grey hairs, and hope, by the Providence of God, to pour forth my latest breath—on behalf of your own Church, which abounds, I am sure, with enlightened and upright men, who would disdain to support the honour of it by misrepresentation—on the behalf of every honest and every pious Christian, whether he be a Protestant or a Romanist—I beseech you to tell the world, unreservedly and distinctly, what is that *authority*, which you have deliberately and publicly pronounced good. Your learning, your eloquence, your well-earned reputation for orthodoxy and zeal—the dignity of your office, and the celebrity of your name, must give more than usual weight to any opinion which you may adopt, and any assertion which you may advance. Again, therefore, do I require you to tell us, what is your authority for saying, that the Bishop, whose calumnies you had quoted, when he found himself upon his death-bed, must have been struck with shame and compunction, for having mis-employed his talents in giving publicity to those calumnies.

"Suffer me now, Sir, to bring forward a third passage, in which you drop all mention of probability and good authority, and speak with equal confidence of Luther, Melancthon, Beza, and Bishop Halifax. You assume that confidence for the purpose of showing that 'certain refractory children in modern ages have ventured to call their true mother a prostitute, and the common father of Christians, the author of their own conversion from Paganism, the Man of Sin; and the very Antichrist. But they do not really believe what they declare, their object being only to inflame the ignorant multitude.' After this double charge of profligate hypocrisy and turbulent malignity, you close a very elaborate letter upon the very momentous question, whether the Pope be Antichrist, in these most remarkable words: 'I have sufficient reason to affirm this, when I hear a Luther threatening to unsay all that he had said against the Pope; a Melancthon lamenting that Protestants had renounced him; a Beza negotiating to return to him; and a late Warburtonian lecturer lamenting, on his death-bed, that he could not do the same.' (Part III. p. 326.)

"Here, Sir, we find your story not in the notes, but in the text; and a third introduction of it is a decisive proof of the importance which you affix to it. Well then; you, in the same sentence, speak with the same positiveness of three foreign reformers, who died long ago; and of an English prelate, whose death comparatively may be called recent. Is it possible, Sir, that for the same charge you can in every instance have the same

same evidence? For your charges against Luther, Melancthon, and Beza, there may be some grounds, either in the histories which you have read of their lives, or in passages which you can select from their writings. But in what genuine work, which bears the name of Halifax, or in what respectable publication, which professes to give a fair and well-founded account of his faith and practice, do you trace even the slightest vestiges of the thoughts and the words which you have ascribed to him?

“Reflect, I beseech you, upon the excruciating and perilous situation in which Dr. Halifax must have been placed, if your narrative, Sir, be well-founded, at that moment when hypocrisy, as Dr. Young says, ‘drops the mask, and real and apparent are the same.’ He, from want of conviction, could not find consolation in the Church of England, and from want of fortitude he did not seek it in the Church of Rome. In a man so accustomed, as Bishop Halifax was, to the study of Theology, such a change of sentiment as you have ascribed to him, could not be instantaneous. It was not effected by the interposition of any wily casuist, or any proselyte-hunting zealot, who might take advantage of those circumstances which sometimes are found in the death-chamber of the most virtuous and the most devout; and by such circumstances, Sir, I mean fluttering spirits, an impaired understanding, a disturbed imagination, momentary fears succeeded by momentary hopes, one dim and incoherent conception rapidly succeeded by another, and sentences formed imperfectly, or uttered indistinctly. No, Sir, the Bishop of St. Asaph, according to your own account, was visited by a Protestant Metropolitan.

“Previously, therefore, to his dissolution, while afflicted by sickness and oppressed by age, he must have suffered many a pang from conscious insincerity; and upon the near approach of that dissolution, he was doomed to breathe his last in a disgraceful and dreadful conflict between timidity and piety—between calls upon his prudence, from the praise of men, and upon his conscience from the approbation of God—between the impulses of paternal and conjugal affection upon one hand, and of self-preservation upon the other—between the opposite and irreconcilable interests of time to his family, and eternity to his own soul.

“To the Primate, who proffered his ministry, and to the Bishop, who, according to your representation, could not avail himself of it, no appeal can be made, for they are numbered among the dead. But the facts, said to be known to your unnamed informer, could not be wholly unknown to those who were under the same roof with the expiring Prelate. Such, I mean, Sir, as personal friends, as near relatives, as chaplains, as domestics, and, perhaps, medical attendants. These men, surely, can

bear a direct and decisive testimony to a plain fact. They must have been deeply impressed by such a conversion as you describe. They must have the evidence of their senses whether or no such conversion ever occurred; and, upon the supposition that it did not occur, if such a host of witnesses be set in array, in opposition to your anonymous informer, depend upon it, that the attention of all good men will be strongly attracted by this extraordinary case, that their best sympathies will be roused, and that their decision between the veracity of the accuser and the merits of the accused will be ultimately and completely just. Thus far I have expostulated with you, Sir, upon your charges against a Prelate, who, having sunk into the grave, cannot defend himself, and who has been summoned by his Maker to that tribunal, where his guilt or his innocence cannot be unknown.”

An unpardonable attack on another very excellent Dignitary is thus indignantly repelled:

“I make no apology to you, Sir, for producing the very offensive passage, in which you have described Dr. Rennell, ‘one of the candidates for the Episcopal Bench, from whom it would be in vain to expect more moderation than you have observed in Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London; Dr. Halifax, Bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham; Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff; Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester; Dr. Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester; and Dr. Sparke, Bishop of Ely; and who, while he was content with an inferior dignity, acted and preached as the friend of Catholics; since he has arrived at the verge of the highest dignity, proclaims Popery to be ‘idolatry and Antichristianism;’ maintaining, as does also the Bishop of Durham, that it is the parent of Atheism and of that Antichristian persecution (in France), of which,’ you add from yourself, ‘it was exclusively the victim.’ (Part III. p. 242, 243.)

“The writer may add, that another of the calumniators here mentioned, (*id est*, the Bishops just now named, Mr. De Coetlegon and Archdeacon Hook), ‘being desirous of stifling the suspicion of his having written an anonymous No-Popery publication, when first he took part in that cause, addressed himself to the writer in these terms:—‘How can you suspect me of writing against your religion, when you so well know my attachment to it.’ In fact, this modern Luther, among other similar concessions, has said this to the writer, ‘I sucked in a love for the Catholic religion with my mother’s milk.’ (See note, Part III. p. 244.)

“Dr. Milner, I have not presumed to hold you up to the scorn and abhorrence of Protestants, nor to let loose upon you the hideous appellations of bigoted controvertist, falsifier, calumniator, incendiary, persecutor, a modern Bonner, and an English Malagrida.

Malagrida, I have treated you, Sir, with the courtesy which is due to a Roman Catholic dignitary, who professes to teach the religion of a meek, lowly, and benevolent Redeemer; to have received 'in a special manner' (Part II. p. 216), his legitimate ordination and divine mission in a direct succession from the apostolic age; and to plead the cause of that only true Church which exclusively lays claim to unity, to sanctity, to Catholicity, to apostolicity, and to the visible protection of the Omnipotent in a series of miraculous interpositions, vouchsafed for the illustration of that Church through the long space of eighteen centuries. But if the English ecclesiastic, whose private conversation you have confessedly divulged, should in reality NOT be the contemptible and execrable miscreant which a modern Luther, according to your delineation of his Prototype, *must be*, then, Sir, I leave it with yourself to find a proper name for that writer, who, in the eighteenth century, and in a civilized country, should present to his readers, Catholic or Protestant, such a portraiture as you have exhibited of such an ecclesiastic as Dr. Rennell."

"The man whom, in one place, you have arraigned at the bar of the public as a modern Luther, and whom, in another, you have virtually accused of inconsistency, insincerity, and corrupt ambition, is now living; and long may he live to be a fellow-labourer with the Malbys, the Butlers, the Blomfields, and other eminent contemporaries, in the cause of literature, to exhort and convince the gainsayers by sound doctrine, and to adorn the revealed will of God our Saviour in all things!"

Here Dr. Parr introduces a well-deserved compliment to an eminent young Divine, whose early death has been so generally deplored.

"Whether or no he may be pleased to lift up his giant arm in crushing the assailant of his long-established and well-earned reputation, I take not upon myself to determine. But the prudence, at which you once hinted, ought to have suggested to you, that our modern Luther has a son * not quite unworthy of such an illustrious father, not quite unable to wield the choicest weapons of lawful warfare, when confronted by so sturdy and well-disciplined a champion, as yourself. My authority, Dr. Milner, is good, not only from common fame, but from the general consent of scholars, and my own personal observation, when I say with equal confidence to Protestants and Romanists, that by profound erudition, by various and extensive knowledge, by a well-formed taste, by keen discernment, by glowing and majestic eloquence, by morals

* Alas! The Dean has not now a son.
 EDIT. *abirgslm*

correct without austerity, and by piety fervent without superstition, the son of the Dean of Winchester stands among the brightest luminaries of our national literature and national church.

"Perhaps, in the progress of his son's improvement, the time will come, when the Dean would pardon his contemporaries for saying of himself, as compared with that son,—

"—— nati spectans bene facta fatetur

Esse suis majora, et vinci gaudet ab illo."

In respect to myself, Sir, it is impossible for me to foresee what sentiments I may entertain, when the transitory scene of this world is closing to my sight." (Part II. p. 236.) But, at the present moment, I shall not deprecate from you, Sir, or any human being whatsoever, the imputation of wilful ignorance, when I declare to you what is the state of my own mind, after a course of reading not very confined, and of reflection not very negligent for more than fifty years. I leave you, Sir, to glory in the name of Catholic without impeaching your sincerity. But I am myself 'not a Lutheran, not a Calvinist, not a Whitfieldite, not a Wesleyan, nor of the Kirk of Scotland, nor of the Consistory of Geneva.' (Part II. p. 194.) I am a member of that English Church, which, according to your own acknowledgment, 'has better pretensions to unity, and the other marks of the true church, than any other Protestant society has.' (Part II. p. 125.)

"The subject, upon which I am writing to you, is of no ordinary magnitude, and therefore you will excuse me, if, at the close of this letter, I accommodate to that subject the solemn language, with which your own elaborate work concludes. 'On this occasion reflect seriously, and conscientiously, dismissing all worldly respects of whatever kind from your mind; for what will the prejudiced opinion of a rash and incredulous informer avail you at that tribunal where we are all soon to appear?'"

Pp. 49—52.

An Appendix is added, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Hallifax, son of Bp. Hallifax; consisting of a Letter from Mr. Hallifax to the Rev. Archdeacon Butler; two Letters from Mr. Hallifax to Dr. Milner, with an Answer to one of them. These will be noticed in the Review of Dr. Milner's Parting Word.

64. *A Parting Word to the Rev. Richard Grier, D.D. Vicar of Templebodane, on the End of Religious Controversy. By the Rev. Dr. Milner, V.A. F.S.A. With a brief Notice of Dr. S. Parr's Posthumous Letter to Dr. Milner. 8vo. pp. 49. Keating and Mawman.*

NOT having entered into the "Controversy" between the Vicar Apostolic of

of the See of Rome and the less dignified Vicar of Templebodane, we forbear to notice the larger portion of the present pamphlet; but shall transcribe the "Postscript."

"Since the publication of the Vicar's bulky Volume, a small Pamphlet has appeared, entitled 'A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Milner, occasioned by some Passages in his End of Controversy; by the late Rev. S. Parr, LL.D.' The only part of any importance in this pamphlet, relates to an opinion expressed in a note of my work, relative to the religious sentiments of the late Right Rev. Dr. Hallifax, Bishop of St. Asaph, previously to his death. I will give the whole of the note below, which, in the pamphlet, is mutilated*. I had, a few months before the appearance of this pamphlet, received a letter, by the post, from the Bishop's son, the Rev. B. F. Hallifax, of Batchcroft, near Ludlow, which now is printed in it, respecting the same matter, and to which I returned an immediate answer. To be brief: the Rev. Gentleman, after apologizing for supposing me to be the author of *The End of Religious Controversy*, proceeds to inquire of me, upon what grounds my opinion of the probability in question rests, and supposes that I can have no objection to contradict it publicly, on his informing me, that those who constantly attended the Bishop in his last illness, never heard an expression of the sentiments I attributed to him. I answered, by the post, acknowledging myself to be the author of the above-named work; and I stated, that the probable opinion I entertain rests on my persuasion of the truth of the following particulars:—*that the Bishop expressed, in his illness, an uneasiness on the score of religion, to a certain Catholic who had access to him; that this Catholic advised him to send for a Catholic priest; and that he replied: 'What will then become of my lady and my children?' Finally, that he refused the offer of the then Archbishop of Canterbury to administer the Protestant Sacrament to him.*—I added, that the parties in question being long since dead (Dr. Hallifax in 1790, and my inform-

ant in 1811), it is impossible to obtain evidence on the point in question: but, as I had barely expressed a *probable opinion*, concerning it, grounded, however, on the known credibility of my informant (who was a clergyman of the first rank among the Catholics, and distinguished for his moral virtues, and especially for his artless veracity), I thought myself justified in retaining my opinion, which is no way impeached by the negative testimony of my Correspondent's witnesses, who barely speak to what they *themselves had seen and heard*. The Rev. Gentleman remained silent for a month; at the end of which he sent me what the lawyers call a *fishing letter*, desiring me to inform him of the *name or names, rank in life, residence, &c. of my informant or informants*. I was confirmed in my opinion of the character of this letter, by an article which was published soon after in *The British Critic*, and therefore did not reply to it.

"I have thus answered whatever is material in Dr. Parr's posthumous letter to me. Certain rhetorical amplifications which it contains would undoubtedly have been spared, had the Doctor recollected, when he wrote, that a certain conduct, which is *dishonourable* in his eyes, is *honourable* in mine; and that, what he calls *apostacy*, I call a *confession of the faith*, which is better made late than never.—In like manner, he would have left another learned dignitary (whose recent domestic misfortune I bewail as sincerely as he did,) to call me to an account, if he has any occasion for doing so, had he reflected that the Dignitary is, in every respect, the best qualified person to manage that business. To any call from the latter I hold myself in readiness to reply. In other respects, Dr. Parr's letter is liberal, and even complimentary, to *The End of Controversy* and the author of it. One passage I shall quote in the margin, to shew how different his sentiments are, on some of the principal subjects in debate, from those of the Vicar of Templebodane†." Pp. 46—49.

The main point, however, respecting Bp. Hallifax is not distinctly met by the learned Vicar Apostolic.

* "A large proportion of those Grandees, who were the most forward in promoting the Reformation, so called, and amongst the rest, Cromwell Earl of Essex, the King's Ecclesiastical Vicar, when they came to die, returned to the Catholic Church. This was the case also with Luther's chief protector, the Elector of Saxony, the persecuting Queen of Navarre, and many other foreign Protestant Princes. Some Bishops of the Established Church; for instance, Goodman and Cheyney, of Gloucester, and Gordon, of Glasgow, probably also Hallifax, of St. Asaph, died Catholics. A long list of titled or otherwise distinguished personages, who have either returned to the Catholic faith, or, for the first time, embraced it on their death-beds, in modern times, might be named here, if it were prudent to do so." End of Controv. Letter IX. p. 79. Second edit.—It is remarked in the same page by the writer, as it had before been remarked by Sir Toby Matthews, son of the Archbishop of York, Hugh Cressy, Canon of Windsor, Ulric, Duke of Brunswick, F. Walsingham, all distinguished converts, and other writers, that 'not a single instance can be produced of a Catholic who wished to die in any other religion than his own.'

† Here Dr. Milner extracts a passage from Dr. Parr's Letter, beginning, "The contents of that book," &c. (See p. 242.) EDIT.

65. *A Picturesque and Descriptive Tour in the Mountains of the High Pyrennees, comprising Twenty-four views of the most interesting scenes, from original Drawings taken on the spot; with some account of the Bathing Establishments in that department of France. By J. Harding, Esq. Royal, 8vo. pp. 84. Ackermann.*

BOURDEAUX is considered the capital of the South of France, in the same degree as Liverpool is the principal town and sea-port of the North of England; and by its contiguity to the Pyrennees, an excursion from thence to those celebrated Mountains is what a visit to the Lakes of Westmoreland or Cumberland, or a tour to North Wales, is to a resident of Liverpool. In both cases the traveller is desirous of contemplating Nature in her wildest aspect and most magnificent forms. But the Frenchman is more frequently induced to this excursion by the expectation of deriving benefit from the mineral baths with which the Pyrennees abound, than any peculiar love of the picturesque,—which is so strongly predominant in the breast of an Englishman. A Frenchman will travel through the wild and stupendous scenery of Nature without expressing any of those powerful emotions generally manifested by our own countrymen; and it is not unusual here to attribute this feeling to the total absence of any thing picturesque or interesting in our own “sea-girt isle.” What often strengthens this opinion, among our Gallic neighbours, the writer observes, “are the constant exclamations of delight that escape us when day succeeds day in all the clear brilliancy of atmosphere of Southern France, where even throughout the winter the sun will set gorgeously, and every object so glitter with a rosy tinge, that till the novelty has subsided, the Englishman often unconsciously feeds French vanity by launching out into extravagant encomiums on such splendid effects.”

The Author informs us, in his Preface, that the Work is the result of an excursion to the Pyrennees, to which he was irresistibly tempted by their vicinity to Bourdeaux, where he had resided several months. He candidly acknowledges the paucity of incident with which his pages abound; but he states that his object was to furnish, not merely an itinerary, but also a guide to the lovers of the picturesque,

“by means of plain description, and correct representations of striking and interesting objects.” This explanation was certainly requisite; for his style, though correct, is assuredly of the plainest description; it is entirely destitute of that poetic fervour and impassioned eloquence which the classic traveller, enraptured with the subject, can so effectually display.

The views and representations form the most interesting and important features of the Work. They are faithfully coloured according to nature, in the accustomed style of the spirited publisher. The Chateau of Henri Quatre at Pau; the Castle of Lourdes; the Castle and Valley of Luz; Entrance to St. Sauveur; the Church, Village, and Cascades of Gavarnie, &c. are splendid pictorial embellishments.

Mr. Hardy, in his introductory notices of Bourdeaux, speaking of the Cathedral, says,

“The vault, under the tower of St. Michael, possesses the singular property of presenting the human corpse almost entire; nearly sixty bodies are placed standing or sitting against the wall—a horrible and ghastly sight. Some of them are three hundred years old; the skin has the appearance of leather, and many have their garments still remaining. The person who shews them, an old woman, professes to designate their various situations in life; such as a monk, a seignior, or a mechanic; and even to indicate the disease of which they died.”

The Journey from Bourdeaux to the Pyrennees is highly interesting, and it might be presumed that conveyances are numerous; but it appears that only one Diligence leaves there weekly for Pau, during three months in summer; and this, or a Cabriolet, hired for the whole period of the journey, is the only accommodation offered to the traveller. However, Mr. Hardy performed the first thirty miles of the journey in a steam-boat, ascending the Garonne, and took a Pau Diligence at Langon.

The mineral baths of the High Pyrennees, so celebrated throughout France for the cure or alleviation of many disorders, were particularly visited by our Tourist—these, indeed, being the principal objects of his journey. To the baths invalids resort from all parts of the kingdom, frequently making journeys of six or seven hundred miles.

“The

"The largest of these establishments, Barèges, is principally frequented by the military, at the expense of government, for the cure of maladies arising from old wounds, upon which the waters are affirmed to have an almost miraculous effect. St. Sauveur is another source resorted to for the numerous class of nervous disorders; Les Eaux Bonnes and Bagnères de Louckon for consumption, and Cauterets for diseases of the digestive organs. At the commencement and close of each season the visitants usually assemble at Bagnères de Bigorre, where a series of balls and other amusements dispose all parties to blend innocent dissipation with the pursuit of health. A circuit of sixty miles in these mountainous regions would comprise nearly all these watering places.

"Cauterets consists of two small streets, of about a hundred houses, opening to the Grande Place, at one corner of which is seen the bridge over the Gave. Every house is arranged for the accommodation of visitants; and three *traiteurs* serve for the supply of the whole village, at very economical prices.

"As government has the nominal superintendence of the baths, a medical inspector is appointed; and it is customary for each patient to consult and receive directions from him as to the temperature proper for his individual case."

The immense heights, called the Towers of Marboré, which are seen from Toulouse on the side of France, and from Saragossa on that of Spain, are among the Writer's best descriptions.

"The sight," says he, "is confounded, in considering the immense elevation of the Towers of Marboré, which form the crown to the entire scene, and seem to pierce the clouds. You are scarcely conscious that you exist, and experience a kind of extacy, or exterior exaltation, which seems the effect of magic."

Pic du Midi, the Mont Blanc of the Pyrennees, has been so ably described by the author of "*Highways and Byways*," and by M. Pasumot, that our Author has satisfied himself with an extract from the latter traveller, who states that the summit is "nearly ten thousand feet above the level of the sea; a solid naked rock of an oval form, about forty feet by twelve; on which each traveller seeks to engrave his name."

The author notices a very singular race of people called the *Cagots*, who inhabit the wildest parts of the Pyrennees. They appear a class as de-

graded as the *Parias* of India—the mere refuse and outcasts of society. That such a persecuted people should still exist in a civilized nation is really discreditable to the French government.

"In my two months sojourn amongst these mountains, I sometimes came in contact with this singular race of human beings, and who are, I believe, peculiar to this part of France. No language can describe the utter wretchedness of their appearance; shunned by every one, they crawl upon the face of the earth in the most abject state of want and misery, such as can only be known but in being witnessed. Their complexions are cadaverous in the extreme; many of them afflicted with the goetre, of dwarfish stature, and for clothing, a sort of sackcloth is all that distinguishes them from 'the beasts that perish.'"

The origin of these poor creatures is lost in the distance of time. Mons. Palasson, who has written a memoir on the subject, is of opinion that they take their rise from the last of the *Saracens*, who were defeated by Charles Martel in the neighbourhood of Tours, and subsequently driven into these mountains, and afterwards became objects of hatred and contempt.

The habitations of these outcasts are apart from all the towns and villages, amid dreary valleys and unwholesome swamps. Among other persecutions, they were formerly obliged to bear a badge, indicative of their degraded class. These cruel distinctions pursued them even to the churches, which they entered by a separate door; and the holy waters appropriated to their use would have been thought by their more favoured fellow-beings rather those of contamination than of blessedness.

"I was confined (says our traveller, in speaking of this wretched race) to a village by incessant rain one whole day in the neighbourhood of some of these people, and never can I forget the two or three objects which presented themselves, more particularly one, a female: the face horribly disfigured with the small-pox; the goetre had extended itself so completely round the throat, that no protrusion of the lower jaw could be perceived: a filthy blanket was thrown over her shoulders, extending to the feet, and held round her person with folded arms; her tout-ensemble was loathsome in the extreme; and although young, the expression of the eye indicated that disease and misery were struggling within.

within. A trifle bestowed upon her seemed for a moment to dispel the habitual gloom of her wretched countenance, which conscious degradation had so deeply engraved upon it. In nearly one attitude she remained opposite to the allberge full three hours, attracted thither no doubt by the hope of charity and the gratification of vacant curiosity, which the arrival of any stranger would most probably afford. In speaking of her to the mistress of the house, her answer convinced me, that she hardly thought the poor creature worthy of notice as a human being.

“The government of France ought to seek the improvement of these miserable people; but I am aware that they have difficulties almost insurmountable in the prejudices and long-cherished abhorrence of association which the mountaineers entertain towards them.”

On the whole we can safely recommend this volume as an elegant accompaniment to every gentleman's library, and a pleasing companion to the future Tourist.

66. *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay. Vol. III.*

(Concluded from p. 251.)

XII. *Translation of a Grant of Land in the Concan. By Dr. Taylor of Bombay.*

The original of the grant is engraved upon three copper-plates, fastened together by a ring. The matter of the grant is a fantastic legend. From it we find that Tagara has been erroneously placed at Deogurh, or Woulutabad.

XIII. *Remarks on the Character of Muhammad (Mahomet).* By Major Vans Kennedy. This is an apologetic paper, tending to show that Mahomet was not so bad as represented. It is sufficient to observe, that he *must* have been a very bad man to do as he did; and that therefore it is little to the purpose to say, that because a man murdered only nine persons, he is not so guilty as if he had murdered ten; the only just inference which can possibly result from such absurd vindications.

XIV. *Account of a Journey from Katif, on the Persian Gulf, to Ramboo on the Red Sea. By Captain G. F. Sadleir, of his Majesty's 47th Regiment.* In this paper we have an account of that tremendous savage Ibrahim Pacha, a relation which is full of inhuman instances of butchery, such

as roasting people alive on spits, burning others on heaps of chopped straw, saturated with oil, &c. &c. His tactics, however, are more intimidating than skilful; and let us still hope that the Greeks may ultimately exorcise this devil out of their haunted country.

XV. *Observations on the remains of the Bouddhists in India. By William Erskine, Esq.* This is a very valuable paper, because it enables us “to fix, if possible, some obvious criteria by which even a transient observer may discriminate the Bouddhist from the Brahminical Temples. It is well-known that all the countries included under the general name of India, have, from very remote times, been divided between three great religions, the Brahminical, the Bouddhist, and the Iain.

The Brahminical, now and for centuries past, has been the prevailing religion in the countries from Kashmer to Cape Comorin, and from the Indus to the Himalaya Mountains and Arakan.

The religion of the Bouddhists prevails over Ceylon, Siam, Ava, Pegu, the Burman Empire, over a great part of China and the Chinese provinces, in Japan, among the Manchu and Moghul Tartars, from the Eastern Ocean, as far as the Wolga, and thence back by the Kashmirian hills to Tibet.

Into China and the countries to the North of the Himalayan mountains, the Bouddhist religion seems not to have been introduced till the first century of the Christian æra, and to have spread rapidly from small beginnings; while, in all the Indian provinces to the West of these mountains in Hindustan, Bengal, and the South of India, it appears at some unknown period to have lost the influence it once possessed, and has altogether disappeared.

The Iains at the present day occupy no country peculiarly their own, but are found chiefly in Marwar, Guzerat, and the South of India.

Which is the oldest of these systems, Brahminism or Bouddheism, is not determined, because, says Mr. Erskine,

“None of the three religions possesses a single work that has the slightest pretension to be considered as a genuine history. It is certainly a remarkable fact, that among nations

nations so far advanced in civilization and the arts of life, as those of India—among nations, overburthened with volumes of grammar, metaphysics, and mythology, and who possess many works of great merit in poetry and polite letters—no branch of knowledge, founded upon the record of the action of rational beings, or an observation of the operations of external nature, has made any progress; and that there has not been even an attempt to collect facts as the foundation of such knowledge. Hence civil and natural history, chemistry, and the philosophy which is founded on the observation of nature and the comparison of facts, are not even in their infancy. The only exception, perhaps, is that of astronomy; an exception which that science owes to its having been employed as an instrument of superstition." P. 649.

Upon the whole, Mr. Erskine is led to conclude, that Bouddhism only commenced 540 years before Christ; that Brahminism is older; and the system of the Jains more modern than the date mentioned.

The leading distinction between Bouddhism and Brahminism is this. The former is founded upon a Bouddhor or *human saint*, who by mortifications, &c. becomes so holy as to work miracles, &c. and then disappears like a spark; but the Brāhmins maintain that the gods have descended upon earth, and assumed the human or other form.

"The Saints of the Bouddhists are men, and have the human shape. The gods of the Brahmins are without number, of every shape and figure, filling heaven and earth with their various classes and dependents. The one system presents men, who have become gods; the other gods, who have become men." P. 504.

These differences of tenets produce the distinction of the Bouddhist from the Brahminical Temples in India.

"1. The images are mere human figures, standing upright, sitting on a bench, sometimes with one foot resting on the knee; or squatted down, with the feet crossed, and resting upon the thighs; sometimes they are represented reclining on the right side.—As the Bouddhists do not admit any of the wild tales familiar to Hindoo mythology—of the transformation of their sacred personages into animals, or of their assuming many heads or hands—the figures are always human. And as the Bouddhists rose to the possession of their super-human energies by profound meditation, they are represented in a contemplative posture, generally with the fore-finger of the right hand

resting on one of the fingers of the left. The sacred Bouddhist figures are, I think, always clothed with a wrapper, which after covering the loins, passes over the left shoulder."

"2. Another striking characteristic of the Bouddhist temple is the *dogop*, a hemispherical figure or cupola, rising from a low cylinder, and often surmounted by a large umbrella of stone or wood. In the Burman Empire and Siam the form of this monument is often that of a pyramid."

"3. The religious excavations of the Bouddhists in the West of India, besides the flat-roofed temples, containing in the interior sacred recess a gigantic statue of Buddha, have generally one excavation, oblong arched above, with a row of pillars passing down each side, and meeting in an elliptical form at the further extremity, and a viranda or passage beyond the pillars round the whole extent of the excavation. At the further end, where the cave curves round, there is for the most part, or always, a *dagop*, often of great size."

"4. The monastic life of the priests of the Bouddhists has occasioned another singularity in their excavations—the number of small cells found near the chief temple."

"5. In most of the ancient Bouddhist excavations we find one or more large square apartments, with a raised platform or broad bench running round it. These were probably for the scholars or disciples."

"6. Another peculiarity of the Bouddhist temples in the West of India, is, that they generally have inscriptions of some length, in a character of which we do not now possess the cypher. These inscriptions are probably taken from the Pali and Prakrit languages."

"7. Another appearance common in Bouddhist caves, (though to be found also in the Brahminical) is the umbrella or pyramid of umbrellas, over the chief object of worship. The Bouddh, at other times, has a canopy of seven heads of the hooded snake expanded over him. The umbrella is the symbol of sovereignty or power; the canopy of hooded snakes of something divine."

"8. The figures of Buddha in the Bouddhist Temples have regularly curled wig-like hair. In the Brahminical Temples hair precisely similar is given only to the *gan* or retinue of Sheva, because probably in the course of the feuds between the two religions the priests of Sheva had, from contempt, bestowed the head-dress of the Bouddhist saint on the meanest slaves of their god."

"9. The colossal statues of greatest height in India are Bouddhist and Jain."

We now proceed to the distinctions of BRAHMINICAL TEMPLES. These are more easily recognized.

"As

“As their mythology describes their gods as having descended upon the earth and become incarnated in various forms, the representation of these incarnations, or avatan, forms the chief ornament of their temples; on one hand we see a deity with the head of a boar, on another with the head of a bull: here a god with two hands; there, one with four, or eight, and often with many heads. One god is distinguished by bearing a trident; others have the disc, or the chank, the vedas or the thunderbolt. Each god too has some animal to carry him from place to place—the elephant, the goose, the kite, the peacock, the bull, the tiger; and the appearance of his attendant animal leads us to look for the presence of the deity, whose motions it is supposed to attend. We can rarely be at a loss to discover what deity a sculpture of the Brahmins represents, though the roundless range of their extravagant mythology may often leave us uncertain which of his innumerable exploits is celebrated. As the Brahmins do not live in a monastic or collegiate state, but marry, and have families and houses of their own, their temples are not surrounded by cells, like those of the Talapoins. The storied walls of their temple proclaim the deity to whom it was raised, and his manifold exploits. Inscriptions are not required to communicate in words ideas that are presented at once by sculptures. Whether from this, or from whatever other cause, I [Mr. Erskine] have never remarked an inscription in a Brahminical temple in the Konkan or Dekhan.”

Here we shall stop in our quotation, to do Mr. Erskine the justice of an excellent philosophical observation. It is this. “Perhaps the Bouddhist is not only a simple, but a more intellectual religion. The use of numerous external symbols has a natural tendency to call off the attention from dogmas or opinions to forms and ceremonies. The religions in Europe that have the simplest ceremonies are the most metaphysical.”

The means of discriminating the æras, appropriations and characters of Indian cavern-temples is a scientific acquisition of property—a benefaction to our institutions for the dissemination of ancient knowledge. We shall therefore proceed to the further distinctions of Brahminical temples.

“The Dagop cannot of course be found in Brahminical structures, as the gods are immortal; and the worship of holy men removed to an union with the divinity is no part of the religion. For a similar reason,

the elegant arched temple for containing this object of adoration, not being required, is not to be found.”

“That there is any connexion between the worship of the Dagop and that of the Ling, there seems no ground to believe. They are different in their origin and object. The Dagop is a tomb or cenotaph of a divine man, or the repository of a relic; the Ling is the symbol of the organ of generation, venerated in the productive power of nature. The one is always supposed to have reference to a Buddh or sainted man; the other typifies the boundless energy of the divine power acting on the external universe. Nor can an eye in the least experienced mistake their forms. The Dagop rises at once from within the margin of the cylinder, on which it is placed, into a hemispherical or globular form; the continuous cylinder of the ling is slightly rounded off at its upper extremity.

“It is not so easy to distinguish the sacred edifices of the Iains, from those of the Bouddhists. Their images are simple, and in the same contemplative posture, as those of Buddh. They may, however, be generally recognised by some one of the twenty-four distinguishing characteristic signs engraved on the pedestals of the images of the *Tuthanker*. Their temples, though dedicated to a particular saint, generally contain the figures of the whole twenty-four; but they do not appear ever to have the Dagop of the Bouddhists, nor should we expect the vaulted temple in their excavations.” Pp. 516, 517.

The two religions existed in India down to the eleventh century of the Christian æra; and when Buddhism was destroyed (*when* is uncertain). Buddh was revered by the Brahmins, as an *Avatur* (incarnation) of Vishnu, and his image, accompanied with Brahminical symbols, occurs in temples of the latter system.

XVI. *Geological Notes on the strata between Malwa and Guzerat.*

This article concludes the volume, which contains some very valuable papers. If, as is affirmed, the Druids were Buddhists, and Buddhism only commenced 540 years before Christ, and yet as Mr. Fosbroke has shewn, Druidism is to be found in North America, various important inferences suggest themselves, which we reserve to another opportunity.

67. *Junii Juvenalis Satiræ; with the original Text reduced to the natural order of Construction; an English Translation literal and interlineal; and an Index, historical,*

torical, geographical, and poetical. By John Stirling, D.D. Vicar of Great Gaddesdon, Hertfordshire. A new Edition, revised, corrected, and improved. By P. A. Nuttall, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 420. Ward.

THE various editions of the Latin classics, published by Dr. Stirling, have been long and duly appreciated. His *Juvenal*, in particular, has for a considerable time been "out of print," as the Booksellers say, and only to be rarely met with in private libraries. It was originally published in 1760, and was the last, and probably the most laboured of his productions.

In an Advertisement the Editor informs us that it was his original intention to republish the Work with such emendations only as a critical revision of the letter-press would bestow; but he soon discovered that a careful examination both of the text and translation was requisite.

"In accomplishing this task (the Editor observes) he had first to compare the various readings of different editions, and settle the punctuation, which is so frequently erroneous even in the best copies. He then arranged the translation under the *ordo*, in such a manner as to render it strictly verbal and interlineal. This mode, which was first suggested by Locke and Du Marsais, he adopted from the conviction that a very imperfect acquaintance with the genius and powers of a language could be acquired from dictionaries and grammars; and that there were innumerable niceties, not only of construction and of idiom, but even in the signification of words, which could only be discovered by much reading and critical attention. Lastly, he corrected, in numberless instances, the harsh and obscure phraseology of the translation, and endeavoured to impart to it a greater degree of ease and perspicuity."

The wide difference between the Latin and English languages, in idiom, construction, and phraseology, must have rendered a verbal and interlineal arrangement a most arduous undertaking. Such translations require not only an extensive and critical knowledge of the Latin language, but considerable versatility in our vernacular tongue; and to impart freedom of expression, under such restrictions, is like playing *Hailequin* in fetters.—Stirling's translation was chiefly appreciated on account of its literal construction, and its affording considerable aid to students; but in general the style was hobbling, and sometimes the expressions were so contrary

to the English idiom as to be almost unintelligible. On comparing the present edition with a former one, we find this objection removed by the most apt and judicious emendations in nearly every sentence, without the version being less literal. Indeed some passages, which have generally been misunderstood owing to their obscurity, have been so happily translated by the Editor, as to remove all doubt respecting the meaning of the original.

In an admirable "sketch of the Life, Genius, and Character of Juvenal," which comprehends a general analysis of each satire, the Editor has introduced a fine and glowing portraiture of this energetic writer. We cannot resist the following extract.

"The characteristics of Juvenal were vehemence, loftiness, and freedom. His great aim was to alarm the vicious, and if possible to exterminate vice. To accomplish this he disdained to wield the feeble weapon of ridicule. He struck, without distinction, all who deviated from the course of nature, or the paths of honour. He combated not for conquest, but for extirpation. With the sudden dexterity of a warrior accustomed to victory, he closed upon the objects of his attack, trampled upon them, and tore them to pieces. He stood like a priest at the altar. He heard the groans, and searched into the entrails of his victims.

"The licentious period in which he wrote supplied incessant exercise for a mind glowing with every sentiment of hostility to tyranny, hypocrisy, and lust. His fellow-citizens were enervated by luxury; their hearts were hardened by the institutions of domestic slavery and the amphitheatre; their sentiments were debased by the despotism and example of the emperors; and every characteristic and manly principle subverted by the mixture and confusion of nations in one great city.

"In surveying this mass of guilt and wickedness, he perceived that iniquity had acquired a kind of legal establishment, and that the laws of Nature were violated or despised. Every feature of depravity and villany started from the canvas, and he painted them with a pencil grave, intrepid, impetuous, and implacable. If at any time he relaxed the sternness of his manner, he never forgot himself. He smiled indeed, but his smile was more terrible than his frown. It was never excited but when his indignation was mingled with contempt. Like the deity in his fifteenth Satire, he saw that the earth produced only weak and wicked men; and like him he derided while he loathed them."

In presenting this edition of *Juvenal* to the world, Dr. Nuttall has greatly

greatly contributed to the promotion of classical literature; for the volume will form an agreeable and useful auxiliary to the acquisition of the Latin tongue. The mode of its arrangement (to adopt the language of the Editor) removes every difficulty; the position of the words is developed with clearness and precision; the ideas of the original are neither amplified nor retrenched; the periods correspond in every part; their members and even their length being usually the same: in short, it will furnish the greatest facility ever offered for the acquisition of a tongue so deserving of our attention. If we consider the grandeur of the people by whom it was spoken—the lustre of its writers—the empire which it still maintains among ourselves—the necessity we are under of learning it in order to obtain access to almost all the sciences, nay, even to the knowledge of our own laws, of our judicial proceedings, and of our charters—every aid rendered to this important study must be highly acceptable to the taste and spirit of the age.

68. *Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. F.R.S.*
(Concluded from p. 241.)

WE resume our notice of this entertaining Volume, with the following account of the plague, as being very characteristic of Pepys.

“Sept. 3, 1665. Lord’s day. Up; and put on my coloured silk suit very fine, and my new periwig, bought a good while since, but durst not wear, because the plague was in Westminster when I bought it; and it is a wonder what will be the fashion after the plague is done, as to periwigs, for nobody will dare to buy any haire, for fear of the infection, that it had been cut off the heads of people dead of the plague. My Lord Brouncker, Sir J. Minnes, and I, up to the vestry at the desire of the Justices of the Peace, in order to the doing something for the keeping of the plague from growing; but Lord! to consider the madness of the people of the town, who will (because they are forbid) come in crowds, along with the dead corpses to see them buried; but we agreed on some orders for the prevention thereof. Among other stories, one was very passionate, methought, of a complaint brought against a man in the town for taking a child from London from an infected house. Alderman Hooker told us it was the child of a very able citizen in Gracious street, a saddler, who had buried all the rest of his children of the plague,

and himself and wife now being shut up and in despair of escaping did desire only to save the life of this little child; and so prevailed to have it received stark naked into the arms of a friend, who brought it (having put it into new fresh cloths) to Greenwich; where upon hearing the story, we did agree it should be permitted to be received and kept in the town.

“4th. Walked home, my Lord Brouncker giving me a very neat cane to walk with; but it troubled me to pass by Crome farme, where about twenty-one people have died of the plague.

“5th. After dinner comes Colonel Blunt in his new chariot made with springs; as that was of wicker, wherein awhile since we rode at his house. And he hath rode, now he says, his journey, many miles in it with one horse, and out-drives any coach, and out-goes any horse, and so easy he says. So for curiosity I went into it to try it, and up the hill to the heath, and over the cart ruts, and found it pretty well, but not so easy as he pretends.

“6th. To London, to pack up more things, and there I saw fires burning in the street, as it is through the whole City, by the Lord Mayor’s order. Thence by water to the Duke of Albemarle’s, all the way fires on each side of the Thames, and strange to see in broad daylight two or three burials upon the Bankside, one at the very heels of another: doubtless all of the plague; and yet at least forty or fifty people going along with every one of them.

“7th. To the Tower, and there sent for the Weekly Bill, and find 8,252 dead in all, and of them 6,978 of the plague; which is a most dreadful number, and shews reason to fear that the plague hath got that hold that it will yet continue among us.

It is to the honour of Pepys that he was the friend of the virtuous Evelyn; several interesting notices of whom are scattered through the volume.

“Sept. 10, 1665. To Greenwich, and there sending away Mrs. Andrews, I to Capt. Cocke’s, where I find my Lord Brouncker and his Mistress*, and Sir J. Minnes. Where we supped (there was also Sir W. Doyly and Mr. Evelyn); but the receipt of this news† did put us all into such an extacy of joy, that it inspired into Sir J. Minnes and Mr. Evelyn such a spirit of mirth, that in all my life I never met with so merry a two hours as our company this night was. Among other humours, Mr. Evelyn’s repeating of some verses made up of nothing but the various acceptations of may and can, and doing it so aptly upon occasion of something of that nature, and so fast, did make

* Mrs. Williams.

† Falling in with the Dutch fleet, and taking several valuable prizes.

us all die almost with laughing, and did so stop the mouth of Sir John Minnes in the middle of all his mirth, (and in a thing agreeing with his own manner of genius) that I never saw any man so out-done in all my life; and Sir J. Minnes's mirth too to see himself out-done, was the crown of all our mirth. In this humour we sat still about ten at night, and so my Lord and his mistress home, and we to bed." P. 367.

"Nov. 5th, 1665. By water to Deptford, and there made a visit to Mr. Evelyn, who, among other things, shewed me most excellent painting in little; in distemper, Indian incke, water colours: graving; and, above all, the whole secret of mezzo-tinto and the manner of it, which is very pretty, and good things done with it. He read to me very much also of his Discourse, he hath been many years and now is about, about Gardening; which will be a most noble and pleasant piece. He read in part of a play or two of his making, very good, but not as he conceits them, I think to be. He shewed me his Hortus Hyemalis; leaves laid up in a book of several plants kept dry, which preserve colour, however, and look very finely, better than an herball. In fine, a most excellent person he is, and must be allowed a little for a little conceitedness; but he may well be so, being a man so much above others. He read me, though with too much gusto, some little poems of his own that were not transcendant, yet one or two very pretty epigrams; among others, of a lady looking in at a grate, and being pecked at by an eagle that was there." P. 377.

"April 29, 1666. To Mr. Evelyn's, where I walked in his garden till he came from church, with great pleasure, reading Ridley's Discourse, all my way going and coming, upon the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law. He being come home, he and I walked together in the garden with mighty pleasure, he being a very ingenious man; and the more I know him, the more I love him." P. 403.

69. *A Synopsis of the Peerage of England; exhibiting, under alphabetical arrangement, the date of creation, descent, and present state of every title of Peerage which has existed in this Country since the Conquest. In two volumes. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, F.A.S. 12mo.*

A PEERAGE is to a Patriot a record of his Nation's glory. If, as Johnson said, little is that man to be envied whose patriotism does not glow upon the plain of Marathon, still less is he to be envied, whose meanness of soul cannot see in the descendants of heroes and statesmen, animated effigies, in-

stead of marble statues, of those who toiled, who bled, who died (in noble contempt of a life of ease) in an existence of suffering for their country. The merchant moves only from his counting-house to his fire-side. He begins in the safe path of parsimony, goes on in those of security, and ends in those of plenty. But the Barons defied axes and scaffolds at Runnymede—thunderbolts rattled about the ears of Marlborough, Nelson, and Wellington. These, where the lives of ourselves, and the honour of our wives, sisters, and daughters, were dependent upon the issue of the contest—and others there are, the offspring of men of wisdom, of those whom the *Toga* has ennobled. *An arma cedant Togæ?* One cannot do without the other. We feel warm on the subject, as being interesting to antiquaries. The Commons is the arena for *novi homines*, of course now the most active men; indeed, the House of Commons is the finest display of talent in the world; but we can remember in history the days when they did not dare to be active; the days when Tyranny had no opponents but in the Nobility; and not in England alone, but in France also does it appear that obstructions to despotism were repeatedly made by the peers of that country. See "Evelyn's Miscellanies."

The Peerage before us has been formed on Heylyn's Help to English History; but upon so much more extended a scale, as to be a totally distinct work; exhibiting, under strictly alphabetical arrangement, the descent of every title which has been conferred in this Country since the accession of William the Conqueror, the manner and period of its creation, the dates of the deaths of those who inherited it, and of the year when each dignity became extinct, was forfeited, or fell into abeyance. It is in fact Dugdale's Baronage in epitome, continued to the present time. Lists of all the Prelates within the same period, Knights of the Garter, and Knights of the Bath, are added. The utility of such a plan speaks for itself. The book is, in fact, one of the highest convenience, and will be generally found of constant use for reference.

The following passage from the preface will further explain the Editor's views:

"To the merit of sedulous care, of rigid im-

impartiality, and to having acted upon the resolution of not stating a single word which he did not believe to be strictly true, with the view of flattering the pride or gratifying the ambition of others, he conscientiously feels that he is entitled; and many instances will be found where dignities, which by every previous writer have been attributed to different noble families are in these pages proved either to be now vested in other individuals, to have become extinct, or never to have been created to the ancestor of the present. He has felt that with respect to hereditary honours more than with any other worldly possession, that

‘*Rien n'est beau que le vrai*’.”

Prefixed are elaborate dissertations upon Baronies by Tenure, Writ, Patent, &c. full of valuable, and often curious information. Now there are certain points, connected with these subjects, upon which we wish to dilate.

Every one has read that nothing *conclusive* can be said concerning the persons who composed the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot, or the Norman Parliaments before the time of Edw. I. We should be arrogant if we presumed upon superior capacity to those very able men, who have treated the subject most elaborately; but that very meritorious circumstance, where evidence is conflicting, often occasions a person not to be able to see the wood for trees, and we shall endeavour to show, from a testimony not to be disputed, the ancient constitution of the two houses*.

This testimony is the Magna Charta of King John. We quote the copy printed by Matthew Paris, p. 216. Ed. Watts.

The paragraph commences with the following: “Nullum scutagium vel auxilium ponam in regno nostro, nisi PER COMMUNE CONSILIUM REGNI NOSTRI nisi ad corpus nostrum redimendum et ad primogenitum filium nostrum militem faciendum, et ad primogenitam filiam nostram semel maritandam. Et ad hoc non fiet nisi rationabile auxilium.” i.e. *I will levy no scutage or aid in our Kingdom, except THROUGH THE COMMON COUNCIL OF OUR KINGDOM, except it be to ransom our person, make our eldest son a knight, and marry (once) our eldest daughter; and for these purposes, reasonable aid only shall be required.*

* Before the 48 Hen. III. is the time to which our investigation refers.

“COMMUNE CONCILIUM REGNI NOSTRI.”—The application of these words to Parliament admits of no question.

The Charter proceeds thus. “Simili modo fiat de auxiliis de civitate Londinensi; et civitas Londinensis habeat omnes antiquas libertates et liberas consuetudines suas tam per terras quam per aquas. Preterea volumus, et concedimus, quod omnes aliæ civitates et burgi et villæ, et Barones de Quinque Portibus, et omnes Portus, habeant omnes libertates et omnes liberas consuetudines suas, et AD HABENDUM COMMUNE CONSILIUM REGNI de auxiliis assidendis aliter quam in tribus casibus prædictis,” i.e. *in like manner let it [or it may] be done, concerning the aids of the City of London; and let the City of London [or the City of London may] have all its ancient liberties and free customs, both by land and water. Besides we will and grant, that all other Cities and Burghs [walled towns] and Towns, and Barons of the Cinque Ports, and all Ports may have all their liberties and all their free customs, and TO HOLD A COMMON COUNCIL OF THE KINGDOM concerning assessing the aids, except in the three cases aforesaid.*”

AD HABENDUM COMMUNE CONSILIUM REGNI. The sense of this passage turns entirely upon the government of *Regni*. If it be the genitive after *auxiliis*, the sense may mean, that they had liberty of holding a Common Council [among themselves] concerning assessment of the aid; but if it be connected with *consilium*, (and “*commune consilium Regni*” is the term just before used for “*Parliament*,”) then the sense may imply their appearance in a meeting of the Commons House for levying taxes†. We will not decide either way.

The Charter next says, “Et de SCUTAGIIS ASSIDENDIS, submoneri faciemus Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abates, Conites, et majores Barones Regni SINGILLATIM PER LITERAS NOSTRAS, i.e. *and concerning levying scutages, we will cause to be summoned the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and greater Barons of the Realm, SINGLY BY OUR LETTERS.*”

† It is commonly understood that Burgesses did not sit in Parliament before the time of Edward I.

SCUTAGIIS ASSIDENDIS. Scutage was a tax by way of commutation for personal service in the wars, but the aid levied on the Burgesses was not of this kind, because they were not tenants in capite.

SINGILLATIM PER LITERAS NOSTRAS. Mr. Nicolas informs us, page xviii. that "Barons by tenure were not deemed entitled *ex debito justitiæ* to a Writ of Summons to Parliament." Now, as we understand the passage, *singillatim per literas nostras*, it implies a complaint, that the members of the Upper House, *by tenure*, or *de jure*, as they thought, were not *all* summoned, instead of a particular number selected by the King; for unless this be the meaning, *viz.* to prevent packing a Parliament on the part of the King, we can conceive no reasonable ground for the existence of any complaint at all. It may be, that as Mr. Nicolas says, the King denied *the right* of sitting in Parliament to all the Nobles not summoned by himself, by the "*literæ nostræ singillatim*, but we are told in an excellent compendious account of seats in Parliament by tenure of Barony [printed in the "*Biographia Britannica*," vol. II. 2d Edit. p. 69, note*] that "in ancient times, that is before 48 Hen. III. upon the King's calling a Parliament, *all who had a right to sit therein, came of their own accord*, i.e. WITHOUT SUMMONS;" and in our opinion it was, we repeat, an encroachment of the Prerogative (*in limiting seats in Parliament to persons summoned*) upon the ancient privilege of the greater Barons which gave birth to the passage in Magna Charta. In the same note of the *Biographia*, it is added, "at that time, [48 Hen. III. anno 1263,] the King having made his peace with Simon de Montfort, *it was agreed*, that SUCH OF THE BARONS ONLY SHOULD RESORT TO PARLIAMENT AS THE KING SUMMONED. By this means came in the second sort of Barons, who are from thence stiled *Barons by Writ*. But of these, there have been distinguished two kinds, *viz.* Barons BY WRIT and TENURE, and by WRIT ONLY, for the King might, if he pleased, summon others, as well as Barons, to Parliament; but *this did not*

give their posterity, or indeed themselves, a right to sit in Parliament, independently of the summons from the crown," to confer which independent right, (in part at least, as we understand it) was the object of Creation by Patent. Now Mr. Nicolas says, page xlii. that the preceding statement about the non-descent of such Baronies is fallacious, and "that a Writ of Summons to Parliament, attended by a sitting in Parliament, under such writ, constituted a Barony in fee, descendable to the heirs general of the persons so summoned to and sitting in Parliament."

That all this may be law from the time of Edw. I. we willingly admit, but we do not think that it was so in the time of King John; but that, on the contrary, the Barons by tenure *did* conceive themselves entitled, *de jure*, to a writ of summons to Parliament; and that to the withholding such writ on the part of the King, the passage quoted from Magna Charta alludes. Nevertheless, we admit, that there is a view of the subject favourable to the position of Mr. Nicolas, *viz.* that the complainant Barons by tenure might demand the writ, in order to secure the hereditary descent in their families; but, in our judgment, this was not their meaning; for then the concession granted in Magna Charta would have been a novel extortion, not a renovation of an old privilege, and we have always understood the Charter to refer to a confirmation of ancient liberties.

We now advance to the passage, which we think intimates the distinct existence of a House of Commons. "Et preterea faciemus submoneri in generali per VICECOMITES et BALLIVOS NOSTROS OMNES ALIOS, QUI IN CAPITE TENENT DE NOBIS, AD CERTUM DIEM, SCILICET AD TERMINUM QUADRAGINTA DIERUM ad minus et ad CERTUM LOCUM, in omnibus literis submonitionis illius, CAUSAM SUBMONITIONIS ILLIUS EXPONENTES, et sic factâ submonitione, negotium procedat ad DIEM ASSIGNATUM, secundum consilium eorum qui præsentēs fuerint, quamvis non omnes submoniti venerint;" i.e. and besides, we will cause to be summoned in general BY OUR SHERIFFS AND BAILIFFS, ALL OTHERS WHO HOLD IN CAPITE OF US, AT A FIXED DAY, *viz.* at the term of FORTY DAYS at LEAST,

* We quote this, because we cannot go at length into the subject.

and at a FIXED PLACE, in all the letters of that summons, EXPLAINING THE CAUSE OF THAT SUMMONS; and THE SUMMONS HAVING BEEN THUS MADE, the business may proceed at the day assigned, according to the counsel of those present, although not all the persons summoned may attend."

Now it is a rule in law, in judging of questions relating to corporate bodies, that where the charter does not specify particular modes of conduct, the ancient practice is to be the standard. We shall, according to this rule, show how the preceding description applies to the present House of Commons.

FACIEMUS SUBMONERI IN GENERALI PER VICE-COMITES ET BALLIVOS NOSTROS. The writs for the election of the Members of the House of Commons, are addressed to the Sheriffs of Counties, and Mayors, &c. of Towns.

OMNES ALIOS QUI TENENT DE NOBIS IN CAPIT. The OMNES ALIOS imply men, totally distinct from the Peers. It is known that in the reign of Edw. I. *deputation* was substituted for this general assemblage. It is plain, however, that these *all others* could not imply the Members of the Upper House, included in the preceding paragraph. The difficulty of distinction seems to lie here, viz. in the confusion of the Chroniclers, who make only *one* house of the whole Parliament, and do not go to any lower rank than *Barones*; but it is well-known that the word *Baro*, (unde *Court Baron*) did apply to TENANTS IN CAPIT; for in the Council of Clarendon, held Anno 1164, are these words: "Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, et UNIVERSÆ PERSONÆ REGNI, QUI DE REGE TENENT IN CAPIT, habeant POSSESSIONES SUAS, sicut BARONIAM; et inde respondeant Justitiariis et ministris Regis; et SICUT CÆTERI BARONES debent interesse judiciis curiæ Regis, CUM BARONIBUS; and besides this extract, we quote from the laws of Hen. I. the following passage and comment of the learned Spelman, "Procerum appellatione computari videntur, omnes Maneriorum domini. Nam in Epigraphe, cap. 26. Legum suarum, *Proceris* vocat eosdem mox in Capite *Barones* socham suam habentes exponit. (Spelm. v. *Baro*.) From hence it is evident, that *all the tenants in capite* were accounted *Barons*, and also so

denominated; and there being then no representation, the Members of the House of Commons might be, and we think were, the *Barones* of the Chroniclers, i.e. the *Minores* or inferior tenants in capite, who certainly formed a distinct body of the Parliament from the *Barones Majores*. AD CERTUM DIEM, SCILICET AD TERMINUM QUADRAGINTA DIERUM. This, we know, is the present form of proroguing from forty days at the expiration of one session, to forty days before the commencement of another, viz. *eighty days* in the whole.

AD CERTUM LOCUM, &c. This is always named, and "then and there to meet on divers weighty and important business," or some such formula.

Our conclusion then is this; that the Upper House consisted, *by right*, of all the *Majores Barones*, who held of the King in capite, a certain ample extent of territory*; but that the *said right* was limited by the King to persons whom *he* thought proper to *summon to Parliament*; and that the Lower House consisted of the inferior tenants in capite (Spelman's *Barones Capitales minores*) who are not distinguished in the Chronicles, because they were classed under the vague appellation of *Barones*. For the first of these inferences, we have adduced the authority of Magna Charta, which plainly mentions *two* distinct houses, of superior and inferior tenants in capite; and for the second, the Council of Clarendon and the laws of Henry I. which denominate all the tenants in capite, *Barones*. To us, therefore, nothing appears *new* in the constitution of Parliament, except the substitution of Deputies for the Tenants in capite *en masse*. The Kings knowing what intractable subjects men are when money is to be extorted from them, of course wished to have only *friends* in Parliament; but that they *could not* and *did not* dare to *limit* the members to *such* a scale, is evident from Matthew Paris, under the reign of Hen. III. when the King found them only not treasonable and rebellious before civil war ensued; but as Robertson justly says, that unsuccessful insurrections only strengthen the party dominant, we doubt not but that the curtailments by Edw. I. of the Upper

* Called xiii $\frac{1}{2}$ knights' fees, honores, 400 marks, &c.

House, by limitation to writs of Summons, and the alteration of the tenants in capite to representation in the Lower House, had all the same object, viz. tractable Parliaments. As to there being no writs of Summons prior to the 49 Hen. III. we think that they may have been previously destroyed, in order that there should be no existing record, obliging the King to summon malcontents to Parliament, and prevent his so modelling that body in future, that he might find it docile.

Mr. Nicolas will, we trust, clearly understand us, namely, that we are speaking of Parliament prior to the 49 Hen. III.; for of its law and history subsequent to that period, the dissertations of Mr. Nicolas are precise and convincing, and he does not go back into earlier dates. In that respect he has more wisely, perhaps, declined the temerity in which *we* have indulged, but which we think is fairly justified, at least in a presumptive view, by the authentic testimony of Magna Charta, and the concurrent opinion of Spelman. However, we have acted in the most open manner. We have laid the passages at length before our readers, and our object required no further research, it being chiefly intended to prove the identity of the present House of Commons with that of "olden time," except in the single change of Representatives for inferior tenants *in capite*, and, in the Witenagemot, for lower Thaness.

We could dwell longer with sincere pleasure upon this useful work of Mr. Nicolas, which supplies many desiderata, and clears up many difficulties. In short, it is an elaborate and excellently constructed book.

70. *A Treatise on Christian Doctrine, compiled from the Holy Scriptures alone. By John Milton. Translated from the Original by Charles R. Sumner, A.M. Librarian and Historiographer to his Majesty, and Prebendary of Canterbury. 4to. pp. 709.*

EVERY person knows that the taste of Milton in the sublime and beautiful is not to be surpassed, but that in prose he was a party writer. From the enormous powers of his mind, something great is naturally expected in all his productions, but we may be certain also, that we shall find something eccentric. For instance, Christian Doc-

trine deduced from the Holy Scriptures alone has a very plausible *prima facie* aspect, but every Theologian knows that Scripture in the Old Testament is merely a History, compiled, as St. Paul says, "to be a Schoolmaster to lead us to Christ," and also, that where one text is made to contradict another, the true meaning has not been obtained. Into both these errors has Milton fallen, for he has made the Old Testament a standard of pure morality, (for which purpose it was not written) and has advocated polygamy, by sophisticating the true meaning of the Gospel doctrines concerning marriage. Milton seems to have forgotten that the Patriarchs, in consequence of the promise to Abraham, were to found an entire nation, and were to intermarry only among themselves. [For further information on the subject of marriage in early times, we refer our readers to Professor Millar on the origin of Ranks.]

Milton is quite unphilosophical on the subject. It is observed by Lord Kaimes, that the union of a man with *one* wife, is a direct ordinance of Nature, and he thus proves it. The union of the male and female, throughout all Nature, subsists as long as such union is necessary towards rearing the young. The connection of the bull and cow, horse and mare, &c. &c. is but temporary, because the attentions only of the female are required to secure the growth of the new animal. The birds pair until the nestlings can fly. With regard to man, the union continues for years, because his growth to maturity is tardy. We omit many other reasons against polygamy, drawn from a view of society in a high state of civilization, because we conceive it to be superfluous.

One remark more is necessary. It has been noted, that Milton's political coadjutors were fond of defending and forming their modes of conduct from the Old rather than the New Testament. Thus by perverting the intentions of Providence, with regard to the actions of Holy Writ, they made God the author of evil, and patron of their own bad deeds; and the sophistry of Milton is accordant with such practices. He does not treat the Old Testament as we do, merely an introduction to the New, as explicable by that; in reference to type, prophecy, history, and institutions; but he warps the New

Testa-

Testament to the Old, thus making Christianity subordinate to Judaism.

The principles of Milton in Politics and Theology are purely his own in most essential points; but grandeur of imagination is not favourable to theological or historical science. The former is founded only on emotions, and looks only to impression, the other to high reason, which proceeds by analysis. A great genius in poetry has only to express his feelings; but such an expression is utterly incompatible with history or philosophy. It would be as absurd as delivering the *Principia* of Newton in the language and figures of Ossian. Setting aside, however, this work of Milton, as a book of instruction, it is still Milton's giant mind; a work of Milton in sunset, not blazing and burning; but affording, in the words of his learned Editor, "a pleasing picture of a mind softened by the influence of religious principles, and becoming gradually more tolerant of the supposed errors of others, as the period drew near when he must answer for his own before an unerring tribunal."

71. *Memoir of the Life of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.* By Thomas Moore. 4to. pp. 719. Longman.

MOORE (the first lyric poet of modern times) the Biographer, and that transcendent genius Sheridan the Sub-

ject, cannot fail, thus united, to excite the most intense and powerful interest in the literary world. No individual could be more suited to the task than Moore. He was worthy of the subject, and the subject worthy of him;—both kindred souls—*Arcades ambo!* The author here portrays the memoirs not of a mere son of the Muses, whose silent course oft glides peaceably through the world, but of one whose life appears of the most romantic and diversified character; whether we view him as the romantic lover—as the impassioned poet—as the vivid wit that oft "set the table in a roar"—as a theatrical negociator—as the brilliant orator—as the turbulent politician—as the shrewd statesman—or, finally, as the hapless victim of penury and woe.

Despising the trammels of scholastic lore, and trusting to the resources of his own powerful mind, Sheridan soared beyond competition; and in the noon-tide of life he shone before the astonished world like a torrid sun in his meridian glory; but alas! as if folly was the usual companion of exalted genius, the setting sun of his earthly sojourn, was attended with "clouds and darkness," chiefly brought on by his own improvident conduct.* "Whatever Sheridan has done, or chosen to do (once observed Lord Byron) has been, *par excellence*, always the best of its kind. He has written the best comedy (*School for Scandal*), the best opera

* "Mr. Sheridan's improvidence in every thing connected with money, (says Mr. Moore) was most remarkable. He would frequently be obliged to stop on his journeys, for want of the means of getting on, and to remain living expensively at an inn till a remittance could reach him. His letters to the Treasurer of the Theatre on these occasions were generally headed with the words—'Money-bound.' A friend of his told me, that one morning, while waiting for him in his study, he cast his eyes over the heap of unopened letters that lay upon the table, and, seeing one or two with coronets on the seals, said to Mr. Westley, the Treasurer, who was present, 'I see we are all treated alike.' Mr. Westley then informed him, that he had once found, on looking over this table, a letter, which he had himself sent, a few weeks before, to Mr. Sheridan, enclosing a ten-pound note, to release him from some inn, but which Mr. Sheridan, having raised the supplies in some other way, had never thought of opening. The prudent Treasurer took away the letter, and reserved the enclosure for some future exigence."

"Among instances of his inattention to letters, the following is mentioned. Going one day to the banking-house, where he was accustomed to receive his salary, as Receiver of Cornwall, and where they sometimes accommodated him with small sums before the regular time of payment, he asked, with all due humility, whether they could oblige him with the loan of twenty pounds. 'Certainly, Sir,' said the clerk,—'Would you like any more—fifty or a hundred?' Sheridan, all smiles and gratitude, answered that a hundred pounds would be of the greatest convenience to him. 'Perhaps you would like to take two hundred or three?' said the clerk. At every increase of the sum, the surprise of the borrower increased. 'Have not you then received our letter?' said the clerk; on which it turned out, that in consequence of the falling in of some fine, a sum of twelve hundred pounds had been lately placed to the credit of the Receiver-General, and that, from not having opened the letter written to apprise him, he had been left in ignorance of his good luck."

(*The Duenna*—in my mind, far before that St. Giles's lampoon, *The Beggar's Opera*,) the best farce (*The Critic*—it is only too good for an afterpiece), and the best address (*Monologue on Garrick*,)—and, to crown all, delivered the very best oration (the famous *Belgium Speech*) ever conceived or heard in this country.—Somebody told Sheridan this the next day (continued his Lordship), and on hearing it he burst into tears!—Poor Brinsley! If they were tears of pleasure, I would have rather said those few, but sincere, words, than have written the *Iliad*, or made his own celebrated philippic. Nay, his own comedy never gratified me more than to hear that he had derived a moment's gratification from any praise of mine—humble as it must appear to 'my elders and my betters'.

In these interesting pages Mr. Moore has faithfully traced Sheridan through his eventful life in a manner highly honourable to his taste, judgment, and feelings; and one of the principal characteristics of the work is its strict adherence to impartiality and truth. Neither the illustrious talents of Sheridan, on the one hand, nor his degraded frailties on the other, have warped the author's mind. The latter he has recorded "more in sorrow than in anger," as the thoughtless extravagance of erratic genius; while the bright traits of his character have not, from feelings of admiration or friendship, been too highly coloured.

From the birth of Sheridan in Dublin, in 1751*, to his death in London, in 1816, Mr. Moore has faithfully detailed his eventful career. At the age of seven years, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, with his elder brother, Charles Francis, were placed under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Whyte, of Grafton-street, Dublin. The young Sheridans were little more than a year under his care. The dawn of Sheridan's intellect was as dull and unpromising as its meridian day was bright; and in the year 1759, he was, by common consent both of parent and preceptor, pro-

nounced to be "a most impenetrable dunce."—From Mr. Whyte's school, the boys were removed to England, where Mr. Sheridan had lately gone to reside, and in the year 1762 Richard was sent to Harrow, where he was distinguished only as a very idle, careless, but, at the same time, engaging boy. At this time our valued friend and correspondent, Dr. Parr, now no more, was then under-master of Harrow school, and Mr. Moore has introduced a letter written by him in 1818, which so strikingly portrays the school-boy days of Richard Sheridan, that we feel pleasure in extracting it, with the biographer's introductory remarks.

"One of the most valuable acquisitions he derived from Harrow was that friendship, which lasted throughout his life, with Dr. Parr.

"As this learned and estimable man has, within the last few weeks, left a void in the world which will not easily be filled up, I feel that it would be unjust to my readers not to give, in his own words, the particulars of Sheridan's school-days, with which he had the kindness to favour me, and to which his name gives an authenticity and interest too valuable on such a subject to be withheld:

"*Hatton, August 3, 1818.*

"DEAR SIR,—With the aid of a scribe I sit down to fulfil my promise about Mr. Sheridan. There was little in his boyhood worth communication. He was inferior to many of his school-fellows in the ordinary business of a school, and I do not remember any one instance in which he distinguished himself by Latin or English composition, in prose or verse†. Nathaniel Halhed, one of his school fellows, wrote well in Latin and Greek. Richard Archdall, another school-fellow, excelled in English verse. R. Sheridan aspired to no rivalry with either of them. He was at the uppermost part of the fifth form, but he never reached the sixth, and, if I mistake not, he had no opportunity of attending the most difficult, and the most honourable school business, when the Greek plays were taught—and it was the custom at Harrow to teach these at least every year. He went through his lessons in Horace, and Virgil, and Homer well enough for a time. But, in the absence of the upper master,

* His grandfather, was celebrated as the friend of Swift, and his father, Thomas Sheridan, for the competition and even rivalry which he so long maintained with Garrick. His mother too was a woman of considerable talents, and affords one of the few instances that have occurred of a female indebted for a husband to her literary talents. She was the author of the novel of 'Sydney Biddulph,' and the Oriental tale of 'Nourjahad.' She also wrote two plays, the 'Discovery,' which Garrick said was one of the best comedies he ever read, and the 'Dupe.'

† It will be seen, however, though Dr. Parr was not aware of the circumstance, that Sheridan did try his talent at English verse before he left Harrow.

Doctor Sumner, it once fell in my way to instruct the two upper forms, and upon calling Dick Sheridan, I found him not only slovenly in construing, but unusually defective in his Greek grammar. Knowing him to be a clever fellow, I did not fail to probe and to tease him. I stated his case with great good-humour to the upper master, who was one of the best tempered men in the world; and it was agreed between us, that Richard should be called oftener, and worked more severely. The varlet was not suffered to stand up in his place; but was summoned to take his station near the master's table, where the voice of no prompter could reach him; and, in this defenceless condition he was so harassed, that he at last gathered up some grammatical rules, and prepared himself for his lessons. While this tormenting process was inflicted upon him, I now and then upbraided him. But you will take notice that he did not incur any corporal punishment for his idleness: his industry was just sufficient to protect him from disgrace. All the while Sumner and I saw in him vestiges of a superior intellect. His eye, his countenance, his general manner, were striking. His answers to any common question were prompt and acute. We knew the esteem, and even admiration, which, somehow or other, all his school-fellows felt for him. He was mischievous enough, but his pranks were accompanied by a sort of vivacity and cheerfulness, which delighted Sumner and myself. I had much talk with him about his apple-loft, for the supply of which all the gardens in the neighbourhood were taxed, and some of the lower boys were employed to furnish it. I threatened, but without asperity, to trace the depredators, through his associates, up to their leader. He with perfect good-humour set me at defiance, and I never could bring the charge home to him. All boys and all masters were pleased with him. I often praised him as a lad of great talents, often exhorted him to use them well; but my exhortations were fruitless. I take for granted that his taste was silently improved, and that he knew well the little which he did know. He was removed from school too soon by his father, who was the intimate friend of Sumner, and whom I often met at his house. Sumner had a fine voice, fine ear, fine taste, and, therefore, pronunciation was frequently the favourite subject between him and Tom Sheridan. I was present at many of their discussions and disputes, and sometimes took a very active part in them—but Richard was not present. The father, you know, was a wrong-headed, whimsical man, and, perhaps, his scanty circumstances were one of the reasons which prevented him from sending Richard to the University. He must have been aware, as Sumner and I were, that Richard's mind was not cast in any ordinary mould. I ought to have told you that Richard, when a boy, was a great reader

of English poetry; but his exercises afforded no proof of his proficiency. In truth, he, as a boy, was quite careless about literary fame. I should suppose that his father, without any regular system, polished his taste, and supplied his memory with anecdotes about our best writers in our Augustan age. The grandfather, you know, lived familiarly with Swift. I have heard of him as an excellent scholar. His boys in Ireland once performed a Greek play, and when Sir William Jones and I were talking over this event, I determined to make the experiment in England. I selected some of my best boys, and they performed the *Oedipus Tyrannus*, and the *Trachinians* of Sophocles. I wrote some Greek Iambics to vindicate myself from the imputation of singularity, and grieved I am that I did not keep a copy of them. Milton, you may remember, recommends what I attempted.

“I saw much of Sheridan's father after the death of Sumner, and after my own removal from Harrow to Stanmore. I respected him,—he really liked me, and did me some important services,—but I never met him and Richard together. I often inquired about Richard, and, from the father's answers, found they were not upon good terms—neither he nor I ever spoke of his son's talents but in terms of the highest praise.”

“In a subsequent letter Dr. Parr says:—‘I referred you to a passage in the *Gentleman's Magazine**, where I am represented as discovering and encouraging in Richard Sheridan those intellectual powers, which had not been discovered and encouraged by Sumner. But the statement is incorrect. We both of us discovered talents, which neither of us could bring into action while Sheridan was a school-boy. He gave us few opportunities of praise in the course of his school-business, and yet he was well aware that we thought highly of him, and anxiously wished more to be done by him than he was disposed to do. * * * * *

“In the later periods of his life Richard did not cast behind him his classical reading. He spoke copiously and powerfully about Cicero. He had read; and he had understood the four orations of Demosthenes read and taught in our public schools. He was at home in Virgil and in Horace. I cannot speak positively about Homer—but I am very sure that he read the *Iliad* now and then; not as a professed scholar would do, critically, but with all the strong sympathies of a poet reading a poet†. Richard did not,

* Vol. LXXXVI. part ii. p. 84.

† It was one of the least of the triumphs of Sheridan's talent, to have been able to persuade so acute a scholar as Dr. Parr, that the extent of his classical acquirements was so great as is here represented, and to have thus impressed with the idea of his remembering so much, the person who best knew how little he had learned.

and could not forget what he once knew, but his path to knowledge was his own,—his steps were noiseless,—his progress was scarcely felt by himself,—his movements were rapid but irregular.

“Let me assure you that Richard, when a boy, was by no means vicious. The sources of his infirmities were a scanty and precarious allowance from the father, the want of a regular plan for some profession, and, above all, the act of throwing him upon the town, when he ought to have been pursuing his studies at the University. He would have done little among mathematicians at Cambridge;—he would have been a rake, or an idler, or a trifler, at Dublin; but I am inclined to think that at Oxford he would have become an excellent scholar.”

It would appear that the talent for accomplishing by dexterous artifice what others are satisfied to leave dependent or less oblique and subtle modes of action seems to have been born with Sheridan.—The most romantic portion of his life was his connexion with the accomplished and beautiful Miss Linley, his first wife, the particulars of which are stated in her interesting letter which commences the present Number. In this transaction, though only twenty years of age, he made love like a diplomatist, in a spirit of sly watchfulness wholly without example, managing to blind all eyes but those of his mistress to a passion which no lover but himself could have concealed, while, besides father, sisters, and other members of the same domestic society with her for whom he sighed, he deceived completely his brother and his friend, both enamoured of the same lovely object, and equally unconscious of his successful rivalry.

A genius for negotiation not less peculiar evinced itself by its effects, in his purchase of Drury Lane Theatre. Sheridan there produced on a sudden the inconceivable sum of 10,000*l.* but kept from every mortal observation the channel through which he obtained it. Mr. Moore gives a minute and interesting account of Mr. Sheridan's treaty for the purchase of Mr. Garrick's half of the property of Drury Lane Theatre, valued in all at 70,000*l.* This moiety was to be divided between Mr. Sheridan, who was to advance 10,000*l.* for two fourteenths, his father-in-law, Mr. Linley, who was to advance 10,000*l.* for two more, and Dr. Ford, who was to advance 15,000*l.* for three fourteenths.

“There was, indeed, something (says Mr. Moore) mysterious and miraculous about all his acquisitions, whether in love, in learning, in wit, or in wealth. How or when his stock of knowledge was laid in, nobody knew—it was as much a matter of marvel to those who never saw him read, as the existence of the chameleon has been to those who fancied it never eat. His advances in the heart of his mistress were, as we have seen, equally trackless and inaudible, and his triumph was the first that even rivals knew of his love. In like manner, the productions of his wit took the world by surprise,—being perfected in secret, till ready for display, and then seeming to break from under the cloud of his indolence in full maturity of splendour. His financial resources had no less an air of magic about them; and the mode in which he conjured up, at this time, the money for his first purchase into the theatre, remains, as far as I can learn, still a mystery. It has been said that Mr. Garrick supplied him with the means. There was evidently at this time no such confidential understanding between them as an act of friendship of so signal a nature would imply: and it appears that Sheridan had the purchase-money ready, even before the terms upon which Garrick would sell were ascertained. That Dr. Ford should have advanced the money is not less improbable; for the share of which, contrary to his first intention, he ultimately became proprietor, absorbed, there is every reason to think, the whole of his disposable means.”

The period when Sheridan entered on his political career, was very remarkable. The American war was at its height; and not only were the public events in which he was called upon to take a part, of an extraordinary nature, but the principal actors in the scene were possessed of that lofty order of intellect which nature sometimes appears to keep in reserve for great occasions. Burke, Fox, and Pitt, were the leading stars of the political hemisphere; and Mr. Sheridan was returned to the House of Commons as a powerful auxiliary to the Opposition. He made his first speech in Parliament on the 20th of November, 1780, when a petition was presented to the House complaining of the undue election of the sitting members (Mr. Monckton and himself) for Stafford. The same which he had acquired by his literary and dramatic talents, was sufficient to excite the curiosity and attention of his audience. The indignation which he expressed on this occasion at the charges brought by the petition against the electors of Stafford, was coolly turned into ridicule by Mr.

Rigby,

Rigby, Paymaster of the Forces. But Mr. Fox, whose eloquence was always ready, like the shield of Ajax, to protect not only himself but his friends, came promptly to the aid of the young orator. But it was the memorable speech delivered on the prosecution of Mr. Hastings, which established his fame as one of the noblest orators that ever existed. Mr. Sheridan brought forward this charge, relative to Begum Princess of Oude, against the Governor General of India, in the House of Commons. The peculiar circumstances attending this case, shew that it was not alone towards the advancement of his love or his fortunes that he called for assistance from *finesse*. He made it subservient to the interests, or rather the caprice of his vanity. His speech on the occasion called for frequent references to official documents, a subject which suggested to the manly judgments of Fox and Burke the necessity of collecting papers to refresh their memory, or the decency of producing them, to attest their own activity and labour.—Sheridan practised the vain affectation of mislaying his bag of notes and documents, and of apparently trusting to the strength of his own extemporaneous powers. From his conduct in the more serious concerns of party, we might almost conclude that the notions which he entertained of life had, by a contradiction of all established rules, been drawn from his acquaintance with the drama; and that in the mind of Mr. Sheridan, a political transaction, like a play, was good for very little without some sort of plot to enliven it.

“Scarcely had the impulse (observes Mr. Moore) which his own genius had given to the prosecution of Hastings, begun to abate, when the indisposition of the King opened another field, not only for the display of all his various powers, but for the fondest speculations of his interest and ambition. The robust health and temperate habits of the Monarch, while they held out the temptation of a long lease of power to those who either enjoyed or were inclined to speculate in his favour, gave proportionably the grace of disinterestedness to the followers of an Heir-Apparent, whose means of rewarding their devotion were, from the same causes, uncertain and remote. The alarming illness of the Monarch gave a new turn to the prospect: Hope was now seen, like the winged victory of the ancients, to change sides; and both the expectations of those who looked forward to the reign of the

Prince, as the great and happy millenium of Whiggism, and the apprehension of the far greater number, to whom the morals of his Royal Highness and his friends were not less formidable than their politics, seemed now on the very eve of being realized.”

On the lamented illness of George III. Sheridan entered into a secret negotiation with Lord Thurlow, by which his colleague Mr. Fox was seriously embarrassed; and at the time when the Whigs refused office, alleging the constitutional necessity of a Minister's possessing the patronage of the Household, with that of the other great departments, Mr. Sheridan is accused of suppressing an important communication made to him by Lord Yarmouth, —that whatever might become of the theoretical question, the Household would, in fact, resign. By withholding this message from Lords Grey and Grenville, the purpose of a Whig Ministry, whether or not it had been seriously entertained by the Sovereign, was defeated, and the Liverpool Cabinet let into the enjoyment of their freehold estate. Against these spots in the political life of Mr. Sheridan, there are to be opposed many passages of unquestionable and unfading beauty. In every important crisis it may be said with truth, that he preferred his country to all party interests, and independently and nobly summoned the nation to a brave discharge of its duties. His support of the Addington administration was consistent with his own views of the public welfare, and more so with the Whig interests than the Whigs themselves could be brought to acknowledge. His opposition to the union of the Whigs and Grenvilles was a further proof of tact and sagacity, in which he excelled Mr. Fox. The bold and prominent stand which Mr. Sheridan made against the insurgent seamen, was a fine illustration of the proper limits which the constitution assigns to English party; and his appeal to Parliament on the earliest burst of national feeling among the Spaniards, afforded a proof how well he could discover the true principles on which an effectual resistance might be made to the power which then domineered over Europe.

So far have we traced Sheridan to the zenith of his brilliant career. After the dissolution of the Parliament in 1812, his fortunes began rapidly to decline. He lost his election for Stafford;

ford; and this failure, it is probable, hastened his ruin.

"He was now excluded (says Mr. Moore) both from the theatre and from Parliament; the two anchors by which he held in life were gone, and he was left a lonely and helpless wreck upon the waters. The Prince Regent offered to bring him into Parliament; but the thought of returning to that scene of his triumphs and his freedom with the Royal owner's mark, as it were, upon him, was more than he could bear, and he declined the offer."

"The distresses of Sheridan now increased every day, and through the short remainder of his life it is a melancholy task to follow him. The sum arising from the sale of his theatrical property was soon exhausted by the various claims upon it, and he was driven to part with all that he most valued, to satisfy further demands, and provide for the subsistence of the day. Those books which were presented to him by various friends, now stood, in their splendid bindings, on the shelves of the pawnbroker. The handsome cup given him by the electors of Stafford, shared the same fate. Three or four fine pictures by Gainsborough, and one by Morland, were sold for little more than five hundred pounds; and even the precious portrait of his first wife, by Reynolds, though not actually sold during his life, vanished away from his eyes into other hands."

The most humiliating trial of his pride was yet to come. He was soon after arrested and carried to a sponging-house, where he remained two or three days. This abode formed a sad contrast to those princely halls, of which he had so lately been the most brilliant and favoured guest, and which were possibly, at that very moment, lighted up and crowded with gay company, unmindful of him within those prison walls:—He was liberated on the interference of Mr. Whitbread. These trials made the most distressing ravages on his constitution. His spirits were broken, and he became the victim of disease as well as penury. The disorder with which he was now attacked arose from a diseased state of the stomach, brought on partly by irregular living, and partly by the harassing anxieties that had, for so many years, without intermission, beset him.

"While death was thus gaining fast on Sheridan, the calamities of his life were thickening round him also; nor did the last corner, in which he now lay down to die, afford him any asylum from the clamours of his legal pursuers. Writs and executions came in rapid succession, and bailiffs at

length gained possession of his house. It was about the beginning of May that Lord Holland, on being informed by Mr. Rogers (who was one of the very few that watched the going out of this great light with interest) of the dreary situation in which his old friend was lying, paid him a visit one evening, in company with Mr. Rogers, and, by the cordiality, suavity, and cheerfulness of his conversation, shed a charm round that chamber of sickness, which, perhaps, no other voice but his own could have imparted.

"An evening or two after (Wednesday, May 15,) I was with Mr. Rogers, when, on returning home, he found the following afflicting note upon his table:—

"Saville row."

"I find things settled so that 150*l.* will remove all difficulty. I am absolutely undone and broken-hearted. I shall negotiate for the plays successfully in the course of a week, when all shall be returned. I have desired Fairbrother to get back the Guarantee for thirty.

"They are going to put the carpets out of the window, and break into Mrs. S.'s room and take me—for God's sake let me see you.

"R. B. S."

"It was too late to do any thing when this note was received, being then between twelve and one at night; but Mr. Rogers and I walked down to Saville row together, to assure ourselves that the threatened arrest had not yet been put in execution. A servant spoke to us out of the area, and said that all was safe for the night, but that it was intended, in pursuance of this new proceeding, to paste bills over the front of the house next day.

"On the following morning I was early with Mr. Rogers, and willingly undertook to be the bearer of a draught for 150*l.* to Saville-row. I found Mr. Sheridan good-natured and cordial as ever; and though he was then within a few weeks of his death, his voice had not lost its fullness or strength, nor was that lustre, for which his eyes were so remarkable, diminished. He showed, too, his usual sanguineness of disposition in speaking of the price that he expected for his dramatic works, and of the certainty he felt of being able to arrange all his affairs, if his complaint would but suffer him to leave his bed.

"In the following month his powers began rapidly to fail him; his stomach was completely worn out, and could no longer bear any kind of sustenance. During the whole of this time, as far as I can learn, it does not appear that (with the exceptions I have mentioned) any one of his noble or royal friends ever called at his door, or even sent to inquire after him.

"In the mean time, the clamours and incursions of creditors increased. A Sheriff's officer

officer at length arrested the dying man in his bed, and was about to carry him off, in his blankets, to a sponging-house, when Dr. Bain interfered, and, by threatening the officer with the responsibility he must incur, if, as was but too probable, his prisoner should expire on the way, averted this outrage.

After a succession of shivering fits, he fell into a state of exhaustion, in which he continued, with but few more signs of suffering, till his death. A day or two before that event, the Bishop of London read prayers by his bed-side; and on Sunday, the 7th of July, in the 65th year of his age, he died.

“On the following Saturday the funeral took place, his remains having been previously removed from Saville-row to the house of his friend, Mr. Peter Moore, in Great George-street, Westminster. From thence, at one o'clock, the procession moved on foot to the Abbey, where, in the only spot in Poet's-corner that remained unoccupied, the body was interred; and the following simple inscription marks its resting-place:—

“Richard Brinsley Sheridan,

Born 1751,

Died 7th July, 1816.

This Marble is the tribute of an attached

Friend,

Peter Moore.”

Thus gloomily terminated the eventful life of this splendid genius. Had his youthful principles been fixed by judicious and steady culture, and his habits regulated by the unremitting demands of a profession, there would have been less room for wayward impulse to act in—less material on which it could successfully operate—the life of this lamented son of genius might have escaped the most trying of its vicissitudes—his moral taste its progressive degeneracy—his decent pride its mortifications—and his political fame the incompleteness of its lustre. As it is, and at the worst, we must admire—we must forgive one who, while Literature exists in England, can never be forgotten.

72. Blore's *Monumental Remains*,
Nos. III. and IV.

IT is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that we again turn our attention to this superiorly beautiful publication. Already do the engravings comprise a period of two centuries, exhibiting those marked distinctions in style so instructive to the Antiquary and useful to the Architect; as the following chronolo-

gical enumeration of the monuments and effigies will prove.

1290 Queen Eleanor, 2 plates.

1301 Lord Fitzalan.

1324 Aylmer de Valence.

1331 Sir James Douglas.

— Gervase Alard.

1370 Earl of Warwick.

1376 The Black Prince, 2 plates.

1377 Edward III. 2 plates.

1381 Bishop of Durham.

1404 William of Wykeham.

1408 John Gower.

1425 Earl of Westmoreland.

1438 Earl of Douglas.

1439 Earl of Warwick, 2 plates.

1446 Humphrey D. of Gloucester.

1532 Archbishop Wareham.

In the former remarks on this work, we gave it as our firm belief that Mr. Blore, the excellent draughtsman of the whole, who himself engraves a great number of the Plates, was hastening with rapid strides to equal his associate H. Le Keux, and our sentiments are fully borne out in the effigy of Rich. Beauchamp Earl of Warwick in Part III. and the monument of Aylmer de Valence in Part IV. We therefore strenuously urge him to increase his confidence in his own abilities, and imitate those bold shadows of Le Keux, which in the monuments of Queen Eleanor and John Gower, and the effigy of Edward III. make us doubt the evidence of our senses, almost forcing us to declare that it is the sculptured marble, and not the impress of copper that we behold.

The succeeding numbers of this valuable work will, we doubt not, be soon as anxiously sought for on the Continent as in this country; our neighbours, since the wanton mutilation of similar remains in France, having become passionately enamoured of the costume and architecture *du moyen age*. In the summer months just past we had the fullest evidence to what extent their present admiration of monumental effigies carry them, for we never visited Westminster Abbey during that period without finding the enthusiastic French artists in every part of that interesting building copying with skill and avidity its principal sepulchral monuments.

We need only cite the description of the monument of Aylmer de Valence, to shew the attention paid to improvement in the letter-press. Notwithstanding

standing Gough was only able to speak of the armorial bearings on the North side of this tomb, the South having been but lately exposed by the alteration in the choir, he has in more than one instance given a wrong assignation; nor is the description in Neale's Westminster Abbey, although differing from Gough, wholly free from inaccuracy.

In the work before us this important information is rectified, and its correctness fully established by a short genealogical table. Mr. Blore expresses himself indebted for this to the antiquarian research of Mr. Willémont, author of the "*Regal Heraldry*," a work of far more information than its title would induce one to suppose. It is, however, with other works of this pupil of the late Royal Academician Devis, that we are best acquainted; his unrivalled talent in painting on glass, which combines chronological accuracy with the true taste of pictorial effect; his windows at Tildesley, Maidenhead, Epsom, and Leamington, particularly the first and last (their style quite different) have always struck us as honourable to the arts, and creditable to the judgment of the age. Such was the delight we experienced when viewing these choice imitations of other days, contrasted with the glaring white windows of modern times, that we could dilate with pleasing satisfaction on their details, but that our business is with the Monumental Remains.

The Biographical memoirs of the "*moral Gower*," the friend from kindred poetic feeling, and similar political sentiments of Chaucer, is written with spirited and much critical discernment. The various opinions on contested parts fairly stated and commented on with strict impartiality, and due justice done to Mr. Gough for his unwearied research, which presented to us for the first time that curious picture of manners, the will of this celebrated poet.

Our limits will not allow us to lay before our readers any extracts; but we promise them that they have but to see and be convinced.

"It nedith not you more to tellen
To makin you to long to dwellen,
Of these ilke *graven florishynges*
Ne of compacis ne karvynges
Ne the hackyng in masonries
As corbellis and imageries."

73. *East India Company's Records, founded on Official Documents, shewing a view of the past and present State of the British Possessions in India, as to the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Assets, Trade, and Navigation, to which is added, a variety of Historical, Political, Financial, Commercial, and Critical details from the period of the first Establishment (1600) of the Honourable East India Company, to the present Time (July 1825). The whole carefully Compiled and Arranged from various Authorities. By Ce'sar Moreau, Member of the Royal Institution, Royal Asiatic Society, &c. &c. Oblong folio, pp. 47. Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen.*

WE scarcely ever recollect to have had under review a more curious production than that now before us. It is a miscellaneous compilation; consisting of a Chronological Table of Events, connected with the possessions of the British Nation in the East Indies; and a series of figured statements, chiefly extracted or framed from documents which have been already before the public in the proceedings of the House of Commons lithographed.

We, nevertheless, feel persuaded that no Gentleman who attends to Indian affairs, and collects books in that department of Literature, would choose to be without this work, at least as a Literary curiosity. Its value as an authority or book of reference, must of course depend chiefly on the accuracy of the facts and statements it contains; the thorough investigation of which falls not altogether within our line of practice. Upon a very cursory examination, we have noticed in the Chronological part a few not unimportant omissions, such as the purchase of the site of Madras, and some other of the earlier territorial acquisitions of the Company on the Peninsula: also the omission, under the years 1801 and 1802, of all mention of those arrangements which were then formed between the Company and the Nabob of Oude: particularly as the principle of those arrangements was at the time very much questioned, although the East India Company obtained a considerable augmentation of territory and revenue by them.

As a specimen of lithographic penmanship M. Moreau's work is entitled to great praise, and the production of it must have been attended with considerable labour, especially the last con-

condensed figured statement. The account of the constitution of the Company in England, with which the book concludes, we recollect to have seen some years since in a work compiled and printed, but not published, by Robt. Wissett, esq. a servant of the Company. It is no doubt owing to M. Moreau having relied exclusively on the authority of Mr. Wissett's book, that he describes the Committee of Buying and Warehouses as separate Committees; which they certainly were when that gentleman wrote, but they are now, and have been for several years, united in one.

M. Moreau concludes his work by remarking, we believe with truth, that

"The East India Company have essentially contributed to the present greatness of the country; that they gave a very early impulse to its manufactures and trade; that in fact they opened a new commerce, not with the East only, but by means of their

returns from thence, with foreign Europe; that to all these public benefits is to be added the direct wealth with which the Company have been the means of enriching the Nation. The amount of these contributions, consisting of profits enjoyed by manufacturers, ship-builders, and tradesmen, ship-owners, officers, servants, and labourers, miners, re-exporters of eastern productions to foreign parts, &c.; also in dividends to proprietors, payments to Government, and the influx of private fortunes acquired in India, especially in the last 70 years, may be moderately estimated at one hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling."

Latin Versification Simplified, by J. CAREY, LL.D. contains a graduated series of Exercises, and is well calculated for soon rendering the young Latinist a proficient in the rules of prosody. There are two volumes; one consists of examples, with the words placed in prosaic order; and the other forms the key, with the verses in regular scansion.

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The Peerless Peer. By Mrs. CAREY, Author of "Lasting Impressions."

Facts and Fancies, or Mental Diversions. By the Author of "Solace of an Invalid."

Characters Contrasted; or, Character modified by Education. By the Author of the "Mirven Family."

A new edition of the *Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum*, by Edward Philips (the nephew of Milton), was printed at Geneva in 1824 by Sir Egerton Brydges. In 1800 Sir E. B. had given a reprint of that portion of this work, which included the poets to the death of Queen Elizabeth: but he never completed the second volume. In the present edition not only all the remaining text of Philips is given, but Philips's words of the former part are repeated. The editor has not again reprinted his own copious additions to his former first volume, and the reason he gives for this is the non-access (in a foreign country) to such English books of reference as would have been necessary to continue it on the same plan.

The editor has written a new Preface,

containing a long dissertation on Poetry; and concluded the volume with many notes, and entire catalogues of English Poets, both dead and living. But since those catalogues were printed, many writers of verse are—or were then lately dead; as Sir Brooke Boothby, bart.; Sir James Bland Burges, bart.; Mrs. Barbauld; Mrs. Franklyn (Miss Porden); Rev. Henry Kett; Rev. — Bland; Lord Carlisle.

The oldest and earliest of English verse-writers, now living, is John Nichols. Then come Hannah More, Polwhele, Archdeacon Pott, Mathias, Crabbe, and Gifford: and next, the author of this new edition of Philips's *Theatrum*, whose Sonnets first appeared forty years ago. See *Gent. Mag.* for 1785. After him we believe comes Samuel Rogers, in 1786.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, &c.

Some time ago, Dr. Barry, an English physician resident at Paris, read before the Academy of Sciences in that city, a "Mémoire on the Motion of the Blood in the Veins;" and Messrs. Cuvier and Demeril, whose names are so well known to the lovers of Natural History, were appointed by the Academy to investigate the subjects, and draw up a Report on the same. These gentlemen lately presented their Report to the Academy, which is highly creditable to our countryman. The Report commences by alluding to the various opinions which have hitherto been entertained by physiologists with respect to the *cause* of the motion of the blood in the veins. Thus some have attributed this motion to the action of the heart, others to the pressure of the muscles, and others, again, to an absorbing power in the veins themselves. Amidst this diversity of opinion, however, with respect to the *cause* of this motion, authors have, in general, agreed in recognising a certain connexion between the motion itself and the act of inspiration; but this connexion was merely looked upon as a coincidence, or, at most, the act of inspiration was esteemed nothing more than an *accessory* cause of the motion alluded to. In the *Mémoire* presented to the Academy by Dr. Barry, a very different view is taken of these facts, which, in the opinion of this gentleman, are much more intimately connected as *cause* and *effect* than has hitherto been supposed. "And, in truth," the Report proceeds, "he has shown, by means of experiments *entirely new, very ingenious and perfectly conclusive*, first, that the blood in the veins is never moved towards the heart but during the act of inspiration; and, secondly, that all the facts known with respect to this motion in man, and the animals which resemble him in structure, may be explained by considering it as the *effect of atmospheric pressure*."

STEAM VESSELS.

A steam-boat of sheet-iron, intended for a passage-boat, from Colombia, on the Susquehanna, to Northumberland, is constructing at New York. The boat has sixty feet keel, nine feet beam, and is three feet high—she is composed entirely of sheet iron, riveted with iron rivets; and the ribs are strips of sheet iron; which by their peculiar form are said to possess thrice the strength of the same weight of iron in the square or flat form. The whole weight of iron in the boat, with the wood work, decks, cabin, and steam engine, will be but five tons. The whole cost of the boat and engine will be three thousand dollars.

Under the superintendence of the inventor, a steam vessel on an entirely new principle is now building at Bridport Harbour, for which a patent has recently been obtained. This vessel is not to be propelled by paddle wheels, but by the retrograde motion of short flaps, which work horizontally in the sides of the vessel, and are carried by the engine at the rate of 24 feet in a second, on a parallel line with the water. When the flap, or rather fin, has finished its motion, it rises out of the water, returns, dips again into the water, and repeats its operation by rushing through a space of 18 feet along the side of the vessel. The engine itself is equally novel, the boiler being dispensed with, and the steam generated by forcing water into a double barrel, by the heat of which it is instantly converted into steam, having all the advantages of the perpetual boiler without its incumbrance.

LA PEROUSE. Captain Manby, recently arrived at Paris, has brought a report, supported by presumptive evidence, that the spot where the intrepid La Perouse perished 40 years ago, with his brave crew, is now ascertained. An English whaler discovered a long and low island, surrounded by innumerable breakers, situated between New Caledonia and New Guinea, at nearly an equal distance from each of these islands. The inhabitants came on board the whaler, and one of the chiefs had a Cross of St. Louis hanging as an ornament from one of his ears. Others of the natives had swords, on which the word "Paris" was engraved, and some were observed to have medals of Louis XVI. When they were asked how they got these things, one of the chiefs, aged about fifty, said that when he was young a large ship was wrecked in a violent gale on a coral reef, and that all on board perished, and that the sea cast some boxes on shore, which contained the Cross of St. Louis and other things. During his voyage round the world, Captain Manby had seen several medals of the same kind, which La Perouse had distributed among the natives of California; and as La Perouse, on his departure from Botany Bay, intimated that he intended to steer for the Northern part of New Holland, and to explore that great archipelago, there is reason to fear that the dangers already mentioned caused the destruction of that great navigator and his gallant crew. The cross of St. Louis is now on its way to Europe, and will be delivered to Captain Manby.—*Paris Paper.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

HIEROGLYPHIC HERALDRY.

The whole science of Heraldry may be pronounced to be a portion of the Egyptian hieroglyphical language, and the only portion of which we have the key. It represents the names of persons, their birth, their family, their titles, their alliances, their great actions, by certain signs, imitative or conventional. Under this point of view, it is capable of much greater improvement than it has yet undergone; and a shield might be practically made to represent (what the Mnemonic art fails effectually to do) a synopsis of biography, chronology, and history.

In proof of the above assertion, one fact is ascertained. The Egyptians certainly distinguished their cities and their tribes by armorial banners, of which representations are extant. Thus the standard of Leontopolis was a *lion*—of Lycopolis, a *wolf*—of Cynopolis, a *dog*, &c. &c.; and it may be presumed that individuals were designated in the same manner. Indeed, the nature of

the hieroglyphical language seems to require that the names of people should be pictorially represented, as is indeed the case with many instances of modern heraldry; and if a very common oval figure among the hieroglyphics be, as in all probability it was, a shield, the surmise is warranted by the circumstance of figures of animals therein inscribed, among which is often seen the Scarab, said to have been worn on the shields of the Egyptian soldiers. Perhaps the fable of the Chimæra originated in this manner. The lion, goat, and dragon, appear to have been three rebels (subdued by Bellerophon), who were distinguished as the Lyonses are now a-days, and the Dracæ and Capruses were formerly, by corresponding crests. The Indians, even now, call each other by similar primitive distinctions, as *bear*, *wolf*, *dog*; and of such aboriginal distinctions, the names of Wolf, Lion, Fox, Buck, Hog, among ourselves, are evidently relicts. The words *cyon*, *chien*, and *canis*, have been derived from the priests of Anubis,

bis, who were called *coen*; or from *cnu*, Mercury himself; Cumming, Canning, Cynang, King, are all traceable to the same root, implying wisdom.

The pictorial manner in which many well-known family names are represented in heraldry, is precisely that in which they must have been, and no doubt were, depicted in the hieroglyphical language.

That a similar process for expressing names was employed by the Egyptians, is clear: for two of the individuals, in the procession represented in Belzoni's tomb, are characterized by two heraldic distinctions, viz. tench and lapwings, the sound of which, in Coptic, was, beyond a doubt, their names. The truth is, that as the whole science of Heraldry is traceable to the Egyptians, so is, in fact, a great proportion of the heraldic characters now employed; and even the tints to which the heralds limit themselves are the same as those to which the Egyptian artists were limited; and were in fact the sacred colours, common at once to the Egyptian, Jewish, Brahmin, and Chaldean priesthood. The patera, the cross, the mullet, the crescent, the dragon, the griffins, the winged horses, the mermen, are all noted Egyptian emblems, of which the third (the mullet) somewhat resembles the Magian pentoglyph, used by neeromancers, and adopted, with the legend "health," by Antiochus, as his ensign. So the billet and the distaff, conferred on Hugh Despencer for cowardice, are of Egyptian original. The hammer of the two families, Mallets and Martels, and which is often seen arranged in threes on Saxon coins, is derivable, either from that of the Saxon god Thor, or from the sacred Tau of the Phœnician, as well as the Egyptian priesthood. The combined heraldic figure composed of a star and a crescent, is also an Egyptian hieroglyphic. This, which by all heralds is considered as a sign of the first bearer having fought under the red cross, the crusaders doubtlessly borrowed from similar armorial bearings of the Saracens and Arabs. Indeed, the Christian cross itself (i. e. a cross, with the lower member prolonged), as well as those crosses which are distinguished by the names of St. George and St. Andrew, is frequently seen among the hieroglyphics.

The lance-rest, represented as in Heraldry, and the bridle, appear among the sculptures in the temple of Tentyra. Drops of water, among the symbolic writers, were expressed in the same shape as in the *gouttes* of Heraldry; and when coloured of the sacred red (in heraldry, *Gules*), as they appear in the tomb of Psammis, doubtlessly implied the same thing, viz. drops of blood. The scaling-ladders and crenated battlements of heraldry are frequently to be seen in the Egyptian temples. A sceptre of the most modern kind, surmounted with *fleurs*

de lis, is observed. The baronial coronet, with balls, is also to be seen. Indeed, the coronet of Memnon (at the British Museum), composed of erect serpents and balls, is a near example. So are the Bishop's mitre and the crosier, both of which are occasionally carried by Osiris. The *padum* is an admitted Egyptian symbol, derived through St. Anthony, the Coptic ascetic, to the Christian episcopacy. The cross keys of St. Peter himself belonged to Horus, Mithra, and Hecate, and are of Egyptian invention; from Egypt they descended to the Druids, a cognate branch of the Magian and Memphian priesthood. The symbol of the first Christians was indeed a fish, and thence they were called *Pisciculi*.

The most leading symbol of Heraldry, a dragon, was that which figured most among the hieroglyphics. To this source may be traced the famous Urgunda of the Mexicans, the great serpent depicted on the Chinese banner, and the sea-snake of the Scandinavians. It became a substitute, after Trajan's Dacian war, for the eagle of the Romans, and passed from them to several European nations. But among none was it so great a favourite as among our British progenitors. It was the banner of the Mercian, East Anglian and West Saxon Kings. It was borne by Cadwallo and the Kings of Wales, from whom it descended to Henry VII. and by him it was introduced into the English arms. It was the favourite symbol of the Druids, who built their great temple of Abury in the form of a winged serpent; and, like the Orientals, represented the struggle of good and evil in the universe, under the form of two dragons contending for an egg. It was afterwards introduced into the armorial bearings of London and Dublin. According to the heralds, it was borne by the Milesian Kings of Ireland; and, during the crusades, was considered as the symbol of the whole British nation.

EGYPTIAN SARCOPHAGUS.

Within these few years Egyptian antiquities have become a principal object of trade at Marseilles, where they are very abundant, and whence was obtained the magnificent sarcophagus from Alexandria, which has since reached Paris. This monument is eight feet in length, about two and a half in height, and three and a half in its greatest breadth; it is a little narrow towards the feet, and terminates in a square edge on the end, while, on the contrary, it becomes round at the opposite extremity; that is, at the end near the head. The upper part is surrounded by a large border of hieroglyphics, and is separated from the lower part, on each of the four fronts, by a carved streak or broad line; a carving of the same description supports and surrounds the figures which form the engravings on the body of the sarcophagus, and are in the proportion

of about eighteen inches. On the end next the head, that is, on the convex front, there are five figures, two of which are in a sitting posture. Below these two, near the middle, and immediately below the carving which surrounds the hieroglyphical inscriptions, is engraved the figure of a scarabæus within an engrailed disk. Triangular bodies placed in twelve rows, to the number of five in each row, seem to fall like drops of rain from this disk. Though these triangles, or drops, do not increase in number, as they do in size and in width of space according as they are more removed from the disk, the last rows become more separated from each other, and the whole viewed together resemble the shape of a fan. On the plain surface which occupies the foot of the sarcophagus, there are only two principal figures, which are surrounded with emblems or hieroglyphics; these are two jackals or wolves placed facing each other, and resting each of them on a pedestal. The long sides of the monument represent a sort of procession, composed of mystical figures, the greater number of which have heads of animals; their legs are closely jointed together, and they hold in their hands the knife-shaped instrument so common in Egyptian

symbols. They all face the head of the sarcophagus; and at the extremity, near the part where the surface begins to curve, a figure with the head of a man, and its legs spread wide, and turned in a contrary direction, seem as if waiting to receive those who form the procession. Rows of hieroglyphics hang down from the upper border between the heads of the figures. The weight is about six thousand pounds, and the lid almost equally heavy. It is of an uncommon shape, and of the most beautiful simplicity; it is cut in the form of a prism, and its surface forms nine longitudinal mouldings, the centre one of which is horizontal, and is entirely covered with a hieroglyphical inscription. Tenons have been left in the two small sides for the purpose of enabling the lid to be placed on the urn. The material is hard stone, of a very fine grain; the ground is a dark green, like the shade of bronze, and is marked with dark red spots. In addition to these spots, which are spread almost uniformly over the entire sarcophagus, it is shaded in three or four places by broad streaks of a bright yellow, which also extend wholly over it: these variations serve to relieve the dark colouring of the ground in a beautiful manner.

SELECT POETRY.

Extemporaneous Lines to Mr. W. Hersee, on receiving from him a pair of Spectacles, accompanied by some Verses. By the late W. Hayley, Esq. the Biographer of Cowper.

MY double thanks accept, my friend,
For two pure sources of delight;
Not only perfect eyes you send,
But with those eyes a pleasing sight!

For such your verse we truly find—
Where Nature reigns with graceful art;
Speaking at once a cultured mind,
And, Nature's gift, a feeling heart.

Lines addressed to the River Derwent, on the Author's departure to America, in 1800.

WHILE the broad Sun's retiring beam,
With purple paints each well-known view,
I hail thy banks, dear native stream,
Thy much-lov'd banks, and bid adieu.

Ah long ere yet the green hill's side,
Where fragrant breezes love to play;
The cowslip dale, and woodlands wide,
Again shall tempt my feet to stray!

Yet oft shall faithful Memory tell,
While the blue Ocean rolls between,
Of each sweet scene I love so well;
And fill the hours that intervene.

My soul each day my voyage explores
With rapture, and each night in sleep
I go to visit distant shores,
And cross the unseen hoary deep.

Fancy, gay spirit, never coy;
With magic spell now brings to view
Her varied scenes of future joy,
And ready Hope declares them true.

But flattering Hope no longer cheers,
And Fancy's blooming visions fly,
When I behold my Mother's tears,
And mark my Father's mournful eye.

Now every tree, each haunt, and all
The lovely scene seem doubly fair,
My sportive hours of youth recall;
Delightful times, devoid of care.

Dear native stream, whose peaceful tide
Is yet unknown to Poet's lay;
No more adown thy waves I glide,
Me rougher waves shall bear away.

The Sun's last rays forsake the glade,
While echoing rings the Curfew bell;
Mild Eve extends her pensive shade,
Dear native stream, farewell, farewell.

Richmond, Aug. 15.

LEO.

THE SOUL.

O HOW mysterious is the Soul!
The seat of Misery and of Bliss!
Wonders extend from pole to pole—
Yet none so great as this.

It is an ever-living flame,
With pow'r expansive as the skies—
It lives in every human frame
Unseen by human eyes.

O how mysterious is the Soul !
The conscious witness of a God,
Who sees the wide creation roll
Obedient to His nod !

Those who deny His pow'r, as well
Their own existence may deny ;
And—'tis an awful thing to tell—
The Soul can never die ! W. HERSEE.

SONNET TO DIFFIDENCE.

Inscribed to my Children.

SPiRiT of gentleness ! delightful pow'r !
Sweet is thy dwelling in the youthful
heart,
O'er thy young breast no clouds of discord
low'r,
But Peace and Joy their influence impart.
Virtue and Innocence unite with thee,
And thou art bless'd by Him who reigns
above ;
For He who knows the heart delights to see
The blush of Diffidence—the smile of
Love !
O bless my children thro' the paths of Life !
To pious feelings let their minds be giv'n ;
And, when they leave the scenes of mortal
strife,
Their happy spirits will ascend to Heav'n.
This is the Parent's prayer : may nought
destroy
His children's prospects of eternal joy !

W. HERSEE.

LINES AFTER VISITING INDIA.

SONS of the frigid North, away !
Ye shall not judge the ardent lay
By beaming suns inspir'd ;
When Fancy fed on views sublime,
And souls congenial to the clime
My kindred song admir'd.

Born where along Italia's skies
The Sun in cloudless splendour flies
I breath'd poetic fire ;
Beside Vauclusia's fount I slept,
O'er Virgil's sacred bay I wept,
I sung to Tasso's lyre.

A child I lay on Arno's side,
And saw the silver Naiad glide
To lave Lorenzo's towers.
The velvet panisic form'd my bed,
The olive waving o'er my head
Strew'd me with snowy flowers.

I've seen the marble domes expand,
The wonders of Palladio's hand,
Built for a race sublime ;
There echoing thro' the princely walls,
I've heard the swell and dying falls
Of music's thrilling chime.

Majestic Florence, seat divine,
When shall I view again thy shrine ?
There Titian's colours flame ;
Urbino's awful forms are there,
And sculpture still in mute despair
Adores the sea-born Dame.
Taught by the storied arch or urn
Sacred to ancient worth, to spurn
At souls of baser hue,
How wept I when thy hallow'd earth
Parent of science, taste, and worth,
Receiv'd my last adieu.

I've seen the burning suns of Ind,
Condense the almond's turgid rind,
The odorous nard refine ;
Th' anana's pulp, nectareous swell,
And in the cocoa's ample shell
Secrete the milky wine.

I rovd on Arcot's sandy shore,
And heard the distant lion roar,
Driv'n from his promis'd spoil ;
I trod the jungle's deep recess,
And trembled lest my feet should press
The serpent's twisted coil.

Where, by a thousand rivers fed
Swift Ganges fills his spacious bed,
I pac'd the hallow'd sod ;
While self-devoted widows flam'd,
And tortur'd Fakirs, blind and maim'd,
Appeas'd their cruel god.

Orissa's sullen genius cull'd
Her poppy wreaths, no torpor lull'd
My bosom's ardent glow ;
Where base Ambition's selfish aim
Enkindles discord's endless flame
I felt Love's nobler woe.

Yet life's dull calm delights not me ;
The rushing storm, the swelling sea,
Suit my august desires ;
Give me the cavern's horrid maze,
The butting preeipice, the blaze
Of pale volcanic fires.

Thus too in man, creation's prime,
I gaze but on those forms sublime
Which hold a lofty soul ;
Thus noble Avondel I see
Greatness personified in thee,
And own its full controul.

CANZONE.

OH ! say not dearest Woman's love
Is changeful as the running stream,
Or that her feeling heart can prove
So faithless as the passing dream.

The tear which sorrow bids to flow
Or silent grief pours from her eye,
No other breast but her's can know
The spell which mov'd the gentle sigh.

Oh ! say not Woman false can prove
When love breathes forth his lay,
Oh ! say 'tis Man's inconstant love
Fair Woman's gentle heart doth sway.

J. H. B.
HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Amongst the liberal parties, and opponents of the old regime, there seems to prevail a terror of Jesuitism. Of all topics, it is the most awkward or perilous that could be touched on in a mixed company. The word "Jesuit" instantly excites fear and trembling, or a violent sortie against the crimes and dangers of the order past and present. Such is the hatred and terror with which the Liberals are inspired by the Jesuits, that contrary to their own theories, they take part with the Anti-Catholic side of the British Cabinet. Persons in clerical costume, and especially friars and students, have within a few years increased vastly, both in the capital, and the principal towns of the departments. In Paris they are met in the streets at every turning, and seen grouped, like rooks, with their black sordid uniforms, in the fields outside the barrier. At Rouen they have multiplied excessively, under the auspices of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop; and at Amiens they have a large College, in which there are some English and Irish students. Another curious circumstance relating to the Jesuits, is the hatred borne them by the rest of the French clergy. The priests cannot keep their tempers, if the Jesuits be but named. The latter were so well aware of the odium attached to their name, that they abandoned it, and assumed that of *Pères de la Foi*—Fathers of the Faith. But the old name sticks to them, and will not be allowed to drop.

SPAIN.

The revolt of Bessieres, which had for its object the deposition of Ferdinand and elevation of his brother Charles to the throne, was not an unconnected event. It was followed by intelligence of an insurrection in Valencia, headed by Gen. Chambo, and one in La Mancha, excited by General Locho. Ortigucla, in the province of Burgos, and another Chief in the province of Grenada, have followed the example of Locho, and proclaimed Charles V. On the 26th of September the Royal Consultative Junta of the Spanish Government, presented to Ferdinand an Exposition on the arduous situation in which Spain is at present placed.

The Custom-houses in Spain now produce little more than sufficient to pay the clerks employed in them; and such is the penury of the state, that all the charitable institutions of Madrid, depending upon the public revenue, have been closed.

ITALY.

Intelligence from Rome, dated September 24th, states that his Holiness has named Mr. Calandrelli, a celebrated astronomer, a Canon in the Church of St. John di Lateran, dispensing him from attending in the chair. The greatest part of the Neapolitan exiles, who lived at Rome, and in the environs, have received from their Sovereign permission to return to their own country.

On the 18th of August a law respecting the Censorship of the Press was published. A Council of Revision, consisting of four Members of each of the five Colleges of the University, is formed, for the purpose of examining the works intended to be printed, to see that they contain nothing that may lead to disputes with a foreign Government. This Council is also to revise all public inscriptions. All printers and booksellers are to procure, within a month's time, licences to continue their business, and annually to deliver in a list of the prohibited books which they have in their possession. Prohibited books are to be delivered to the public libraries, the inspectors of which are to have a part of the fines imposed on the transgressors of the law. No private presses will be allowed.

RUSSIA.

The Russian gold mines are represented as likely to become very productive. Not less than ten thousand pounds weight of this precious metal are expected to be obtained in the course of the present year. Among the mines discovered on the domains of the crown, one gold, and the other platina, are worthy of notice. The gold mine was discovered in 1824, by M. Soiridoff. It is situated in the district of Zlatoust, in the government of Orenburg, in the province of Zroitsk, on the left bank of the Ouya, two versts from the copper mine of Polikoff. In 100 pounds of sand it gives from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 zalotuiks of gold. The mine has not been much examined. On June the 14th the sand was first washed, and in two days 1p. 8st. zolotuiks of gold were obtained. On account of its abundance, this mine has been called Blahodatne. The platina mine, containing a small quantity of gold, is in the district of Goroblahadat, government of Perm, two versts from Kouchversk, and 12 from the Isa. It was discovered last March. The metallic sand lies about one archive and a half below the surface, and the thickness of the strata is about two archives and a half.

a half. In five pounds of the sand half a zolotnik of gold and five parts of platina have been obtained. The strata has been examined for a considerable distance, and is found to be very rich, containing at least ten zolotniks of metal to every 100 pounds. During this year 33 strata of gold sand have been found in private property in the government of Perm, which in general give one zolotnik of metal to the 100 pounds. The most remarkable are those belonging to M. Demidoff, and to the heirs of M. Pierre Yakouileff. The latter gave from four to five zolotniks of gold to the 100 pounds. Traces of gold have also been discovered on the estate of M. Mias, merchant, at Rotsoff, situated in the district of Kourgam, government of Tobolsk.

In consequence of a report from the Finance Minister, the Emperor has sanctioned the establishment in Moscow of a Technological Institution, the object of which is to promote the sciences necessary to the prosperity of manufacturing industry. Young people in a liberal condition, from sixteen to twenty-four years of age, are to be admitted into it, and to receive instruction gratuitously.

The Russians are not now allowed to go and study in a foreign country, until they have attended for at least three years one of the Russian universities. Young men are not admitted into the army until they have undergone examination at one of these universities.

GREECE.

According to advices from Corfu of the 17th of September, corroborated by the *Greek Chronicle* from Missolonghi of the 4th September, it appears that the Greeks made a sally which spread great confusion among the invaders, and in this engagement the Turks lost 700 men. One of their batteries was also entirely destroyed. The Greeks had 20 killed and 40 wounded. The letters from Missolonghi also state, that Ibrahim Pacha has again lost, in different engagements, 800 Arabs, and that he himself had abandoned his troops at Trippolizza, and had taken refuge at Neocastro. Missolonghi has again been supplied with provisions, &c. Fresh victories have been obtained, it is added, by the Greeks in the Island of Candia, which will be an obstacle to the Pacha of Egypt's sending his newly threatened expedition. The above is said to be confirmed by letters from Leghorn of the 3d October, mentioning, in addition, that Admiral Miaulis, with thirty-two vessels, was cruising between the coasts of Albania and those of the Morea, waiting to intercept the Egyptian fleet.

EAST INDIES.

The official details of the capture of Arracan have reached this country. It ap-

pears from them that the enemy made little resistance, and that our loss was only 32 killed, and 122 wounded. Arracan is the capital of a very extensive territory of the same name, constituting one of the component kingdoms of the Burman empire. Another of the integral states of this empire (the kingdom of Assam) has long since submitted to our authority; and Cachar and Pegu, subordinate states of the same rank, have manifested unequivocally their disposition to declare for England against their late tyrant. A letter from Calcutta, of 30th May, mentions that the whole of the province of Arracan had fallen into our possession subsequently to the taking of the capital, and that the determination had been formed by the Governor-General to annex the entire province to our Indian empire, as a security for the good behaviour in future of his Burmese Majesty; which purpose would be effectually answered by its possession, as the province lines nearly the whole of the sea-coast to the westward.

While these transactions at Arracan were carrying on in the western part of the empire, General Cotton, with a comparatively small force, attacked the Burmese General, called Maha Bundoolah, in the south. Maha Bundoolah with a large force (some say 14, some 30,000 fighting men) defended Donabew, a place strongly stockaded, and furnished with 100 cannon. General Cotton was repulsed in the first instance, but being joined by Sir Archibald Campbell and Gen. M'Creagh, Donabew was taken, and Bundoolah's army dispersed. Official intelligence from India communicates the important fact, that Sir Archibald Campbell entered Prome without opposition on the 25th April, after having made himself master of Donabew. Overtures indicating a real desire for peace, had been made by the Court of Ava; the war party at Court being left, as was supposed, without the means of carrying on hostilities.

AFRICA.

We are enabled (says the *Glasgow Courier*) to lay before our readers the following important particulars regarding Major Clapperton's discoveries in Africa. From the information which he obtained, he considers it certain that the mighty Niger terminates in the Atlantic Ocean in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. Sockatoo, the capital of a considerable state, and at which place he turned back, is situated in 12 degrees North latitude, and in about 7 degrees East longitude, and upon a river which flows west by it, into the Joliba (the Niger) of Mr. Park, distant about 40 miles from the city mentioned. The inhabitants of Sockatoo told Major Clapperton that they traded up the Joliba with Timbuctoo, and down it with the Europeans who frequented the sea coasts

coasts at the mouth of the river. Upon turning to a map of Africa, the reader will perceive that Sockatoo is about four hundred miles from Timbuctoo, and three hundred and fifty from the Rio de Formosa, very near Bouta, where Park lost his life. It is with considerable satisfaction we are enabled to state that, by the activity and attention of the Colonial Office, Major Laing has been furnished with an abstract of Major Clapperton's important discoveries to guide him in his researches and his journey, and that this abstract reached him a few days before he left Tripoli. He is by this time at or near Timbuctoo, and has taken with him four or five carpenters, blacks, from the United States of America, in order to assist in building a vessel (of sufficient strength to pass the rapids in safety) at Timbuctoo, in which he means to descend the Niger to the sea. The period of the year, and the state of his health are such as leave the most sanguine hopes of his early and complete success. It is calculated that he might be in the Bight of Benin by the month of March next; but, taking into account the delay and difficulty of travelling in Africa, whether by land or by water, we think this period too early.

An English establishment has been formed in the island of Mombassa, on the east coast of Africa, where a trade in ivory and gum copal is extensively carried on. It appears that Capt. W. F. Owen, of the *Leven*, who has two surveying ships under his orders, put in there in February 1824 for water, when he found the place under strict blockade by the *Imaum* of Muscat's vessels. On his landing, the chiefs and principal inhabitants of the place escorted him to the castle, when they solicited from him permission to put themselves under the flag and paternal government of His Majesty George the Fourth; with which request Captain Owen complied (until His Majesty's pleasure should be known), as a measure most likely to conduce to the total suppression of the slave-trade on the coast, where it had been carried on to a most lamentable excess. Lieut. Emery, R. N., with a party of men, was left in command, since which several dows have been captured, the poor slaves released, and the cargoes of the vessels, consisting of grain, cocoa-nuts, and ivory, restored to the owners. The following account of this new establishment (extracted from a private letter just received) must prove acceptable to our readers:—

“Mombassa is an island in 4° 3' South Lat., and 39° 41' East Long. about 14 miles in circumference, situate at the mouth of two rivers, distant from the nearest part of the main about two hundred yards; at low water you are able to walk across: it is very fertile and very high. It was at one time in the possession of the Portuguese,
GENT. MAG. October, 1825.

who fortified the place very strongly; but now the fortifications are going fast to decay, they having been driven out by the Arabs in the year 1720; and I firmly believe that nothing has been done to the battlements since that time. The Arabs are now intermarried with the Soehilles, the native tribe of the place. The harbours are very fine: the chief commerce is ivory and gum copal, which articles are brought into the island by an inland tribe called Whanekas. On the main we have numbers of wild beasts, but none on the island, excepting hyænas: the hippopotami are in great numbers up the rivers.”

The Emperor of Morocco has put to the sword the whole of the inhabitants of the city of Mekenez, and entirely destroyed the city, in consequence of the late revolt. His Majesty has recently assumed an attitude rather more ludicrous than alarming, by threatening to declare war against all European powers who have not Consuls at his court!

UNITED STATES.

New York papers of the 26th of Sept. contain information calculated to excite much reflection. It appears that the nation of the Jews has been re-established in America, with the sanction, and under the protection of the Government of the United States. A beautiful and valuable tract called Grand Island, a few miles below the port of Buffalo, in the Niagara River, has been purchased in part by the friends of Major Noah, of New York, avowedly to offer it as an asylum for his brethren of the Jewish persuasion, who in other parts of the world are much oppressed. It is intended to erect upon the island a city of refuge called Ararat, for the revival of the Jewish government, after the dispersion of that ancient and wealthy people for nearly 2,000 years; and Major Noah is to be named Governor and Judge of Israel. He issued a very pompous proclamation on the occasion.

A school has been established at the New York Navy-yard, for the purpose of instructing seamen in the service of the United States in the manner of rigging a ship. The old steam-ship *Robert Fulton*, has been purchased for the purpose, and her engine taken out altogether. Sailors when first employed are put on board, when competent masters decide whether they are qualified as seamen. If unacquainted with the different duties, they are to receive the necessary instruction, and to be kept at work in making, arranging, and taking down the different parts of the rigging, until wanted for service on board some of the vessels of the Navy. Every month the *Fulton* is to present the appearance of a full-rigged ship, and again that of a dismasted one.

The American papers describe a most tremendous

mendous fire in the woods, in the back settlements of the West, 30 miles in extent one way, and many miles the other.

MEXICO.

An important document has been published by the Provincial Congress of Mexico, respecting the interference of the head of the Church in the civil affairs of foreign states, and it is the more important, as the Mexicans are such bigotted Catholics, that they do not permit the exercise of any other religion within their territory. This paper is moderate in its language, but firm in purpose, and traces, with a vigorous hand, the limits between civil authority and ecclesiastical usurpation. It strips his Holiness of that dangerous prerogative by which his predecessors pretended to free subjects from their allegiance, and by which he himself now offers to patch up a claim of allegiance for Ferdinand. In the declaration of the Mexican Congress, the Pope is so far from being considered as the *Deus in terris*, that any attention to his commands in civil or political matters is declared rebellion against the state, for which no alliance to the *Tiara* can obtain pardon.

MEXICAN MINING.

Part of a company of Americans and Mexicans who left Santa Fe about the 1st of June last, arrived in Franklin Missouri, on the 5th of August, with nearly 500 mules and horses. The company, after leaving Santa Fe, pursued a route not travelled heretofore. Leaving Santa Miguel, they crossed the Canadian ford of the Arkansas River, at the foot of the great Table Mountains, and then encamped on the east side of one of the branches of the Little Arkansas, where about twelve or thirteen of the party were dispatched to procure buffalo meat. About two hours after their absence, the Indians ran in among the horses, but manifested no hostile intentions, continually crying out, "Wash ashes, Wash ashes," and others endeavouring to frighten off the horses by their hallooing and running among them, which they succeeded in doing, so that about two-thirds of the animals were driven off in despite of every exertion to prevent them. Some men were sent out to recover them, and they succeeded in regaining one drove of sixty-three horses and mules; the others were retaken by the Indians. The men who were sent for the buffaloes, were also taken to the Indians' camp, and were robbed and treated by them very roughly. The Indians had two or three hundred warriors in the camp. Many of whom appeared disposed to provoke some difference, so that they might find a pretence for taking all the property, and perhaps murdering all the party. The whole company, however, submitted to the most

violent outrages rather than resent them, as resistance would be madness, there being 6 or 700 Indian warriors, to about 12 or 15 effective men in the company. The Indians, therefore, plundered the camp of what was of value.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Mexico, dated July 9, 1825; its contents are of some interest, particularly in reference to the progress which is making in working the several mines belonging to the different Companies formed in this country:—

"You will express surprise, perhaps, at my not sending you more political news, but it is only because there is none to send. The Congress, it is expected, will meet on the first of next month, and then, perhaps, we may find some gossip to send you. I find this city more agreeable as a residence than any part of South America I have been in.

"I have been naturally led, since I have been here, to make some comparison between this country and that other section of South (or, I should say, Spanish) America, of which, as you are aware, I know the most—I mean Colombia; and I should say, that although, as regards their separation from Spain, it is as complete in the one country as in the other; yet, in point of national energy and national feeling all together, Colombia is more advanced than Mexico. Fourteen years of warfare, difficulty, and suffering, have developed and matured a national character in Colombia in a greater degree than has occurred here, precisely because the same causes have not prevailed to the same extent. However, causes of a different kind are at work in this country now, which, it is to be hoped, will tend every day towards its advancement in civilization. The principal of these, and the one which now engages most of the public attention, is the working of the mines. You have little idea in England of the benefit which the mining districts of Mexico are already feeling from the putting their industry in motion. All the people are employed. There is a demand every where for horses, provisions, iron, paper, and every thing that the miners want for their operations. The three principal English Companies have apparently taken different courses of proceeding, each and all of which are the subject of conversation and criticism here. The Real del Monte Company, who have got the immense mines of Count Regia, go upon the plan of employing steam-engines. Their engines are arrived on the coast, and I hear, and it is said they expect to get them conveyed to the mines, and to have them erected and be ready for work by next spring. The question that is propounded among the learned in these matters is, whether, after the engines have got to work and done their business by draining the mines, the same result could

not have been obtained by the means of the country, and at less expense and with less delay than by steam-engines? The expense of conveying the steam-engines, and repairing the roads for that purpose, is very great.

"The Anglo-Mexican Company, which has its mines principally in Guanaxuato, has followed a different plan. They have adopted the Mexican system of *malacates*, making some improvements in them; and by means of these they are draining the great mine of Valenciana at the rate of 10,000 tons of water per week. I was perfectly astonished to find the power of these things. Eight of them, I understand, are now established on the great shaft of Valenciana, and are at work night and day. Each *malacate* takes twelve horses, which are relieved every six hours. The expense must be great, but the mine is yielding ore every week. Both this Company and the Real del Monte have had out a good many Cornish miners.

"The next great Company is the United Mexican. It seems to be the policy of this Company, as far as I can learn, to work entirely with the means of the country, capital and management being the greatest articles they supply. They have got some

very valuable mines in Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, and other districts.—The whole of these Companies are under excellent management. The one last mentioned, the United, is under the direction of Don Lucas Alaman, minister for foreign affairs, a man of great value to this country—able, upright, scientific, and with a great turn for mining. He is assisted by one or two London merchants, who, with him, form a Board of Management here. The Anglo-Mexican is under the direction of Mr. Williamson, who resides at Guanaxuato, a gentleman who, some time since, undertook the working of the King of Persia's mines, but was obliged to leave that country in consequence of the treatment he received there. He is a man of great talent, judgment, and exertion. The Real del Monte is under the direction of Captain Veiteh, an officer of engineers, and son [brother] of a physician in London of that name. He appears to be a very able man, equal to the trust reposed in him, and is very much esteemed. Besides these there are three or four other smaller Companies. The effect of their several labours must be soon felt in this country, and I guess it will not be many years before it is felt in Europe."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

SCOTLAND.

In p. 266 we stated the circumstance of Dr. Luscomb being consecrated by the Scottish Bishops, and sent to the Continent for ecclesiastical purposes, and we are happy to learn that a recent Institution has been formed in Edinburgh, through the munificent bequest of a lady, amounting to some thousand pounds, for the purpose of endowing an Episcopalian Theological Professorship, to be enjoyed by an A.M. of Oxford or Cambridge, subject to the control of the Scottish Bishops.

Edinburgh is wonderfully improving. It affords a striking instance of the rapid rise in the value of property near the Canal Basin, that the ground which these and some neighbouring buildings stand upon, was bought a few years ago for 2,250*l.* and the fees will now yield 1,000*l.* per annum. A small town has grown up here, and is rapidly extending. The Crescent, and the contiguous tenements in progress in Castle-barnes, will accommodate about one hundred families, or from five hundred to six hundred persons; and this is exclusive of other buildings in Orchardfield, Grove-street, Toll-cross, the Lothian Road, &c. This increase has rendered additional church accommodation necessary; and a meeting was held a few days ago, to treat for ground for the erection of a new chapel. The new

buildings on the West, however, are not confined to the vicinity of the Canal. In Melville-street, Atholl-place, Manor-street, St. Cuthbert-street, Walker-street, such a multitude of new houses have sprung up, that a person who has not visited this quarter of the city for six months, finds his head bewildered by a crowd of new streets, squares, and places, of whose existence he had no previous intimation.

The injury done to the iron trade of Scotland by the colliers' combination is strikingly evident, from the fact that this year there is fully a fourth less iron made in this country, solely in consequence of the want of coals, and the frequent interruptions rendering it unsafe for the iron-masters to prepare ironstone, &c.; and several of the blast-furnaces have consequently remained vacant. The consumption of pig-iron, in Great Britain last year was 600,000 tons; of this quantity, Scotland supplied 35,000 tons. It is understood the make this year will not be above 500,000 tons.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Jesuits' College at Stonyhurst.—The Jesuits, when they were driven from Liege, and their property confiscated at the French Revolution, sought an asylum in England, and were presented by the father, or grand-father

father of Mr. Weld, the present owner of Lulworth-castle, with the house and 100 acres of land, at Stonyhurst in Lancashire. They have since purchased 100 more. They are also tenants for no inconsiderable quantity of land, although the produce of the whole is insufficient for the wants of their establishment. The society consists of superiors, missionaries, and teachers. The first of these are few in number; they are the governors of the establishment, and have the whole direction of its affairs. One of them is called the President. The missionaries are priests who officiate in different chapels in the neighbourhood, where there is no resident priest; and are also ready to succeed or assist those who are at a greater distance. The teachers have each the care of a particular school, and are under the direction of one who is called the superintendent of studies. There are also what are called prefects, who have the superintendence of the scholars at their studies, their sports, and in their walks. The number of scholars is about 200; the greater part of them are Irish, but there are foreigners, we believe, from every part of the globe. The circumstances attending the situation of one of these are not a little peculiar. The boy is an Armenian, consequently, we suppose, a member of the Greek Church, which, if we mistake not, differs considerably from the Roman Catholic. His pension, or board, is paid by the Pacha of Egypt, who is, of course, a Mahometan. He is consigned to a Protestant gentleman in Manchester, who, strange to tell, sends him to be educated at the Roman Catholic establishment at Stonyhurst. Each scholar pays 50*l.* per annum. Two hundred (and this number has been sometimes considerably exceeded) produce 10,000*l.* Their real property may be valued at 40,000*l.*, including the gift of Mr. Weld, and what they have themselves expended on the purchase of land, and the improvement and enlargement of the building. Their annual revenue may therefore not unfairly be stated at 12,000*l.* Their gains must have been very considerable to enable them to lay out 30,000*l.* in about twenty years, and there is no reason to suppose that they are, at present, at all below the general average, yet they are soliciting subscriptions towards building a new chapel (asking for the contributions even of their surgeon and physician), to which they themselves magnanimously subscribe 300*l.* In the course of the five and twenty years that Stonyhurst has been in possession of its present owners, an entire change has been wrought in the religious character of the neighbourhood. The majority of its inhabitants were not then Roman Catholics; the preponderance was on the side of the Protestants. At the present time the Protestants are reduced to less than one-seventh of the whole population of the district. Of

course, the "College," as it is called, gives employment in one way or other, to a great number of persons, and none of them are Protestants. Inter-marriages between Catholic and Protestant families have been most numerous in the neighbourhood: and this we know to have been the most prolific source of what they term conversions. The refuse meat of 250 or 300 people, the cast-off clothes of nearly the same number (for they provide the scholars with an uniform dress), must either be given away or sold for very little; and it is the general understanding of the neighbourhood, that nobody must look for any thing in the former way of disposal, without, occasionally at least, appearing at mass.

Sept. 27. That great work, the Darlington and Stockton Railway, was formally opened by the proprietors, for the use of the publick. It is a single railway of 25 miles in length, and will open the London market to the collieries in the Western part of the county of Durham, as well as facilitate the obtaining of fuel to the country along its line, and the Northern parts of Yorkshire. The line of railway extends from the collieries in a direction nearly from West to East from Witton Park and Etherly, near West Auckland, to Stockton-upon-Tees, with branches to Darlington, Yarm, &c., and is chiefly composed of malleable iron rails. At the Western extremity of the line a deep ravine occurs, at the river Gaundless, on the summit of the hills, on each side of which, permanent steam-engines are fixed for the purpose of conveying the goods across the two ridges.

The doctrines of that fanatical impostor Johanna Southcott, strange as it may seem, continue to obtain converts in various parts of the kingdom, particularly of late at Plymouth, where a man named John Wroe has been preaching and enforcing them. Among other things this man intimated that the chief means of obtaining eternal salvation was to wear the beard unshaven, for (said he) "as the beard lengthens, so the faith strengthens." In conformity to this doctrine, several shipwrights in the yard, and others who are among the converted, have refused to allow a razor to touch their chins, and they may be seen at their daily employ with beards like those of Russian boors, the objects of merriment to their companions, and of pity to the more enlightened.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The gratifying result of the Quarter's Revenue has surpassed all expectations. The net Revenue in 1824 was 47,900,092*l.*; in 1825 it was 49,763,787*l.* In the Customs there is an increase of 2,038,183*l.*; in

in the Stamps, one of 63,839*l.*; and in the Post Office, a small one of 4,000*l.*; making altogether 2,106,022*l.*

The Gazette of Oct. 4, contains a Proclamation, commanding all his Majesty's subjects that they do not take any part in the contest between the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, nor infringe the Foreign Enlistment law, upon pain of the several penalties imposed by the said Statute.

Oct. 18. This evening a numerous meeting of the Mechanics of Deptford, was held for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics' Institution in that populous little town. The chair was taken by Dr. Gregory, who consented to become the President of the Society.—Dr. Birkbeck explained to the members of the proposed Society the duties they would have to perform. He traced the progress of the Mechanics' Institutes from their rise in Glasgow, to their present general and prosperous establishment; he related several instances of common artizans, having risen into eminence from their being associated with Mechanics' Institutes; and he contended, in defence of the system of mutual instruction, that every man might become a good lecturer. To prove this, he cited, among other cases, that of two men, who worked in a coal-pit, having delivered lectures on mining. He detailed various proofs in favour of the advantages of scientific information, and concluded with expressing his sincerest hope that the gates of knowledge would soon be as open as the gates of mercy. Several donations, one of 10*l.* from the Treasurer, another of 5*l.* from the Master Shipwright of Deptford-yard, and a second 5*l.* from a Gentleman, with others of minor amount, were announced, and the meeting dispersed.

Plans have been circulated, at the suggestion of some benevolent individuals, for forming an institution, to be entitled "*The London Register Office for the speedy Recovery of Lost Children.*" It is also intended for the recovery of children who are suspected to be stolen. In order to carry into effect the object in view, it is proposed to establish a Register-Office, conveniently situated, where the particulars respecting children lost or found will be recorded, and which will be a central point of communication with other stations that will be appointed for the same purpose in different parts of the Metropolis. Mr. William Tooke, well known for his benevolent endeavours to abolish the cruel practice of employing children to climb and sweep chimnies, has very kindly consented to be Treasurer to this Register Office.

NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.

Captain Parry's third attempt to effect the North-West Passage, has failed. That gallant officer arrived on the 17th of Octo-

ber at the Admiralty, having left the *Hecla* off Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, from whence he proceeded by land. In the summer of 1824, it will be recollected, the *Hecla* and *Fury* were fitted out for this service, the former under the immediate command of Capt. Parry, the latter under that of Captain Hoppner. In the *first voyage*, Capt. Parry had entered Lancaster Sound, and steering nearly due West, wintered at Melville Island, having on the way entered an inlet on the left, in a Southerly direction, called Prince Regent's Inlet, which was explored to some distance, and found to terminate in an open sea. In the *second voyage*, Capt. Parry was directed to enter Hudson's Bay, at a passage further to the South than Lancaster Sound, where he was unfortunately entangled in the ice, and was unable to make any progress. In the mean time, Capt. Franklin had proceeded by land, and reached a peninsula, in which the open sea lay to the Northward, at a point bearing South-west from the discovery already made in Prince Regent's Inlet, from which it could only be distant by a very short run. It was the object of the *third voyage* to connect those two points, there being scarcely any doubt that the sea lay open to Behring's Strait, from the position at which Captain Franklin had terminated his discoveries.

In the last season, the Expedition for this purpose entered Lancaster Sound, and then Prince Regent's Inlet, and wintered at Port Bowen, on the left or Easterly side, in lat. 73. long. 89. Their operations in the present season commenced with the most favourable prospects. The sea lay open to the Southward and Westward, under a cloudless sky; every indication seemed to point to the happy consummation of their wishes, when unfortunately on the 1st of August, a field of ice struck the *Fury* with such violence, as to shatter her frame to pieces—the keel being knocked inside out. It then became necessary to abandon her, and transfer the crew and stores to the *Hecla*, which was by these means so encumbered as to render it dangerous to prosecute the voyage.—This unavoidable accident was the more mortifying, as one or two days at the most would have taken them into an open sea, perfectly free from ice, and which continued so during the twenty-five days that they remained endeavouring to save the *Fury*.

It appears by a letter received in Edinburgh from Captain Franklin, dated the 2d of June, that he and his adventurous comrades were at that time 700 miles in advance of Cumberland House. Their progress had been greatly impeded by the falls on Mackenzie River, which are inferior only to those of Niagara. Capt. Parry's failure will, it is feared, disarrange their plans.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Sept. 30.—3d Reg. of Foot Guards, Col. Clitherow to be Lieut.-col. *vice* Rooke.—Lieut.-col. Keate to be Major, with the rank of Col. *vice* Clitherow.—Unattached: To be Lt.-cols. of In. by purchase: Major Stawell, 12th Light Drag.—Major Arbuthnot, 63d Foot.—To be Major of Infantry: Capt. Hailes from the 8th.

Oct. 7.—12th Light Drag. Capt. Vandeur to be Major, *vice* Stawell.—Brevet; Major-gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. to have the local rank of Lieut.-gen. upon the Continent of Europe.—Staff: Brevet Lieut.-col. Staveley, Royal Staff Corps, to be Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. to the troops in the Mauritius, *vice* Nesbitt.—Unattached: Major Valiant, 37th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

Oct. 11.—Sir J. Campbell, W. H. Mulcaster, esq. and S. Giles, esq. to wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

James Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, and his heirs male, to have the dignity of a Marquess of Ireland, by the title of Marquess of Ormonde.

Ulick John Earl of Clanricarde, and his heirs male, to have the dignity of a Marquess of Ireland, by the title of Marquess of Clanricarde.

Major-gen. John Montagu Mainwaring to be Governor and Commander in Chief of St. Lucia.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Davies, Chancellor of Down Cathedral.

Rev. G. Townsend, Preb. of Durham.

Rev. G. Vanbrugh, Preb. of Timberscombe in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. C. H. Hodgson, Vicar Choral of Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. Ackroyd, Egmore R. with Holkham V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. W. W. Aldrich, Butley P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Allan, Church and Parish of Little Dunkeld, co. Perth.

Rev. W. Annesley, North Bovey R. Devon.

Rev. Jas. Baker, Nuneham Courtney R. Ox.

Rev. Edw. Barnard, Alverstoke R. Hants.

Rev. W. Clark, Guisley R. Yorkshire.

Rev. George Day, Bedingham V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Ellicot, Horn R. co. Rutland.

Rev. Dr. Goddard, Bexley V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. Hollway, Partney R. and Spelsby P. C. co. Linc.

Rev. R. Jefferson, South Kilvington R. co. York.

Rev. R. Mountain, Havant R. Hants.

Rev. G. Osborne, Stainby with Gunby R. Linc.

Rev. R. Pretymann, Elingdon Wroughton R. Wilts.

Rev. J. Randall, East Stonehouse R. Devon.

Rev. E. Montagu Salter, Swanton Nowars R. cum Woodnorton, Norfolk.

Rev. R. Sheppard, Thwaite R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Surtees, St. Augustin R. Bristol.

Rev. H. Tacy, Swanton Morley R. with Worthing Chapel annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. A. A. Turnour, Besthorpe V. Norfolk.

Rev. H. F. Vaughan, Myshall R. diocese of Leighlin and Ferns, Ireland.

Rev. C. P. Vivian, Wellingborough V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. R. Warner, Timberscombe V. Somerset.

Rev. C. Woolcombe, Minster and Forrabury CC. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Moore, Rev. Dr. J. Sleath, and Rev. W. Strong, Chaplains in Ord. to the King.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 6. At Malta, Lady Ross, a son.

Sept. 11. At Alexandria, in Piedmont, Madame la Marquise de Faverge, a dau.—20. The wife of J. Billingsley Parry, esq. dau. of John Fane, esq. M. P. a dau.—21. The wife of John Barwis, esq. of Kilkenny, a dau.—22. At Bath, the wife of Capt. Elton, a son.—24. At Sheen Cottage, East Sheen, Mrs. J. T. James, of Flitton Vicarage, Bedfordshire, a son.—25. At the Vicarage, Gillingham, the wife of the Rev. Henry Moule, a son.—29. At Charlton Kings, the wife of the Rev. J. Walker, a dau.—At the Grove, Camberwell, the wife of W. A. Urquhart, esq. a son.—30. At Gillingham Vicarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Page, a dau.

Oct. 4. At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, a dau.—7. At Edinburgh, the Lady Julian Warrender, a son.—8. Elmham Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a dau.—9. At Knowsley Hall, the mansion of her ladyship's noble father, the Earl of Derby, the lady of the Earl of Wilton, a son and heir.—10. At Stillington, Yorkshire, the wife of Harry Croft, esq. a son and heir.—The wife of Edward Wigan, esq. of Highbury Terrace, a dau.—11. At Denmark Hill, the wife of C. D. Gordon, esq. a dau.—The wife of H. Boldero, esq. Royal Eng. a son.—12. At the Terrace, Kennington-common, the wife of Thomas Farmer, esq. a dau.—13. At Eaton Hall, Cheshire,

Cheshire, Lady Eliz. Belgrave, a son and heir—15. At Holmendale House, Bletchingly, the wife of Thomas Budgen, esq. a dau.—16. At the Rectory House, Stanstead, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. S. Sheen, a dau.—At his seat, Stanley Hall, Shropshire, the lady of Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, bart. a son.

—At Misterton Hall, Leicestershire, the wife of Richard Gough, esq. a son.—At Connaught-place, Lady Wigram, a son.—12. At Brentwood, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Petre, a dau.—21. In Albion-street, the wife of Charles Frost, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. At Cheshunt, Herts, Artemidorus-Cromwell Russell, esq. eldest son of T. A. Russell, esq. of Cheshunt Park, Herts, to Avarilla-Aphra, dau. of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, of Pengelly Lodge.—At Gosford House, N. B., A. Fletcher, esq. of Salton Castle, East Lothian, to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Charteris, fourth dau. of the Earl of Wemyss and March.—Rev. Tho. Alder, M. A. of St. Peter's Col. Camb. to Miss Eliza Edwards, of Wantisden, Norf.—Rev. Tho. Cha. Brown, Chap. to Duke of Manchester, to Frances, only dau. of late Wm. Page, esq.—Rev. Hugh Price, Rector of Newton Tony, Wilts, to Charl. yugst. dau. of late Sam. Emly, esq. of Sarum.—Rev. R. Prickett, Chapl. to Trinity House, to Louisa, 2d dau. of Wm. Carless, esq.

Sept. 5. At Thames Ditton, Capt. G. F. Lyon, R. N. to Lucy-Louisa, youngest dau. of late Lord Edw. Fitz-Gerald.—At Gloucester, Charles Offley, esq. of Upfield-lodge, to Arab.-Theresa, youngest dau. of Thomas Martin, esq.—7. At Swillington, Rev. Charles Lee, Lecturer of Hexham, Northumberland, to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of Tho. Ikin, esq. of Leventhorpe House.—At Balsham, Camb. Harry-Jordan Place, esq. of Marnhull, Dors. to Charl. Anne, eld. dau. of Rev. Henry-Allen Lagden, Rector of Wiston Colvill, Camb. and Vicar of Ware and Thunderidge, Herts.—8. At Barham, Kent, Thos. eld. son of Thos. Papillon, esq. of Aerise-place, to Frances-Marg. 2d dau. of Sir H. Oxenden, bart. of Broome Park.—John Thom. Selwin, esq. of Down-hall, Essex, to Isabella, 2d dau. of late Gen. Leveson Gower, of Bill-hill, Berks.—At Elmswell, Suffolk, Rev. Edw. 2d son of H. P. Hanham, esq. of Northbourne Court, Kent, to Maria, 3d dau. of the Rev. J. T. Lawton, Rector of Elmswell.—9. At Newton Kyme, Randall Gossip, esq. 3d Foot Guards, to Christiana, only daughter of the late Lieut.-colonel Marshall Kyme.—10. At Clapham, Nath. Grant, esq. of Finsbury-sq. to Maria-Anne, only dau. of late B. Stow, esq.—12. At York, T. Anderson, esq. of Swinithwaite Hall, to Louisa; eld. dau. of R. P. Strangways, esq. of Merton Hall.—15. Hon. and Rev. Rob. Eden, Rector of Egam, to Mary, eld. dau. of Francis Hurst, esq. of Alderwasley, Derb.—16. Rev. Geo. Pearson, Rector of Castle Camps, Camb. to Cath. dau. of Philip Hum-

berstone, esq.—20. Frederick Chapman, esq. of Tynemouth, Northumberland, to Arabella-Maria, dau. of Peter Godfrey, esq. of Old Hall, East Bergholt, Suffolk.—21. At Stonehouse Chapel, Devon, the Rev. John Baker, nephew of Sir D. Forrest, of Exmouth, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Maj.-gen. Kersteman, Royal Eng.—22. At Walcot Chureh, Bath, George-Huddleston Thomas, esq. 7th Madras light cavalry, son of the late Archdeacon Thomas, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Broadhurst, Belvidere House, Bath.—23. At Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire, Henry-Robert Bullock, esq. Capt. 1st Life Guards, to Charlotte, dau. of John Hall, esq. of Weston Colville.—24. At Christchurch, Surrey, Edmund Drayton, esq. of Forestgate, West Ham, Essex, to Mrs. Heathcote, of Great Surrey-street.—At Doncaster, Lieut.-gen. Sharpe, of Haddam, to Jane, dau. of Godfrey Higgins, esq. of Shellow Grange, co. York.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Bulstrode W. Cumberlege, esq. Madras Cav. to Susanna-Isabella, dau. of Alex. Mundell, esq. of Great George-street.—At Greenwich, Wm. Buchanan, esq. of Finsbury-terrace, to Jane, dau. of Joseph Fokett, esq. of Reigate, Surrey.—26. At Gretna, the Rev. Thos. Caton, to Louisa-Frances Lumley, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. John-Lumley Savile.—27. Wm. Day, esq. of Hadlow, Sussex, to Anne-Elliott, dau. of late W. Le Blanc, esq. of New Bridge-street.—At Bampton, Oxfordshire, the Rev. T. A. Warren, Rector of South Warnborough, Hants, to Catherine, dau. of late Mr. Serj. Manley, Commissioner of Excise.—At Winchelsea, Sussex, Ernest-Christian Wilford, esq. of the R. Staff. Corps, to Frances, dau. of late Rich. Denne, esq. of Winchelsea.—28. At St. James's Church, Lieut.-col. Gubbins, 67th Reg. to Sarah, only dau. of late Charles Shard, esq. of Lovell-hill, Berks.—At St. Swithin, Worcester, John Lilly, esq. of Podwell, Somerset, to Anne-Marg. dau. of Humphrey Chamberlain, esq. of Worcester.—At Tamerton, Devon, Marcus R. Southwell, esq. to Cecilia-Jane, dau. of Alfred Johnson, esq. of Wadlands, Tamerton, Devon.—At Cremorgan, Queen's County, Sir S. Osbourne Gibbes, bart. to Margaret, dau. of the late Henry Moore, esq. of Cremorgan, and grand niece to the Earl of Clonmel.—29. The

29. The Rev. Thomas May, of Leigh, to Emily-Catherine, only dau. of Wm. Saint, esq.—At St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex, John-Ingram Batten, esq. to Harriet-Eliz. only dau. of Ingram Rider, esq. of His Majesty's Customs.—At St. Pancras New Church, the Rev. John Williams, of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, to Sarah-Wilson, dau. of J. P. Lockhart, esq. of Tavistock-square.

Oct. 1. At St. Pancras New Church, Henry-Spencer Papps, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Frances-Anne, dau. of Alex. Forbes, esq. of Upper Woburn-place, Tavistock-square.—At Kingston Church, the Rev. D. G. Norris, to Mary-Pellow, daughter of P. F. Wallis, esq. of Frutton, near Portsmouth.—At Dublin, William Whymper, esq. M.D. Coldstream Guards, to Marianne, dau. of late Rev. J. B. Hayes, and niece of Gen. Hayes, of Mount Mellick, Queen's County.—4. At Upton Helions, Devon, John Bott, esq. of Coton Hall, Staffordshire, to Susanna Maria, dau. of late Major Arden, 3d Drag.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, G. J. Cholmondeley, esq. to the Hon. Mary Eliz. Townshend, dau. of Lord Viscount Sidney.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Sam.-Whitehorne Barnett, to Eliz. dau. of James Lane, esq. of Pentonville.—At Clifton, Edw. Martin, esq. of Dublin, to Eliz. dau. of late Rich. Zouch, esq.—At King's Langley, Herts, Henry Hyndman, esq. of Fludyer-street, Westminster, to Augusta, dau. of the Rev. Tho. Morgan, LL.D. Vicar of King's Langley.—5. At Tottenham, Capt. Babington, Madras Cavalry, son of Dr. Babington, of Aldermanbury, to Adeline, 7th dau. of Wm. Hobson, esq. of Markfield, Stamford-hill.—At St. Sepulchre, Cambridge, the Rev. Daere Barrett Lennard, son of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. of Belhus, co. Essex, to Rachel Anna, dau. of Jeremiah Ines, esq.—George Meara, esq. of Canaghmore, co. Waterford, to Sarah Cath. dau. of late Hon. Edw. and Lady Arabella Ward, of Castle Ward, co. Down.—6. At the Ambassador's Chapel, in Paris, Cha. D. Broughton, esq. fourth surviving son of the late Sir Tho. Broughton, Bart. of Dodding-ton Hall, Cheshire, to Caroline, dau. of late Col. W. Greene, Military Aud.-Gen. at Bengal.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Chas. Ronalds, esq. of Croydon, to Caroline Amelia, dau. of C. W. Fisher, esq. of Kensington Palace.—At Hutton, Essex, Charles Grant, esq. of Thobey Priory, to Eliz. dau. of the Rev. R. Black, Rector of Hutton.—7. At Loughborough, Thomas B. Miller, esq. to Susannah, relict of the late Thomas Land, esq.—8. At the Rectory Church, Marylebone, Henry, son of W. Currie, esq. of East Horsley in Surrey, to Emma, dau. of late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Knox, 1st reg. Guards.—At St. James's Church, Sir W. Geo. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart. to Eleanor, second dau. of the Hon. Ber-

keley Pagett.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edw. Rose Tunno, esq. of Upper Brook-street, to Caroline, dau. of J. M. Raikes, esq. of Portland-place.—11. At St. Swithin's Church, Winchester, the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes (Dr. Coleridge), to Miss Sarah Eliz. Rennell, dau. of the Very Rev. Thomas Rennell, Dean of Winchester.—12. At St. James's Church, Lloyd B. Hesketh, esq. to Lady Emily Lygon.—At Twickenham, Lieut. Robilliard, R. N. to Rebecca, dau. of William Davies, esq. of Surrey-square.—13. At Bentley, Hants, Joseph M'Carogher, M.D. of Farnham, to Jane, dau. of Capt. Ommanney, R. N. of Northbrook House.—15. At Heydon, Norfolk, Henry Handley, esq. M. P. for Heytesbury, to the Hon. Caroline Edwardes, eldest dau. of Lord Kensington.—Arthur Loveday, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Eliz. dau. of the Rev. George Wells, Rector of Wiston, Sussex.—At St. Pancras New Church, John Sewell, esq. of Clarendon-square, to Mary Eliza Cimbalmi, of the same place.—17. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieut. John Taylor, R. N. to Miss Bayne, dau. of late Donald Bayne, esq.—At Shiplake, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Bertie (brother to the Earl of Abingdon), to Georgiana Anne Emily, 2d dau. of Rear-Adm. Lord Mark Kerr.—18. At Birmingham, H. T. Bayley, jun. esq. of Lisbon, to Miss Maria Roberts, of Northerton House, Staffordshire.—At Bognor, the Rev. Wm. Knight, Rector of Steventon, Hants, to Caroline, dau. of John Portal, esq. of Freefolk House.—19. At St. Mary-le-Strand, B. H. English, esq. of Ray Lodge, Woodford, to Eliz. widow of Wm. Lewis, esq. of Lion-house, Stamford-hill.—At Watton Church, Herts, the Hon. Alex. Leslie Melville, brother of the Earl of Leven and Melville, to Charlotte, dau. of Samuel Smith, esq. M. P.—20. At Muxtone Magna, Wm. Reed Bell, esq. of Gillingham, Dorset, to Agnes, dau. of the Rev. John Williams, Vicar of Muxtone and Ashington, co. Somerset.—At Wytham, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon, John Hoggette Hoggette Foley, esq. M. P. of Prestwood House, Staffordshire, to Charlotte Margaret, dau. of John Gage, esq. of Rogate Lodge, Sussex.—Henry Locock, of Euston-square, to Susan, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Smyth, Rector of Great Linford, Bucks.

Lately, Rev. Thos. Brown, Rector of Hemingstone, Suffolk, to Frederica, dau. of Rev. Cha. Davy.—Rev. Wm. Currie, of Boughton Hall, Cheshire, to Mary, dau. of Rich. Campbell, esq. of Craigie, co. Ayr.—The Rev. T. Evans, Vicar of Fem-brey, Carna. to Eliz. 2d dau. of late Rev. S. Morse.—Rev. C. R. Fanshawe, Rector of Fawley, Berks, and Morton, Norfolk, to Jane, 4th dau. of Rev. W. Williams, late Vicar of Maldon.

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL OF CARLISLE.

Sept. 4. At his seat, Castle Howard, co. York, Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Baron Dacres of Gillesland, K. G. &c.

This distinguished Nobleman was the eldest son of Henry fourth Earl of Carlisle, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of William fourth Lord Byron, who died Jan. 22, 1795; was born May 28, 1748. Being intended for a public life, he was early sent to Eton College, where he became the contemporary of Hare, Fox, and of the Duke of Leinster. Here too he also formed a particular intimacy with Mr. Storer, who engaged his attention and rivetted his friendship so much, that they were considered the Py-lades and Orestes of Eton. Some of his school-fellows he celebrated while there in some very superior verses.

From Eton his Lordship went to King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards repaired to the Continent, making a grand tour of Italy, France, &c. During his travels he was, although not a Peer of Scotland, elected one of the Knight Companions of the Order of the Thistle, and was invested with the Ensigns thereof, Feb. 27, 1768, at Turin, the King of Sardinia representing his Majesty on that occasion. On the expiration of his minority, he returned to England, and, his father having died Sept 4, 1758, took his seat in the House of Peers in 1769, and became one of the gayest noblemen of the capital. Possessing a small but elegant figure, in which symmetry was happily blended with agility and strength, he shone one of the meteors of fashion. Elegant in his dress and manners, with his green ribband across his vest, and a brilliant star sparkling at his side, he was considered one of the chief ornaments of the Court. At this period, his Lordship and Mr. C. Fox, though it will scarcely be believed, were considered as two of the best dressed men of their times.

After dedicating a few years to fashion, we find him resuming the original bent of his nature and education, and contending in the lists of Parliament for the meed of fame and the prize of eloquence. Previous to entering upon his literary character we shall notice a few incidents in his political career, which he commenced in 1777, by being appointed, June 13, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, and Sworn Member of the Privy Council. In April 1788 he was chosen, on account of his acknowledged moderation, one of

the Commissioners to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders subsisting in his Majesty's colonies, plantations, and provinces in North America. With the rest of the Commissioners, among whom were Governor Johnstone and Mr. Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland, he went to America, but the disposition of the Colonies being adverse to a reconciliation, the object of his mission was defeated, and he returned without being able to render any service to his country; though it was universally acknowledged that he had executed the important office entrusted to his care in a manner that redounded greatly to his honour.

On the 6th of November 1779 he was appointed a Lord of Trade; on Feb. 9, 1780, made Lord Lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire; and in October following appointed Viceroy of Ireland. On this occasion he was accompanied by his friend Mr. Eden, who, in the capacity of Secretary, managed the interests of England in the Irish Parliament, at this peculiarly arduous and critical period. Notwithstanding numerous adverses, his administration was accompanied with many circumstances calculated to conciliate popular favour and meliorate the condition of an unhappy people. A national bank was established, and many excellent plans formed and bills passed for increasing the trade of Ireland. About the end of March 1782, an entire change of administration taking place, Ireland fell to the share of the Duke of Portland, a nobleman at that moment one of the most popular men in the kingdom. This event occurred when Lord Carlisle was negotiating the repeal of so much of the statute of George I. as affected the legislative independence of Ireland, and was accompanied with some circumstances that rendered his recall particularly disagreeable. The Irish Parliament, however, on the 15th of April passed a vote of thanks to him "for the wisdom and prudence of his administration, and for his uniform and unremitted attention to promote the welfare of this Kingdom."

In consequence of the demise of the great and disinterested patriot, Lord Rockingham, we find Lord Carlisle enjoying the honourable appointment of Steward of the Household; and he soon after obtained the more dignified one of Lord Privy Seal. But a variety of important alterations ensuing, it was difficult to preserve a firm footing amidst the frequent volcanic explosions.

GENT. MAG. October, 1825.

In

In 1789, during the disputes relative to the Regency Bill, in consequence of the severe illness of his late Majesty, Lord Carlisle took an active part against the restrictions imposed on the heir-apparent, and when it came before the House of Peers, Dec. 23, 1789, his Lordship in a brief but elegant speech, asserted the claims of the Prince of Wales.

On Monday, March 28, 1791, we find his Lordship once more acting in opposition to Mr. Pitt's administration, in a very powerful speech, on the King's message respecting the failure of the pacification between Russia and the Porte. He declared that in the course of his parliamentary attendance, he had often witnessed the contemptuous behaviour of the ministry, but never in so insulting a manner as on this occasion.

In 1793 he was honoured with the Order of the Garter.

In 1794 he published a "Letter to Lord Fitzwilliam, in reply to his Lordship's two Letters;" and in 1798 a spirited tract entitled "Unite or Fall," for general distribution.

It now remains to speak of Lord Carlisle as a votary of the Muses and a patron of the Arts. At a very early period he was inspired with and cultivated a taste for poetry; indeed, if we are rightly informed, he may be said to "have lisped in numbers." Many of these compositions may be found in "The Foundling Hospital for Wit;" and, "The Asylum," both published by Mr. Almon. Four Poems written by his Lordship were published in 1773 in a 4to volume; the first of these was an Ode on the death of Gray; the second and third, verses destined for the monument of a favourite spaniel; and the fourth a translation from Dante. The Ode appears to have been written in 1771, when the noble author had scarcely attained his twenty-third year, and contains a recapitulation of all the works of that rapture-breathing bard. The translation from Dante contains an account of Count Ugolino.

In 1783 appeared "The Father's Revenge, a Tragedy, and other Poems," 8vo; and a new edition, 4to, 1800. This tragedy is founded on an incident so interwoven with our passions, and followed by a punishment so disproportionate to the offence, that human nature shudders at the catastrophe. The scenery, consisting of palaces, gothic chapels, &c. with a view of Mount Vesuvius in the back ground, is grand, suitable to the occasion, and calculated to inspire awe; while the dramatic characters are formed to keep up the interest and prepare the mind for some important event. Some of his Lordship's friends applied to Mrs. Chaponé to prevail on Dr. Johnson to read and give his opi-

nion of this tragedy, which he did in a letter to that lady, dated Nov. 28, 1783; printed in Boswell's Life, vol. II. p. 470. A limited impression of the 4to edition of this tragedy, decorated with engravings from the pencil of Westall, was circulated by the noble author among his friends.

In 1800 appeared his tragedy of "The Step-mother;" in five acts. The plot of this is less involved than that of the former; but the catastrophe is equally shocking. In the one we behold a parent presenting the fresh torn heart from the bosom of her lover to the agonized sight of a distracted daughter. In the other we find a father and son, instigated by a cruel and revengeful woman, inflicting mutual death. In both cases the scene, perhaps, is too afflicting for representation.

In 1801 appeared a splendid edition, from the press of Bulmer, of the "Tragedies and Poems of Frederick Earl of Carlisle, K. G." One of his Lordship's best poetical productions in this collection is that inscribed to Sir J. Reynolds on his resignation of the President's chair of the Royal Academy; but it is much to be lamented that he should have concluded this pretty little Poem with a line from Churchill, as it exhibits a poverty of thought wholly inconsistent with his acknowledged talents.

In 1804 he addressed some lines to the Archbishop of York, on inclosing the tomb of Archbishop Grey with a beautiful gothic railing of cast iron. See vol. LXXIV. p. 954.

In 1806 he published Verses on the death of Lord Nelson; and in 1808 "Thoughts on the present condition of the stage, and the construction of a new theatre," anonymous.

His Lordship also wrote some lines advising Lady Holland not to accept of the snuff-box left her by Napoleon. A copy of these eight stanzas, "written," as Lord Byron says, "by a bore," may be seen in vol. xci. ii. p. 457.

In the "Hours of Idleness," published by Lord Byron in 1808, his noble relative's works are said "to have long received the meed of public applause; to which, by their intrinsic worth, they were entitled." This forms a striking contrast to Lord Byron's subsequent asperity. On his coming of age, Lord Byron, wishing to take his seat in the House of Lords, wrote to Lord Carlisle to introduce him. Just at that moment Byron was engaged in writing his satire "The English Bards," &c. and he introduced these lines into his manuscript:

On one alone Apollo deigns to smile;
And crowns a new Roscommon in Carlisle.
The noble subject of this adulation, however,

ever, unfortunately declining to volunteer his service as an introducer to Parliament. Byron substituted the following heartless sarcasm on his relation's age :

No more will cheer with renovating smile
The paralytic piling of Carlisle.

And speaking of his tragedies, he says :

“So dull in youth, so drivelling in his age,
His scenes alone might damn our sinking
stage ;

But managers for once cried, hold, enough !
Nor drugged their audience with the tragic
stuff.”

In 1804 his Lordship presented to the Dean and Chapter of York, for the embellishment of their Minster, a beautiful window of painted glass, purchased during the troubles in France, from the Church of St. Nicholas at Rouen ; see vol. LXXIV. p. 1065, and an engraving of it in vol. LXXVI. p. 401. In 1811 his Lordship presented to York Minster another beautiful window of stained glass in a pure gothic style. His Lordship's Museum at Castle Howard abounded with antiques of all kinds, while the gallery, 160 feet long, contained a noble collection of pictures, medals, and spars, collected at a great expense.

On the 12th of March 1770, his Lordship married Margaret-Caroline, daughter of Granville-Leveson Gower, first Marquess of Stafford. She died January 25, 1824. By her he had issue George, present Earl ; and nine other children, six daughters and three sons.

EARL OF BRADFORD.

Sept. 7. At his seat, Weston, co. Stafford, in his 64th year, after a painful and lingering illness of nearly two years, the Right Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford, Viscount Newport, co. Salop, Baron Bradford of Bradford, co. Salop, and a Baronet.

He was the third but eldest surviving son of Henry first Lord Bradford, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Simpson*, Esq. was born March 19, 1762, and, we believe, educated at Cambridge. On the 29th of May 1788, he married Lucy-Elizabeth Byng, daughter of George fourth Viscount Torrington, by whom he had issue Viscount Newport, who succeeds to the titles, three other sons and two daughters.

He sat, while Commoner, in the Parliaments of 1784, 1790, and 1796, for Wigan.

On the 5th of June 1800, he succeeded his father ; in 1804 obtained the Colonelcy

of the Shropshire Militia ; and on the 30th of November 1815 was created Viscount Newport and Earl of Bradford.

EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.

Aug. 22. In Bulstrode-st. Manchester-square, aged 69, the Right Hon. Richard Hely Hutchinson, Earl of Donoughmore, Viscount Sirdale, Baron Donoughmore, Viscount Hutchinson of Knocklofty, in the Peerage of Great Britain, a Privy Counsellor in England and Ireland, a Governor of the county of Tipperary, Second Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, a Lieutenant General, and F. S. A.

The Earl was the eldest son of the Rt. Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, by Christiana, daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, of Murny, co. Wicklow, Esq. and niece and heir of Richard Hutchinson, of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, Esq. who was created Baroness Donoughmore, Oct. 16, 1783. He was born Jan. 29, 1756, succeeded to his mother's title at her death, June 24, 1788 ; was appointed Lieut. col. Commandant of the late 112th foot, receiving full pay, July 21, 1794 ; and was created Viscount Donoughmore Nov. 7, 1797. On the 1st of January he received his appointment as Colonel ; and on the 29th of December following was advanced to the Earldom with special remainder to the heirs male of Christiana Baroness Donoughmore, by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Hutchinson, and elected a Representative Peer of Ireland for life.

On the 30th of October 1805, he was appointed Major-general ; and on the 1st of January 1812 received his commission as Lieutenant-general. From 1781 to 1802 he was a Commissioner of the Customs in Ireland. In May 1806 he was appointed a Member of the Privy Council, and Joint Post-master General in Ireland ; which latter situation he resigned on Mr. Perceval's accession to power.

His Lordship raised the late 112th foot, and commanded the Cork Legion during the rebellion in Ireland.

Lord Donoughmore was a strenuous advocate in Parliament of the claims of the Roman Catholics. He published two of his Speeches on that question, viz. that of June 6, 1810, and that of April 21, 1812.

He was created a Peer of the United Kingdom July 19, 1821, by the title of Viscount Hutchinson, of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, with remainder as before stated. His Lordship was never married ; and is agreeably to the remainder, succeeded in his titles and estates by his next brother, John Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria, now Earl of Donoughmore.

EARL

* The considerable fortune which devolved to the family in consequence of this marriage, was settled on the younger children.

EARL OF MARR.

Lately. Suddenly, at his house in Shadwick-place, Edinburgh, in his 85th year, John-Francis Erskine, Earl of Marr. He was the eldest son of Sir James Erskine, who died Feb. 27, 1785, (second son of James Erskine of the Grange) by Frances, only daughter of John eleventh Earl of Marr, who died June 20, 1776; was born in 1741. By Act of Parliament, which received the Royal Assent June 17, 1824, he was restored to the ancient and illustrious peerage of his ancestors. On the 17th of March 1770, he married Frances, only daughter of Charles Floyd, Esq. Governor of Madras, and by her, who died Dec. 20, 1798, had issue John-Thomas, who succeeds to the title; and seven other children, four of whom are daughters.

LORD LANGFORD.

Sept. 13. At his seat, Cooper's-hill, Surrey, aged 63, Clotworthy Rowley, Baron Langford of Somerhill, co. Meath, brother to Thomas Marquess of Headfort.

He was the third son of Thomas Earl of Bective, by the Hon. Jane Rowley, daughter of Elizabeth Viscountess Langford.

He married in 1794 his first cousin, Frances Rowley, niece and heiress of Hercules Viscount Langford and Baron Somerhill, in right of whom he assumed the name and arms of Rowley, and by whom he had issue one son, who succeeds him, and two daughters.

In 1800 he was created Baron Rowley.

LADY CONSTABLE.

Lately. At Brighton, Lady Mary-Macdonald Constable, widow of the late Sir Thomas-Hugh Constable, Bart. of Tixal, co. Stafford; of Burton Constable and Wye-liffe, Yorkshire. She was the second daughter of John Chichester of Arling-ton, co. Devon, Esq. by his second wife, Mary Macdonald, of Trindish, North Britain, and was married, June 17, 1791, to Sir Thomas-Hugh Clifford, first Baronet, who in 1821 took the name of Constable only by royal sign manual. She had issue Sir Thomas-Aston Constable, present Baronet who succeeded his father, Feb. 25, 1823, and two daughters.

PROFESSOR DOBREE.

Sept. 24. At Trinity College, Cambridge, the Rev. Peter-Paul Dobree, Fellow of that College, and Professor of the Greek language in that University. He was born in Guernsey in 1782, and was sent at an early age to Reading School, under the care and direction of Dr. Valpy, who sent him to Trinity College, Cambridge. There are Fellowships in Oxford for natives of Guernsey and Jersey; but Mr. Dobree had property which disqualified him for

them. At Cambridge he distinguished himself by a depth and accuracy of classical learning, which raised him to the highest eminence. Without making an assertion, which has been too confidently hazarded of other literary characters, that he was the best Greek scholar in England, it may be said, without presumption, that he was exceeded by none in extent of knowledge, in sagacity of criticism, in laborious research, and in exquisite taste in the beauties of the Greek and Latin languages. He was intimately acquainted with Porson, who set the highest value on his talents; and at the death of that great man he was considered as his natural successor. But he was at that time out of the Kingdom, and the diffidence of his disposition would not permit him to become an active competitor for any honour. On the promotion of the late Professor to the Deanery of Peterborough, he was unanimously elected to the Professorship. He was preparing public lectures on the Greek language, in which the rich stores of his learning and genius would have been imparted to the Students of the University had his health been preserved. He has sufficiently established his character by his notes to Porson's Aristophanica, published at the expense of Trinity College in 1820. At the request of the same liberal Society, he edited and corrected in 1822, the Lexicon of Photius. He was the author of several valuable articles in the Classical Journal. He had likewise collected materials for a new edition of Demosthenes, which would have made a copious accession to the fund of Greek literature. He was no less distinguished for the qualities of the heart than for those of the head. His liberality and his beneficence were displayed on every occasion in full proportion to his ability. His conversation was lively, interesting, and instructive. Although he was said by some to be occasionally fastidious in his criticisms, he was admired by the best and most candid scholars at home and abroad; among the latter of whom may be mentioned, Schwaghauser, Schleusner, and Hermann in Germany, and Boissonade, Gail, and Hase in France.

DR. JOHN MEYER.

[At p. 190, Dr. Meyer's death was briefly mentioned, but a more particular account is justly due to the memory of an accomplished scholar and most skillful physician.]

Dr. John Meyer was born at Lindau, an imperial city of Germany, on the lake of Constance, on the 27th of December 1749. He was the eldest son of Mr. Daniel Meyer, the principal in the firm of Meyer, Hey, and Co. Bankers, at Vienna.

He was early in life destined for the medical

medical profession, and in order to pursue the requisite course of studies went to the University of Strasburgh, where he remained under the instruction of the ablest professors of that time, and after the usual examinations, was admitted to the highest degree in medicine. His advancement in professional knowledge was, during this period, not more conspicuous than his proficiency in classical studies, which he continued to cultivate through the whole course of his life.

From Strasburgh he went to Vienna, where there was a wider field for practical knowledge; and was introduced to the hospitals of that city under the auspices of the late Baron Joseph Quarin, who had long been a physician of great experience and reputation; and such was his opinion of Dr. Meyer that he soon engaged his assistance in his private practice.

After passing some time at Vienna, and visiting other medical schools on the Continent, Dr. Meyer arrived in London, and attended the medical lectures and hospitals, particularly Guy's, under Dr. William Saunders, then physician to that hospital. But these pursuits being interrupted by the illness of his father, Dr. Meyer returned to Vienna. He afterwards spent two or three years at Paris, revisiting England in 1780, in which year he married an amiable lady, now his relict.

He then travelled through Italy, and again prosecuted his studies at Vienna until 1784, when he finally determined to settle in London, and after the usual forms became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He now commenced that practice which he carried on with the highest reputation and success, until within a few days of his decease, when he resolved to retire from public life. As a step to this, he had engaged a house, for three months, on the Marine Parade at Brighton, and after taking a kind leave of many of his Patients, left his house in Broad-street Buildings, apparently in good health, but had scarcely arrived at his new habitation, when an internal inflammation, beyond the reach of cure, terminated a long and useful life, on the 30th of July last. He had nearly reached the seventy-sixth year of his age.—He became soon sensible of his approaching departure, and took an affecting leave of his relatives and friends with calmness and composure. Such was his happiness in domestic life, that during the space of forty years he had slept from home but once. On his arrival at Brighton, he fondly indulged the hopes of long continued relaxation and retirement. But what are the hopes of man?

Dr. Meyer was not only eminent for skill in his profession, but had a lasting

taste for general reading; for the theory and practice of music; but particularly for the study of the Greek and Roman classics. Not a day passed, even during the periods of his greatest practice, in which he did not contrive to spend an hour among his favourite ancients, and his library was amply stored with the best editions. His correspondence with eminent scholars abroad made him well acquainted with the advancing state of classical criticism, particularly among his countrymen; and, without pedantry or obtrusion, he could in literary circles, prove that true taste and sound criticism had been constantly the objects of his ambition.

These accomplishments, added to great urbanity of manners, much experience of human life and character, and a social disposition, gave a relish and variety to his conversation, which those who enjoyed it will not readily forget; nor cease to regret that they were deprived of it at a time when there was reason to hope that they might have enjoyed his company, undisturbed by professional avocations.

But a yet higher praise may be bestowed on the kindness and liberality of his conduct as a physician. In the whole progress of his practice, he dispensed his skill with the most disinterested zeal, not only to the poor, but to a class above them, where remuneration might reasonably have been expected. Nor was this all; in many striking instances, known to the present writer, his purse was as ready as his advice, but in these cases there was such a total want of ostentation, that few, unless the parties thus delicately relieved, were privy to this admirable feature in his character. Still it is too well known, and, we trust, too gratefully remembered, not to be admitted into the present feeble tribute to his memory.

MR. SERJEANT LENS.

Aug. 6. At Ryde in the Isle of Wight, aged 69, John Lens, Esq. M.A. his Majesty's Ancient Serjeant-at-Law. This gentleman received his College education at St. John's, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1779, M. A. 1782. By the Charter of Downing College, Cambridge, dated 1800, he was named one of the Fellows; which produced him a salary of 100*l.* a year. He had been esteemed as an elegant scholar and a perfect gentleman before he left his College, where he had attained the honour of being Chief Wrangler. About the year 1776 he commenced his professional career in the metropolis, and in November 1807 was appointed Counsel to the University of Cambridge, on the resignation of the Hon. Spencer Perceval. On the 15th of June 1820, he had the misfortune to lose his wife,

wife, who died in Montague-place, Russell-square. (See vol. xc. i. 573.) He arose by due degrees into high estimation as a learned and eloquent Pleader, not with any of that theatrical vehemence and affected sensibility which are too often found among the candidates for legal celebrity, but by the gradual developement of great intellectual powers, combined with a thorough knowledge of law and of mankind; and, however ardent in support of a cause, he always maintained that impressive amenity of manners which characterised the gentleman as well as the powerful advocate. It is well understood that he might have obtained high honours in his profession, but he was above all ostentation, and declined whatever offers of that nature were presented to him, as well on the ground of political consistency as of his connections in private life. He had, a year or two ago, been visited by a severe malady, which required chirurgical assistance, and he was attended by the most eminent Medical Professors of the day. He bore the operation that was deemed necessary with the patience and fortitude which might be expected from a calm, firm, and resolute mind, and he rewarded the Gentlemen who attended him with a grateful and even princely liberality. The effect of the disease, and the nature of the operation, though it removed the immediate cause, gave, however, a shock to his constitution, from which he never recovered, and induced him to resign all professional pursuits. His person was an expression of his internal nature. He was Gentlemanly in his appearance and manners, and placid in his countenance. In justice to his memory it may be fairly said, that the Bar never lost a more estimable member, or Society a more valuable ornament.

The following character of this lamented Gentleman is extracted from a Poem entitled "The Bar," which may fairly be classed among the best poetical effusions of the present time:

Lo! learned LENS—as contrasts always please,
Like a calm summer lake reposed at ease,
Till warm collision, like a mighty wind,
Uplifts the depth and volume of his mind;
Then, as if roused from slumber, o'er his ground,
He roars not with a torrent's thundering
Nor like a shallow stream "runs dimpling on,"
'Till in faint murmurs all its strength be
But gently swelling from its copious source,
Like a vast river, rolls with steady force,
Bank full — yet ne'er o'erflowing its right course;

Or if, perchance, the truant stream should stray,
It warms and fertilizes on its way,
And strews with many a leaf and classic flower

All that was wild and barren waste before.
But greater, nobler qualities than these,
Are his, who never tawns; or stops to please,

Who with stern independence for his shield,

To hollow-soul'd ambition scorns to yield,
For power or place, or paltry selfish ends,
Ne'er sells his conscience, nor deserts his friends,

But stands (nor sigh's for proffer'd honours past)

Unshaken and consistent to the last.

Rare virtues these! above all price or praise,
And seldom found in these degenerate days;
Yet these for *one* the muse may proudly claim,
[LENS'S NAME.]

And with their splendid rays emblazon

"The learning and mild yet dignified deportment of this profound lawyer, and true English gentleman (for some are ill-natured enough to assert that the two characters are not *always* combined) seem to have conciliated all parties. It is said, that he has more than once had the offer of a high official appointment, which, on the ground of its inconsistency with his political sentiments and connexions, he declined; a circumstance that did equal honour to both parties."

The Author of this Poem, after having adverted to some Gentlemen of the Bar of rather an irritable character, and their squabbles, says, "It is remarkable that Serjeant Lens can always contrive to keep out of such broils—much to his credit."

Serjeant Lens was so deservedly distinguished in his profession, and so highly esteemed in private life, that we sincerely hope that some of his legal brethren, who are able to appreciate his attainments and render justice to his personal merits, will endeavour to pay a due tribute to his memory.

COLONEL CAMPBELL.

Lately. Colonel Campbell of Glenlyon. He was grandson of the Laird of Glenlyon, who commanded the military at the massacre of Glenco, and who lived in the Laird of Glenco's house, where he and his men were hospitably received as friends, and entertained a fortnight before the execution of his orders. He was playing at cards with the family when the first shot was fired, and the murderous scene commenced. Colonel Campbell entertained the belief, then universal in the Highlands, that punishment of the cruelty, oppression,

oppression, or misconduct of an individual, descended as a curse on his children to the third and fourth generation. In 1771 he was ordered to superintend the execution of the sentence of a court martial on a soldier condemned to be shot. A reprieve was sent, but the whole ceremony of the execution was to proceed until the criminal was upon his knees, with a cap over his eyes, prepared to receive the volley. It was then he was to be informed of his pardon. No person was to be told previously, and Col. Campbell was directed not to inform even the firing party, who were warned that the signal to fire would be the waving of a white handkerchief by the commanding officer. When all was prepared, and the clergyman had left the prisoner on his knees in momentary expectation of his fate, and the firing party were looking with intense attention for the signal, Colonel Campbell put his hand in his pocket for the reprieve, and in pulling out the packet the white handkerchief accompanied it, and catching the eyes of the party, they fired, and the unfortunate prisoner was shot dead. The paper dropped through Colonel Campbell's fingers, and clapping his hand to his forehead, he exclaimed, "The curse of God and of Glenco is here; I am an unfortunate ruined man." He desired the soldiers to be sent back to the barracks, instantly quitted the parade and soon afterwards retired from the service.

LIEUT.-COL. DOWNMAN.

Aug. 16. At West Malling, aged 85, Lieut.-col. Francis Downman.

This officer entered the Royal Artillery in June 1757; in 1758 he was with the army, at that time commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, at the destruction of the French shipping and stores at St. Maloes; he was at the demolition of the works and batteries of Cherburg, and afterwards at the unlucky affair at St. Cas, commanding the only two six pounders that were on shore. He sailed for the West Indies the same year with the army under the old Gen. Hopson; was with the troop that made a landing on Martinique, and was very actively employed in the reduction of Guadaloupe, where he remained till the peace of 1763, except attending the troops that captured Dominique; he came to England at the end of the year 1763. He went to New York in June 1764, remained there till November of the same year, when he was ordered with a small detachment of artillery to Pensacola, in the gulf of Mexico, to take possession of that miserable place; he had the misfortune to remain in this province till the end of the year 1777, at which time he was ordered to St. Augustine, in the gulf of Florida, where he remained

till Jan. 1772. He then sailed to New York, remained there till August, and arrived in England in November of the same year. After some service in Scotland he was ordered to New York; he joined the army under Gen. Howe; was constantly at the head of Elk till the entrance of the army into Philadelphia, and principally engaged in taking the Delaware frigate, and the destruction and taking of Mud Island in the Delaware. He was the only English officer with the troops under Count Donop at the unfortunate attack on the Works at Red Bank, on the Jersey shore; about this time he was taken extremely ill, and was obliged to go to New York in the hospital ship. He remained at New York till November 1778, when he was ordered to sail with the army under Gen. Grant for the West Indies. He was much employed in the reduction of St. Lucie, where he remained till it was restored to France, except visiting the other islands. He sailed from Grenada and arrived in England the end of the year 1784. Lieut.-col. Downman, which rank he received 1st of March 1794, was also Captain in the invalid battalion of the Royal Artillery.

LIEUTENANT HENRY WARDE.

June 4, aged 33, of a fever on his passage home from Jamaica, Lieutenant Henry Warde, fourth son of General Warde, of Woodland Castle, co. Glamorgan, and great nephew of the first Marquess of Cornwallis. The life of this gallant and excellent young man was distinguished by various arduous services, which had impaired his health, and undermined his constitution. He served as Midshipman on board the *Barfleur*, the *Centaur*, and the *Hibernia*; as Lieutenant on board the *Ajax*, the *Acorn*, the *Volage* (of which ship he long had the command), the *Seringapatam* and the *Dartmouth*. He was in the brunt of Admiral Sir Robert Calder's action in the *Barfleur* under Sir George Martin; and in the engagement with the Russian 74, captured by Sir Samuel Hood in the same ship; and again at the taking of the four French frigates when Sir Samuel Hood lost his arm; as well as in the attack of Copenhagen, where he acted as *Aid-de-camp* to Sir Samuel on shore, while superintending the shipment of the naval stores there taken. His conduct uniformly endeared him to the two great Admirals above-mentioned; and the latter declared that he "loved him as his own son." Nor was he less endeared to the officers and men of the ships in which he served, whether by his undaunted bravery, or his mild and amiable manners. There are treasured anecdotes in his family (but they would carry this memoir beyond its proper

per limits) evincing the firmness of his mind and the strength of his correct principle; anecdotes which relate to casual occurrences in early life, or to the motives of his general conduct; or, finally, to his perfect resignation and composure in the arrangement of all his earthly concerns when he felt his disease rapidly increasing and death unavoidably at hand! Then was the resolute sailor, the man of high honour, and the sincere Christian nobly exemplified by a steady sense of all his duties, and by a real unostentatious feeling of religion, untainted by enthusiasm. His country has lost a fine seaman, his profession a most valuable ornament, and private society a most lively and beloved member. Among his Captains, in addition to Sir G. Martin and Sir S. Hood, he might have enumerated as friends, Capt. Webley Parry, Capt. Sir R. Laurie, Capt. G. Henderson, Capt. J. Drury, Capt. J. Reynolds, Capt. Warren, the Hon. J. A. Maude, with several others, having been under their command, respectively, off Ferrol and in the Channel; off Rochfort and in the Baltic; at Madeira and in the Mediterranean; in the East Indies; and, finally, in the West Indies. The climate of Batavia had affected him severely, and he was hardly fit for naval duty when he went out First Lieutenant of the Dartmouth; and was appointed to the command of her boats and cutters in the West Indies, which led to an engagement with a piratical schooner armed with six pounders, swivels, and small arms, in which this lamented youth was highly distinguished by his gallant and judicious conduct, and reported to the Admiralty in the strongest terms of approbation by the Hon. Capt. Maude; having, in co-operation with some American force, destroyed the establishment of Pirates in Cuba. The schooner was taken; and a depôt of plunder under canvas on shore was destroyed, nine pirates killed, five wounded, and nineteen made prisoners, many escaping into the woods. In another place the crew of a fourteen-oared barge was also dispersed, and the barge destroyed.

HENRY WOODTHORPE, ESQ.

Sept. 4. In his 70th year, Henry Woodthorpe, Esq. Town Clerk of the City of London, to which highly respectable office he was elected by the Court of Common Council in 1801, on the death of William Rix, Esquire.

Mr. Woodthorpe was one of the numerous instances of men of eminence who received their education at the Royal Seminary of Christ's Hospital; whence, after being solidly grounded in those departments of learning best calculated for the useful pursuits of life, he was trans-

planted at a proper age into the Town Clerk's Office. Here for more than thirty years he was initiated in the various important duties of the office; at first as an apprentice and Junior Clerk to Sir James Hodges, and subsequently as the Senior Assistant to Mr. Rix.

Mr. Woodthorpe was very greatly esteemed by the several Members of the Corporation, of which in 1818 he received a most unequivocal proof, when, on account of his deafness and bodily infirmities, his son was regularly appointed to officiate for him in the capacity of Deputy Town Clerk; and it was no small consolation to the declining years of an affectionate parent to perceive that the Deputy had so prudently conducted himself as to give the fairest hopes of his succeeding as Principal in the office; a fond expectation which has since been substantially realized by the unanimous voice of the Court of Common Council.

JOHN GALE EVERETT, ESQ.

Aug. 14. At Biddesdon House, Wilts, the seat of his nephew James-Hague Everett, Esq. in his 83d year, after an illness of a few days, John Gale Everett, Esq. of Heytesbury, brother of the late Thos. Everett, Esq. formerly M. P. for Ludgershal. In his death his friends and his country lose the services of a man not more distinguished by length of years than by an eminent decision of character through life; from his earliest days extensively engaged in commerce as a cloth-manufacturer. He was always seen to move throughout his extensive engagements in an uniform energetic activity, punctuality, and integrity; and throughout his course he forgot not to make the accumulation of wealth subservient to its proper use in an extended beneficence. His liberality to his numerous connexions and dependants, extended and persevering as they were, were still understood to be generally judiciously discriminating. His private and public charities, the former often secret and undivulged, were prompt and ready wherever he considered the case to have the proper claim on his attention and bounty. In his political principles, as far as they were called forth, he united uniform loyalty to his sovereign, with an attachment to the rational and legitimate liberty of the British Constitution; to which, as established in Church and State, he was a firm adherent; and when the French revolutionary frenzy menaced this envied island with invasion, he was early enlisted in the preparatory defence, by accepting the command of a volunteer company, which he conducted throughout with alacrity and spirit. In social life his house was eminently distinguished as the abode of cheerful hospitality; and his

his unwearied alertness in securing from various sources, for his board, a provision adequate to his numerous succession of guests, could not be fairly considered as bearing on it so much the stamp of any selfish indulgence as of an open and liberal hospitality; in the exercise of which he found refreshment and relief from the cares and fatigues of business. His death, generally and extensively regretted as it must be, leaves a chasm in the neighbourhood not easily filled up.

To his successor in his allotments, of whom, indeed, are formed no mean expectations, he might, among his last admonitions in his laconic style, be veritably imagined to say, "In whatever I have been found to be right, follow me; but, wherever you can, improve on the example."

MR. THOMAS REID.

Aug. 21. At Pentonville, in his 35th year, Mr. Thomas Reid, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. Mr. Reid was born and educated near Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. He was actively employed for many years in various parts of the world, from which he made occasional contributions to the Public Museums of Great Britain. His conversational powers were of the highest rank, and his literary talents of no common order. He was the author of an interesting volume on his *Voyages to New South Wales*, and of a work entitled "*Reid's Travels in Ireland*," which excited a strong sensation a few years since. For liberality of sentiment, correctness of description, and vigour and perspicuity of style, it merits the highest praise. In the circle in which Mr. Reid moved, he was justly admired for candour, manliness, and generosity; and the sorrow excited by his early death is heightened by the recollection of his many acts of steady and uncompromising friendship, and sincere and cordial benevolence.

CONSTANTINE DEMETRIADES.

Aug. 27. At his lodgings, in St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, Constantine Demetriades, a person well known under the appellation of the *Old Greek*. The history of this man is extraordinary, exhibiting an instance of avarice and superstition, rarely, if ever, equalled. He was born at Athens* in the year 1754, and, we believe, of parents in an inferior station of life; a circumstance, however, that proved no obstacle to the son's becoming an officer of religion. It was his boast,

* An Oxford Paper says, born in Sept. 1755 at Naupactus, now called Enebert or Lépanto, which gives its name to the Corinthian gulf.

and an honour of which he was peculiarly jealous, that he was "Hieromonachos, or Pappas, consecrated in the five degrees of consecration, in the four patriarchal Greek Churches." He always told those about him that he was induced by the persuasions of Lord Elgin to come to this country, his Lordship representing that he might obtain a sufficient livelihood by becoming a teacher of languages. We suspect, however, that the trade most congenial to his taste was that of exciting commiseration, and reaping the benefit arising from his miserable appearance and demeanour; and certain it is, though designated at the Alien Office, and by himself, "a teacher of languages," no one could well be more unequal to that office than Demetriades. He was well acquainted with his own language; and also with Italian, but his knowledge of other languages was very limited. It is clear moreover that he did not relinquish his sacerdotal charge in Greece at the instance of the noble Lord alluded to, for we can trace him to Breslaw in 1795, and find him at Berlin in the following year; and here, we believe, it was that he found out Lord Elgin, and induced his Lordship to bring him to this country. Between 1796 and 1803, he spent some time at Edinburgh. In 1803 he tried his fortune at Newcastle and Durham; the clergy of Durham manifested the greatest commiseration for him, and raised a sum of money sufficient to purchase a small annuity. Demetriades, however, had no taste for an annuity, which, if known, would in some measure oblige him to expend his income, and remove all pretensions of want and wretchedness. He contrived, therefore, to get possession of the whole, or a great part of the principal, and bid good-bye to his Durham friends without ceremony. In 1804 and 1805 he divided his time between the counties of Middlesex, Berks, and Buckingham, and in 1806 paid his first visit to Oxford. A University was of all places in the world most adapted to a mendicant like Demetriades; for he had no sooner tired out one set of benefactors than another succeeded, and the young men, caught by a few words of Greek, and the abject condition in which this native of a country endeared to them by every classical association, presented himself, rarely refused him assistance. In the summer of 1807, our "Pappas" made an excursion to Bath, Bristol, Salisbury, and Winchester; in that of 1809 to Cambridge. By the severest penury and most rigid self-denial, he contrived to scrape together sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns, to the amount we believe, of nearly if not more than a thousand pounds. He has left all he died possessed of

of to the four patriarchs of the Eastern Greek Church at Constantinople, on condition that they offer up prayers every Saturday and Sunday for 100 years for himself, his father, mother, brothers, and sisters. His executor is a gentleman of respectability at Reading, in whose hands he had deposited money for his funeral expenses, which were not to exceed eight pounds; and also for his occasional wants, from which fund he drew with great sparingness and compunction, and only when he was unable to draw on the compassion of others. But for the humane visits and directions of some gentleman of this place, he would absolutely have been suffocated in filth, for he had no idea of that English virtue called cleanliness.—He had a great antipathy to any portrait being taken of him. This was effected, however, some time since, by stratagem; but he consigned all the parties concerned in the contrivance, more particularly the artist, to perdition, and excommunicated them in the names of all the saints of the Greek Church; which written excommunication he caused to be exhibited in some of the shops of the city of Oxford. He was about five feet high, always wore a long brown great coat, closely buttoned; and half-boots; walked rather stoopingly, with a stick, and had a red blotchy face.—An engraving from his portrait has been taken by Mr. Whessell, of Oxford. Whatever he received was laid by, and not one penny, except eighteen pence a week for lodging, was ever expended by him for years. He lived upon the victuals given him by those who, perhaps, had at that moment no money to offer him; and even of late when confined to his bed, no power of remonstrance or persuasion could induce him to expend more than an occasional penny for a roll, or two-pence for a little brown sugar, of which he was immoderately fond, and upon which latterly he chiefly lived. Demetriades was buried in Oxford on Tuesday last, and attended to the grave by his executor and a gentleman of the University, who had taken considerable interest in him.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Rev. *John Bailey*, of Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants.

At Forrabury Parsonage, Rosecastle, Cornwall, the Rev. *Geo. Brian*, B. A. in the 32d year of his age, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Rev. Mr. *Brown*, Curate of Cowbit, Lincolnshire.

At Hammersmith, after a short illness, in his 44th year, the Rev. *T. B. Browne*, late of Buntingford.

In London, the Rev. *Arthur Crichton*, of

Badlesmere, Kent. He was of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1812; M. A. 1816.

At Carrickfergus, the Rev. *R. Dobbs*, one of the Aldermen and Deputy Mayor of that town.

At Sheerness, the Rev. *J. Fearon*, Chaplain of the Dock Yard. He had just left the garrison in Company with Mrs. Fearon, in a gig, and expired in a fit of apoplexy.

Lately. Suddenly, in Northamptonshire, in his 88th year, the Rev. *Giles Powell*, B. A. 40 years Rector of Acrise, Kent, being presented in 1785 by the King.

Rev. *Bernard Smith*, M. A. aged 37, Rector of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire. He was of New Coll. Oxford, B.C.L. March 2, 1814, was presented to his living in 1812, by the Prebendary of North Grantham.

At Selby, the Rev. *J. Turner*, Minister of Barlow, Yorkshire.

Sept. 10. In the 71st year of his age, the Rev. *Edward Moon*. This gentleman received his academical education at Trinity Coll. Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1777. In 1792, he was presented by Dame H. Prime to the Rectory of Thwaite, in the county of Suffolk; and in 1794, to the Vicarage of Bedinghiam, in that of Norfolk, at the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich. For many years he officiated as the Curate of Finningham, in Suffolk; but for the last thirty-one years he had been deprived of sight; and although visited with such a heavy calamity, he retained his native cheerfulness, and was often heard to remark, that he considered such persons as were afflicted with deafness, equally as desolate as himself.

Sept. 16. At the Vicarage-house, Tisbury, Wilts, the Rev. *Thomas Prevost*, D. D. Vicar of that place, and of Rushmore, Suffolk, and Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. He was educated at Christ Coll. Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1782; and to that of M. A. in 1786. In 1791 he was presented to the Vicarage of Tisbury by John Rogers, gent.; and in 1816 to that of Rushmore, by Andrew Edge, gent.

Sept. 21. At Boulogne, while bathing in the sea, the Rev. *And. Ackworth Edge*, B. A. Vicar of Matheringham, Line. The melancholy death of this excellent and most estimable clergyman has afforded another among the many mournful recurring instances of the danger of bathing on ebbing (especially neap) tides, owing, as is generally supposed, to a rapid under or cross current endangering the most experienced swimmers. Only the Sunday preceding this short but faithful ministry, Mr. E. had addressed a most earnest and impressive discourse in the English church at Boulogne, on the imperious importance of habitual preparation for eternity; and on the Sunday following, the awful event was noticed by Mr. Symons (the resident minister)

minister) in a discourse applicable to the circumstances, which was most feelingly participated by a serious and attentive congregation. This and some preceding cases of destruction, arising from the cause above stated, have given rise to the formation of a Society (the first set on foot at Boulogne) for the recovery of persons apparently drowned; and which the sanction of the French authorities is now carrying into effective execution by subscription, and under the management of the Minister and subscribers of the English Church.

Sept. 22. At Allexton, Leicestershire, the Rev. *Charles Fenwicke*, M. A. Curate of that parish, and Vicar of Slawston, in that county. The departure of this truly respected clergyman was awfully sudden, he had just retired to rest, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit which carried him off almost instantaneously. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. January 14, 1813. With a mind highly cultivated by literary attainments he possessed a heart deeply impressed with the weighty responsibility of his ministerial character and office; and while he pointed out the way to eternal happiness, the purity, meekness, and benevolence of his life, presented a bright example of the sincerity of the doctrines which he taught. His memory will long affectionately be cherished in the parish which for the last seven years has been the scene of his faithful and laborious services.

Oct. 11. After a severe illness, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. *Will. Paget*, Rector of Gatton, in Surrey, and formerly of Queen's College in the University of Cambridge, A. B.; a gentleman whose information was extensive as it was various. Mr. Paget had travelled much, but with a zeal and anxiety for the acquisition of knowledge, evinced by very few of those who visit foreign climates. How happy was his success, all who had the gratification of meeting him in hours of solid and friendly intercourse can bear ample testimony. To his previous knowledge and reputation as a scholar, a wide circle of acquaintance can give its unanimous evidence. The extent, however, of his acquirements will be duly appreciated only by the most intimate of his friends, so singularly unassuming and placid were his manners. He was the eldest son of the Rev. W. Paget, Rector of North Wingfield, Derby, who was Chaplain and Secretary to Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney (afterwards Lord Rodney), for many years previous to, and at the time of the ever memorable victory, of the 12th of April, 1782. The deceased married Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Deake, who died some years since, without leaving any issue.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Lately. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, in his 90th year, H. Hart, esq. many years an inhabitant of Malta.

Sept. 14. At Clapham, aged 81, Mrs. Hughes, relict of Wm. Hughes, esq.

At Vauxhall, aged 76, Mrs. Susannah Beet, relict of the late Mr. Benjamin Beet, of Printing-house-square, Blackfriars.

Sept. 15. At the Earl of Egremont's house in Grosvenor-sq. aged 45, Lady Harriet Marsham, 2d daughter of late Earl of Romney, by Frances Wyndham, dau. of Charles, 2d Earl of Egremont, by Alicia-Maria, dau. of George Lord Carpenter. She was born April 6, 1780.

Sept. 20. Of typhus fever, aged 14, Richard eldest son of the Rev. Rich. Elliot, of Devizes.

Sept. 22. In Devonshire-st. Queen-sq. Henry Edw. Church, esq. upwards of 43 years Deputy Secretary of Bankrupts to the Lord Chancellor.

Sept. 22. At the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. England, Surrey-square, Miss Alexander, of Red-hill, Reigate.

In Upper Belgrave-place, aged 77, Mr. T. Williams.

Sept. 23. Aged 81, Mrs. Warc, the wife of Samuel Ware, esq. of Highgate.

Four months after her arrival from India, Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. Bailey, late of Dewsbury, and eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Parking, of the same place.

Sept. 25. At Turnham-green, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Hector, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, widow.

Aged 81, Thos. Wallis, esq. of Long-acre, and Camden-street, Camden-town.

Sept. 27. In Kensington-square, aged 74, Major John Samuel Torriano.

Sept. 28. At Clapham-common, aged 36, Harriott, wife of Joseph P. Toulmin, of Lombard-street, banker.

Diana, the wife of Dr. P. M. Latham, of Lower Grosvenor-street, and youngest dau. of the Hon. Major Gen. Chetwynd Stapylton.

Mrs. Catherine Sibley, of Bernard-street, widow of the late George Sibley, esq.

Mary, wife of Benjamin Bailey, esq. of Dalby-terrace, aged 37.

Oct. 1. In Upper Belgrave-place, aged 63, Henry Elliot, esq.

Oct. 2. Aged 19, George Wicke, 2d son of Emanuel Goodhart, esq. of Langley-park, Kent.

In Burlington-street, the infant son of Lieut.-col. Cavendish.

Oct. 4. In Wimpole-street, aged 35, Anne, wife of Captain C. S. J. Hawtayne, R. N. dau. of late Commiss. C. Hope.

Oct. 6. Lady Richards, relict of the late Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Oct. 10. In Norton-street, aged 75, Jane, the wife of Rob. Sadleir Moody, esq.

David Lewis, esq. of the New Inn, St. Clement Danes, solicitor, and many years connected with the Exchequer Office, Somerset House.

Oct. 12. At Vauxhall, after a long and painful illness, aged 54, Mary, relict of Mr. H. J. Tymms, who died in 1818. She survived her eldest sister, the wife of Thomas Scott, esq. banker, only one month; see p. 285.

Oct. 13. In Southampton-row, Russell-square, aged 72, Theodore Hunt, esq.

At Prospect-place, Edgware-road, Wm. Hanson Dearsly, esq. of Shinfield, Berks.

Oct. 14. At his house at Hampstead, after a very short illness, in his 78th year, beloved and respected by all who knew him, John Baker, esq.

In the New Kent-road, aged 74, James Longman, esq. formerly of the Bank of England.

Aged 26, Sarah, second dan. of J. D. Potter, esq. of Ponder's-end.

Oct. 16. At St. John's Wood, aged 61, Wm. M'Gillivray, esq. of Peine-au Ghael, in the Isle of Mull, and lately of Montreal, in Canada.

Oct. 17. After a long and painful illness, Miss Fell Harwood Curteis, of Devonsh-pl.

In Portman-square, Mr. Samuel Jacob, 47 years steward to the late Earl and Countess Dowager Hareourt.

Oct. 19. Aged 25, Susan, wife of Mr. Edward Bailey, of Holborn. During a moment of delirium, caused by an inflammation of the brain, she took a quantity of sulphuric acid, which caused immediate dissolution.

At Woolwich, aged 73, Mrs. Bonnycastle, widow of the late Professor Bonnycastle, of the Royal Military Academy. She was the daughter of Mr. Newell, many years Master of the famous Jerusalem tavern at Clerkenwell; whose relict was re-married to David Henry, esq. formerly Proprietor and Printer of this Magazine.

Oct. 22. At Pentonville, aged 28, Fanny Catherine, only daughter of the late J. P. Le Jeune, esq. of Chelsea.

The Lady Margaret Wildman, wife of Capt. Wildman, 7th Hussars, and dau. of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

Oct. 23. At Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, after a lingering illness, Miss Barbara Baldwin, formerly of York.

Oct. 24. In his 29th year, Mr. George Moulton, wholesale stationer, of Pilgrim-st. Ludgate-hill.

BERKS.—*Oct. 14.* At Windsor Castle, aged 21, Augusta, the second and youngest dau. of Mr. Wyatville.

Oct. 20. At Whitmore Lodge, Sunning Hill, aged 20, Charlotte, wife of Robert Mangles, esq. and third dau. of Vice-adm. Donnelly.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Oct. 3.* At George Starkins Wallis's, Esq. Meldreth, aged 56, Mr. James M'Whinnie, late of the Strand.

CHESHIRE.—*Oct. 7.* At the house of a friend, Bellow Hill, Cheshire, Wm. Shone, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Oct. 26.* Aged 85, E. Beard, of Derby, relict of the Rev. Thomas Beard, M. A.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Sept. 24.* At Highfield Cottage, near Woodbury, Devon, aged 75, Francis Bateman Dashwood, esq.

Sept. 27. At Bridestowe, aged 56, Caroline, wife of the Rev. C. Luxmoore.

Oct. 4. At Longford House, Exmouth; Dr. Wm. Paget. He was on the Medical Staff of the Army under the immortal Wolfe, and the late Marq. Townshend, in America.

DORSET.—*Lately.* Aged 80, Mrs. Rebecca Chapman, of Grimstone.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Sept. 26.* At Clifton, Mrs. Porter, widow of Bp. of Clogher.

Sept. 30. After a long illness, on Dowry Parade, Bristol, aged 52, John Bowle, esq. of Gomeldon.

Oct. 8. At Staverton, near Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut. Amiell, R. N.

Oct. 16. At St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, Mary, relict of the late Dr. Dimsdale.

HANTS.—*Sept. 20.* At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Sarah, wife of W. S. Jones, esq. of the Crown Office, and of Caroline-place, Guildford-street.

Sept. 23. Harriet, relict of the late Mr. Bradley, of Romsey, and third dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hawes, Rector of Ditteridge, and Little Langford.

Oct. 2. At Southampton, aged 51, Harriet, wife of Robert Wightman, esq. M. D.

Oct. 3. At Millbrook, aged 87, Mary, the wife of Capt. Wm. Ewen.

Oct. 4. At Southampton, aged 65, Richard Higginson, esq. of Bath.

HERTFORD.—*Sept. 30.* At Totteridge, aged 66, Margaret, wife of Thomas Atkinson, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq.

KENT.—*Sept. 13.* At Sevenoaks, Benj. Marene, esq. a Magistrate and Dep.-Lieut. for the county.

Sept. 27. At Fairlawn, the wife of Edmund Yates, esq.

Oct. 2. At Ramsgate, aged 74, Mrs. John Udny, of Portugal-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Oct. 12. At Margate, aged 69, Mrs. Eliz. Leach, relict of the late John Leach, esq. formerly of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.

LANCASHIRE.—*Oct. 8.* At Liverpool, a few days after her accouchement, Mrs. Aldridge, a very clever actress, and for many years a member of the Manchester and Liverpool Theatrical Corps.

Oct. 9. At Everton, aged 70, Samuel Johnson, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Oct. 1.* Edwyn Andrew Burnaby, esq. of Baggrave Hall. He was the eldest son of the late truly venerable and

and very learned Archdeacon Burnaby; one of the gentlemen of His Majesty's Privy Chamber; and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lient. for the county of Leicester.

Oct. 3. At Leicester, aged 86, Mr. Thomas Clarke, upwards of 46 years the servant of John Pares, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct. 1.* At Kilburn, Mrs. Mary Page, aged 85, sister to late G. Harrison, Clarencieux King at Arms, esq. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Hendon, Middlesex.

Oct. 15. At Burrough's Hill, Hendon, Mary Carpenter, the infant dau. of Mr. and the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Willis.

Oct. 16. At his residence, Ealing, aged 71, Richard Gray, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Oct. 9.* At Ditchingham, in her 106th year, Mrs. Hannah Want. Throughout her long life she enjoyed a state of uninterrupted health, and retained her memory and perception to the end with a clearness truly astonishing. Till the day previous to her decease she was not confined to her bed; and on the anniversary of her 105th birth-day entertained a party of her relatives, who visited her to celebrate it. She lived to see a numerous progeny to the 5th generation, and at her death there were living, children, grand-children, great grand-children, and great-great-grand-children, to the number of 121.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*June 4.* At Great Houghton, aged 16, Frances, dau. of Thos. Smith, esq.

Sept. 6. Thomas Shillingford, esq. whose patriotism raised a considerable portion of the Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, in which he was appointed Captain of a Troop by the Mayor of Buckingham.

Sept. 9. Aged 55, James Miller Adams, esq. second son of the late John Adams, esq. of Welton Manor, Northamptonshire.

Sept. 23. At Rushton Hall, Barbara Maria, second dau. of the late Hon. Wm. Cockayne, of Rushton Hall.

Oct. 9. At Oundle, Mrs. Sarah, relict of Thos. Hunt, esq. of Wavenhoe House, and of Oundle.

Oct. 16. At Towcester, aged 22, Catherine, wife of Henry Burt, solicitor, and only surviving dau. of Thomas Smith, esq. of Great Houghton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Sept. 19.* At Bath, Mrs. Eliz. Bulcock, only dau. of the late James Bulcock, esq. formerly of Dulwich.

Sept. 25. At Bath, Mr. T. Broadhurst.

Oct. 1. At Bath, aged 23, Geo. Ashton Wade, esq.

Oct. 7. At Bath, Lætitia Cecilia, relict of the late John Bull, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept. 6.* At Ditchingham Lodge, in his 82d year, Col. James Capper, formerly of the East India Company's service, and Comptroller-General of the Army and

Fortification Accounts on the Coast of Coromandel. He was the author of "Observations on the passage to India through Egypt and across the Great Desert," 4to, 1784; "Observations on the Winds and Monsoons," 8vo, 1801; "Observations on the Cultivation of Waste Lands, addressed to the Gentlemen and Farmers of Glamorganshire," 8vo, 1805; "Meteorological and Miscellaneous Tracts applicable to Navigation, Gardening, and Farming," 8vo, 1809.

Sept. 9. At Aldeburgh, in her 76th year, the wife of John Tempest, esq. and only surviving sister of Henry, the late Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury, and grand-child of the great Duke of Argyle.

Sept. 15. At Woodbridge, in her 85th year, Mrs. Wall, sister of the late T. Wall, of the E. I. Company's service.

Sept. 17. In Friar's Road, Ipswich, after a protracted illness, Mary, wife of John Carter, gent. late of Coney Weston.

At his seat, Crow Hall, George Read, esq.

Sept. 26. At Bury St. Edmund's, Dorcas, relict of John Medlicott, esq. late of Moor Town, co. Kildare.

Sept. 26. At Ipswich, after a long and severe affliction, in her 48th year, Mary Eliz. youngest dau. of the late Rev. And. Grant, Rector of Tattingstone, and of Troston.

Sept. 29. In his 28th year, Thomas, son of the late Rev. T. Kerrieh, Rector of Horningsheath.

Oct. 5. At Stratford Lodge, aged 28, Frances, wife of Harcourt Firmin, esq. and only dau. of James Pulham, esq. of Woodbridge.

SURREY.—*Sept. 17.* At his seat, Hampton-lodge, Edward Beeston Long, esq.

Sept. 19. At Croydon, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Lewen.

Aged 81, Edward Knipe, esq. of Hookfield Grove, Epsom.

Sept. 21. At Worthing, aged 26, Mary Eliz. Marg. fourth dau. of Walter Boyd, of Plaistow-lodge, esq. M. P.

Sept. 26. At Epsom, aged 41, Wm. Haygarth, esq. of Langham-place, eldest son of Dr. Haygarth, of Bath.

Sept. 29. At Croydon, aged 19, Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. L. Chirol, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, St. James's Palace.

Oct. 16. At her uncle's house, Mitcham Green, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late O. W. Bartley, M. D.

Oct. 17. At Norwood-hill, in her 45th year, the wife of Mr. George Bacchus.

SUSSEX.—*Oct. 17.* At Lewes, Winifred, dau. of John Hoper, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Aug. 15.* At Leamington, the Rt. Hon. Lady-Elizabeth Heathcote, Lady of Rich.-Edinsor Heathcote, esq. of Longton-hall, co. Stafford, to whom she

was

was married in January 1815. She was the fifth child and eldest daughter of Alexander Lindsay Earl of Balcarras (who died March 27, 1825; see part i. p. 561), by Elizabeth only child of Charles Dalrymple, esq. of North Berwick; and sister of the present Earl of Balcarras.

Sept. 21. At Leamington, Henry W. son of Wm. Young Knight, esq. of Great Marlborough-street, London.

WILTSHIRE.—*Sept.* 20. At Alvidiston, aged 54, Thomas King, esq.

Oct. 1. At Broughton Gifford, at an advanced age, John Brown, an eccentric character, commonly called Old Sabbath, who had frequented the neighbourhood of Melksham for the last seventy years. This man's appearance constantly bespoke the most abject poverty: he regularly visited the adjoining villages as an object for the compassion of the charitable, and for many years before his death received parochial relief. There were found secreted in the miserable hut which he inhabited, 144*l.* in money, 120 shirts, 130 handkerchiefs, 32 pair of new shoes, and a great quantity of old ones, and an immense collection of other articles of wearing apparel, kitchen utensils, old silver coin, 40 table and tea-spoons, a silver watch, 4 large bags full of meat in a state of putrefaction, more than two bushels full of pieces of cheese, &c. The property has been divided among ten nephews and nieces.

Oct. 3. At Ansty, aged 26, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. Parsons, of Salisbury.

WORCESTER.—*Sept.* 24. At Evenlode, William Brieknell, esq.

Oct. 6. At Henwick, Jennetta, dau. of the late W. Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston, Shropshire.

Oct. 8. Frances-Ursula, third dau. of the Rev. H. A. Pye, Preb. of Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.—*Lately*, Aged 74, John Crosdill, esq. the celebrated performer on the violonecello. He performed at the Coronation both of his late and present Majesty.

Oct. 9. At Harrogate, Eliz. wife of Henry Payne, esq. of the Newark, Leicester.

Aged 47, at Hull, Capt. Joseph Anderson Smith, many years commander of the late ship Earl Fauconberg, Davis' Straitsman, of Great Grimsby.

Oct. 16. At Masham, Yorkshire, aged 87, Wm. Heslington, esq.

WALES.—*Sept.* 15. At Plas Isa, Merionethshire, Margaret, wife of Lieut.-gen. J. Manners Kerr.

Sept. 19. At his seat at Iytheystone, Henry Knight, esq. Vice Lieut. of Glamorgan, and many years Commandant of its Militia.

Sept. 28. At New Hall, near Rhwabon, North Wales, Capt. Rice Jones, many years Adj. of the Royal Denbigh Militia.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately*. In St. James's-sq. Edinburgh, Mr. W. Scott, late of the Bill

Chamber. He was eminently distinguished for the active and faithful discharge of his official duties for nearly forty years.

IRELAND.—*Lately*. At Kilvare, near Dublin, Mrs. Magee, the Lady of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

ABROAD.—*Lately*. In India, Major Schalek, brother of Mrs. Stewart, of Wykham Park, Oxford.

In the East Indies, by the upsetting of a boat on the river Ganges, aged 19, G. A. Paxton, esq. 6th reg. of Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of late Sir Wm. Paxton, of Middleton-hall, Carmarthenshire.

Jan. 29. At Triconale, Mr. Augustus-Angerstein, youngest son of the late Major Lammington.

May 29. On his passage from India, aged 26, Alex. John Robertson, esq. M. D. E. I. C.'s Med. Establishment of Bombay.

July 3. In his 63d year, the Hon. Archibald Gloster, Chief Justice and President of his Majesty's Council in Dominica.

On his passage home from Jamaica, Capt. J. Blannin, of the ship Union.

July 14. At the Cape of Good Hope, Rich. Chicheley, son of R. C. Plowden, esq. of Devonshire-place.

Aug. 3. In St. Vincent's, West Indies, at an advanced age, Col. Thos. Brown. During the American war, he distinguished himself as a gallant and enterprising officer, and among other repeated marks of his Sovereign's approbation, was promoted to the rank of Col. Commandant of his Majesty's late reg. of South Carolina or Queen's Rangers, and made also Superintendant-General of Indian Affairs in the Southern districts of North America.

Aug. 14. On board the Sybille, between Zante and Corfu, Lieut. Joseph Chitty Jellicoe, R. N.

Aug. 25. At Frederick Town, New Brunswick, Major John Hewett, late of 52d reg. Light Inf. second son of Gen. Sir George Hewett, bart.

Sept. 16. At Montevilliers, near Havre de Grace, aged 62, Arthur, son of the late Hon. Paul Gore, co. Mayo.

Sept. 27. At Guernsey, aged 71, Mary, dau. of the late Peter Dobree, esq. of Beauregard, in that Island.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY, PART I.

P. 377. Besides the Literary labours of Mr. Parry, which we enumerated in his Memoir, he was editor of the Transactions of the Royal Cambrian Society, two parts of which were published under his superintendence, with copious notes and illustrations from his pen. He had obtained numerous premiums and other testimonials offered by the several Welsh Literary Societies, for the best Essays, &c, on subjects relative to the Welsh language, history, &c.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 21, to October 18, 1825.											
Christened.			Buried.								
Males	-	1028	} 2085	Males	-	858	} 1563	2 and 5	174	50 and 60	148
Females	-	1057		Females	-	705		5 and 10	81	60 and 70	125
Whereof have died under two years old						536	Between {	10 and 20	78	70 and 80	101
								20 and 30	96	80 and 90	40
								30 and 40	126	90 and 100	6
								40 and 50	152		
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.											

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending October 15.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
64	2	40	9	26	3	41	9	45	10	55	11

The following is a comparative Statement of the Prices of Grain in Dantzic and England :									
DANTZIC.					ENGLAND.				
Price of the finest Wheat purchased in Dantzic, put free on board and Sound dues paid, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 5d.					The same Wheat in England, after being here two years, is sold for 56s. to 72s.				
Barley, free on board and Sound dues paid, 11s. 5d.					The same Barley, 34s. to 46s.				
Oats, free on board and Sound dues paid, 8s. 9d.					The same Oats, 26s. to 33s.				
Pease, free on board and Sound dues paid, 15s. 6d.					The same Pease, 50s. to 68s.				

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Oct. 21, 55s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Oct. 19, 45s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Oct. 22.													
Kent Bags	14l.	0s.	to	16l.	0s.	Farnham Pockets....	18l.	0s.	to	20l.	0s.		
Sussex Ditto	13l.	0s.	to	16l.	0s.	Kent.....	16l.	16s.	to	17l.	0s.		
Essex.....	13l.	0s.	to	15l.	0s.	Sussex.....	14l.	15s.	to	16l.	0s.		
Old ditto.....	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.	Essex.....	14l.	10s.	to	16l.	16s.		

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.									
St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 9s. Clover 6l. 0s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 6l. 0s. Smithfield, Hay 5l. 0s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 5l. 10s. 6d.									

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.												
Beef	4s.	6d.	to	5s.	2d.	Lamb	0s.	0d.	to	0s.	0d.	
Mutton	5s.	0d.	to	5s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Oct. 21 :						
Veal	5s.	6d.	to	6s.	6d.	Beasts.....	3,224	Calves	183			
Pork	5s.	4d.	to	6s.	4d.	Sheep	19,760	Pigs	130			

COAL MARKET, Oct. 7, 34s. 0d. to 40s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 47s. 0d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL, DOCK STOCK, and FIRE OFFICE SHARES, in October 1825, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (suecessor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, 2200l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 500l.—Leicester, 400l.—Birmingham, 840l.—Old Union, 97l.—Ellesmere, 127.—Ashton and Oldham, 250l.—Lancaster, 45l.—Huddersfield, 30l.—Regent's, 50l.—West India Dock, 212l.—London Dock, 95l.—Globe, 168l.—Imperial, 117l.—Waterloo Bridge Annuities, of 8l.—43l.—Ditto, of 7l.—38l.—Waterloo Shares, 8l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 27, to October 25, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Sept.	°	°	°			Oct.	°	°	°		
27	52	65	54	30, 21	fair	12	55	65	57	30, 13	fair
28	49	63	55	, 37	fair	13	56	64	56	, 23	fair
29	54	62	48	, 20	fair	14	50	61	50	, 18	fair
30	50	60	60	29, 98	fair	15	46	58	49	, 55	fair
Oct. 1	55	65	60	, 86	showery	16	46	61	48	, 53	fair
2	60	64	59	, 73	showery	17	47	56	45	, 19	cloudy
3	60	65	59	, 67	showery	18	43	50	54	29, 95	rain
4	60	66	55	30, 04	fair	19	51	52	46	, 20	rain
5	60	66	61	, 14	fair	20	40	44	35	, 25	fair
6	61	66	60	, 04	fair	21	38	44	40	, 54	fair
7	60	60	45	29, 80	cloudy	22	42	50	39	, 99	fair
8	51	63	59	30, 01	fair	23	37	45	45	30, 14	foggy
9	57	60	58	, 05	fair	24	50	56	45	29, 92	cloudy
10	58	65	57	, 35	cloudy	25	43	46	37	, 95	fair
11	57	64	54	, 39	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 29 to October 28, both inclusive.

Sep. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29	Hol.											
30			87¾ 8½			102½ 8½			14 pm.		par 2 pm.	par 2 pm.
1			87¾ 8			102 8½			15 pm.	99½	1 pm. 1 dis.	1 pm. 1 dis.
3			87¾ 8			102¾ 8½					par 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
4			87¾ 8½			102¼ 12		264	14 pm.		par 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
5			88¼ 8			102½ 4					1 dis. par.	par 1 pm.
6			87¾ 8			102½ 4		264½	15 pm.	99¼	par 1 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
7			88 ¼ 4			102½ 8			17 pm.		par 2 pm.	par 2 pm.
8			88¼ 3½			103 1½					1 3 pm.	2 3 pm.
10			88¾ 8			103¾ 8					3 5 pm.	3 5 pm.
11	225¾	87¾ ¾	88¼ ½	95½ 95	103½ ¾	21¼ 267					4 5 pm.	4 5 pm.
12	225	87½	88½ 3½	95½ 95½	103¾ 8	21½			19 pm.		2 4 pm.	2 4 pm.
13		87¼ 1½	87¾ 8¼	95¼ 95¼	103 ½ 21						1 3 pm.	1 4 pm.
14	225½	87¼ 1½	88 ¾ 8	95½ 95¼	103¾ 3 21				20 pm.		3 4 pm.	3 4 pm.
15		87¼ 1½	88 ¾ 8	95¾ 95	103¼ 3 21						4 3 pm.	5 4 pm.
17	226¼	87½ 8	88 ¾ 8	94¾ 103¼	21½ 267				18 pm.		3 4 pm.	3 5 pm.
18	Hol.											
19	226	87¾ ¼	88 ½ 8	95¼ 95	103¾ 3 21				12 pm.		4 1 pm.	4 1 pm.
20		87¾ ½	88½ 7¾	94½ 94½	103¼ 3 21	267½			14 pm.		1 3 pm.	1 3 pm.
21	225½	87 6¼	87¾ 8	94½ 94	102¾ 3 21	267			13 pm.		2 3 pm.	2 3 pm.
22	225½	86¾ 7	87½ ¾	94½ 94½	102¾ 3 21						1 2 pm.	1 2 pm.
24	225½	86¾ 7	87¾ ¾	94½ 94½	103 2 21						par 2 pm.	par 2 pm.
25	225	87 6¾	87½ ¾	94¾ 94¾	103½ 1½ 21	266¾					par 1 pm.	par 2 pm.
26	225	86¾ 7	87½ ¾	94¾ 94¾	103½ 1½ 21					98½	par 1 pm.	par 2 pm.
27	225½	86¾ 7	87¾ ¾	94¼ 94¼	103¾ 1½ 21	266¾			12 pm.		par 2 pm.	
28	Hol.											

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
Brit. Press--M. Adver.
Courier--Star
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Brit. Traveller
St. James's Chron.
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Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelms. 2
Cheltenham 2--Chest. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucester 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2.. Ipswich
Kent 4.. Lancaster
Leeds 4.. Leicester 2
Lichfield.. Liverpool 6
Macclesfield.. Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk.. Norwich
N. Wales.. Northamp.
Nottingham 2.. Oxf. 2
Plymouth.. Preston 2
Reading.. Rochester
Salisbury.. Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne.. Stafford
Staffordshire Potteries 2
Stamford 2 Stockport
Southampton
Suff.. Surrey...
Taunton.. Tyne
Wakefield.. Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven.. Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2.. York
Man 2... Jersey 34
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

NOVEMBER, 1825.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE	386
On the Cosmogony of the Tahitians	387
Visit to St. Katharine's Church on its close ..	391
Trinity Church, Newington Butts, Surrey ..	393
On Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce ..	395
Fund for defending Rectors of Benefices ..	399
Reprehensible Custom in Exeter Cathedral ..	400
Painted Window from Basingwerk Abbey ..	401
On the use of the Historical Triads	403
Col. Maedonald on North-west Magnetic Pole ..	405
On Amending the Law of Patents	408
Early Hist. of Padstow—Prideaux Family, &c. ..	410
On some Arabic Paintings at Grenada	414
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HIST.—Worcester ..	415
Original Pedigree of De Dunstanville	417
Thoughts on a Universal Character	418
New Chapel at Penzance, Cornwall	419
British Villages in Northumberland	420
Sir T. Baskerville—Ancient Lord's Prayer ..	421
Descendants of the Princess Mary Tudor	422
State of Wilsdon Church, Middlesex	423
Speed on Stonehenge—Bp. Hooper	424
Review of New Publications.	
Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Modern Wilts ..	425

Sherburne's Life of Paul Jones	427
Miscellaneous Writings of John Evelyn	431
Nicolas's Lady Jane Grey	438
Davy's Religious Discourses	441
Dr. Morrison's Chinese Miscellany	443
Tracts on Colonial Slavery	444
Watts's Literary Souvenir for 1826	445
Ackermann's Forget-Me-Not	447
Friendship's Offering ..	448
Hillary's Appeal respecting Shipwreck	448
Newcome's Life of Abp. Sharp	449
LITERARY INTEL.—On Periodical Literature, List of New Publications, &c. &c. ..	450—455
SELECT POETRY	456
Historical Chronicle.	
Foreign News, 458.—Domestic Occurrences ..	460
Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages	463
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of Count de Lacépède; Sir J. Stewart; Col. Sir. T. P. Hankin; Mrs. W. P. Wellesley; H. Knight, W. Fawkes, W. Fell, and J. Paget, esquires; Messrs. Miller, Marriott, Kennedy, and Jackson, &c. &c.	465
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Canal Shares ..	479
Prices of Markets.—Prices of Stocks	480

Embellished with a View of TRINITY CHURCH, Newington Butts, Surrey;
And a Representation of a curious PAINTED WINDOW from
Basingwerk Abbey, co. Flint.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Plate of St. Edward the Confessor, given in the present Number, is intended to replace the one published in the last month's Magazine, which failed in the printing.

We thank Mr. J. H. of Stanford for his interesting 'Extracts,' which shall be used in the manner he mentions.

S. R. M. thanks our Correspondent D. A. Y. and says, "I should be greatly obliged to him if he can inform me how many children Rowland Meyricke and Eliz. Blundevill had besides Bloundevill Meyricke? The second was named Gelly; what were the names of the rest, and is there any memorial of them or their father or mother in Norfolk?"

S. R. M. wishes to know whether any of our Correspondents have ever seen a portrait of the time of Elizabeth, with the following arms: Gules, two porcupines passant Argent, armed Or. Such a one might be still preserved somewhere in the county of Norfolk.

We leave the Periodical to which Mr. DUWARD alludes to correct its own errors.

The small brass Coin mentioned by H. R. D. is of the Emperor Quintillus, who flourished about 270 A.C. The reverse represents a figure of Hope, "LETITIA AUG." with XII in the field, probably the twelfth year of his reign. It is very common, and valued at a shilling.

T. N. informs E. B. (p. 2), that the family of *Rutt* reside at Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire, where their ancestors have resided for many generations, as the parish register will testify.

Mr. MAUND, of Bromsgrove, Warwickshire, says: "Having had occasion to inspect the registers of the parish of Tardebigg in this county, I observed the following entry:—'Anno D'm. 1681, Aprill 21st. William Shakspeare of Feckenham and Ann Barber, of this parish, were married.'—Whether the descent of this family could ever be traced from that of our imitable Bard, I have no means of ascertaining; but the coincidence of name may possibly be interesting to some curious inquirers."

A CONSTANT READER inquires, "What was the crest of Sir Edmund Ludlow the Republican General; and what were the arms of that branch of the Ludlow family bearing a fox's head for their crest? From whom was Edmund Ludlow, esq. of Painswick, Gloucestershire, descended?"

S. N. asks for "an account of the family of Fleetwood? I have heard they came from Lancashire, and had at one time considerable possessions in Staffordshire; the last of that family in the lineal descent died at

Bath about the year 1801. He spelt his name Fletewood."

H. N. N. requests information respecting the family of Thorman, or Thurman, of Yorkshire, more particularly as to their arms. The family appear to have been highly respectable, and formerly of some importance, as we may reasonably conclude from the affinity their name bears to the names of places in the immediate vicinity of their residence, *viz.* Thormanby, Thorman Hall, and Lund, situate between Easingwold and Tollerton, locally called Thurman Lund; and whether the Thornham's of Thornham, Norfolk, 10th of John, were of the above family. John, son of Robert de Thornham, was rector of Sparham, Norfolk, 1393.

T. B. says, "A Letter occurs in your Magazine, signed R. S. p. 124, containing a pompous description of a comparatively insignificant edition of Terence. Lazarus de Isoardus or Soardus was the printer of several volumes between the years 1490 and 1500. But I beg leave to refer your Correspondent to the *Annales Typographici* of Panzer for an ample and concise description of his Terence, and for satisfactory notices of the other productions of the same press."

R. remarks, "With much regret I read in a Newspaper a few days ago, that a Lieutenant in the Navy, on half-pay, was taken up for stealing some silver spoons. As it is probable that distress alone could have occasioned a conduct so criminal and degrading, would it not, Mr. Urban, be laudable in our Government to take the situation of this unfortunate class of gentlemen (for such I believe they, generally speaking, are)—the half-pay officers, into consideration, and make such allowances to them as might be sufficient for their decent support; for at present they are decidedly worse off than any menial servant, who has every comfort supplied."

ERRATA.

Part i. p. 595, a. 17, *read* 1629, 1638, 1660, 1697, and 1702; part ii. p. 110, note, *read* Keill; 175, b. 14, *read* Lambrook; 15 Little Houghton, N'thp'n; 203, a. 38, Roman or Danish; 204 a. 4 *hiron-delle*; 9 *feit and signum*; 7 *from bottom*, Lanherniæ; 204 b. 20, *for whole read* old; 212, 9 *from bottom, read* Bennet-hall; 214 a. 22, *fellon*; 223 b. 16, *quia Angliam conquisivit, id est, acquisivit, non, &c.*; 224 a. 13 *from bottom, for the read* his; b. 38, *read* fires, intermixed, &c.; 284 b. 32, *for* 1806 *read* 1800; 372 a. 38 *for* Lady *read* Dame; 381 a. 40, *for* Mayor *read* Marquess.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

COSMOGONY OF THE TAHEITEANS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

IT has been asserted more than once in some of your pages, that there is not the least resemblance in the mythologic traditions and Pagan superstition of the inhabitants of the South Seas, to those of the old world. Cut off for many years from all intercourse with the Continent, bounded in their transactions by the group of islands in their own more immediate neighbourhood, it could not be expected that much primitive tradition would be preserved. If we further take into consideration the frequent occurrence of war, and the almost exterminating conduct with which it is carried on, astonishment will arise, not at the paucity of such indications, but that even the slightest trace should exist of former connexion with the rest of the world.

I do not profess to be fully competent to the inquiry, my knowledge of the Australian language being very limited; but I doubt not with that intimate acquaintance with its different dialects which the Missionaries have obtained, should any one undertake such an investigation, the search would not be altogether fruitless. A long time has elapsed since the voyagers of the South Seas formed a part of my reading; as, however, the few memoranda on this subject, which I then made, may shew that such an investigation would not be without encouragement, I transmit to you the following:

Cosmogony of the Taheiteans.

Dr. Hawkesworth, in his relation of Cook's first voyage to the South Seas, observes: "nothing is more obvious to a rational being, however ignorant or stupid, than that the universe and its various parts, as far as they fall under his notice, were produced by some agent inconceivably more powerful than himself; and nothing is more difficult to be conceived, even by the most sagacious and knowing, than the production of them from nothing, which among us is expressed by the word *Creation*. It is natural, therefore, as no Being apparently capable of producing the universe is to be seen, that he should be supposed to reside in some distant part of it, or to be in his nature invisible, and that he should have originally produced all that now exists in a manner similar to that in which Nature is renovated by the succession of one generation to another; but the idea of procreation includes in it that of two persons, and from the conjunction of two persons these people imagine every thing in the universe either originally or derivatively to proceed."

This sentiment is by no means to be considered as exclusively characteristic of the Australians, the whole system of Pagan mythology is connected in a similar manner, and seems soon after the first dispersion of mankind to have been adopted by every tribe, except that peculiarly favoured one, which was destined to convey to posterity the only rational and authentic account, clothed in the simple garb of truth.

The various systems of Cosmogony, of all the nations of the old world, on being collected and compared with each other, appear to be but a corrupted representation of the Mosaic record, affording at the same time a curious and most gratifying confirmation of its authenticity, exhibiting, as they do, the imperfect resemblances of a bright original from which they undoubtedly have been copied.

Of the formation of the Universe, according to the ideas of the Taheiteans, we have the accounts of two priests; that most in detail was given by Manne-Manne, the chief-priest; the other by Tupia, also a priest, and of great mystical

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cal learning. Neither of their statements, in the form in which we have them, can be considered as quite accurate; Manne-Manne's being interpreted by an ignorant Swedish sailor in the English language, of which he could know little more than of that of O Taheite; and Sir Joseph Banks, to whom Tupia's information was given, observing that "the religious language is in Otaheite as in China, different from that which is in common use; so that Tupia, who took great pains to instruct us, having no words to express his meaning, which we understood, gave us lectures to very little purpose."

Imperfect, therefore, as these accounts must be, and on the present occasion rendered still more so by my ignorance of the language not permitting me in many instances accurately to translate names under which much real information is often mystically veiled, a close connection with the Mosaic cosmogony must not be expected; still, however, a distorted resemblance may be traced in the following comparison.

Mosaic.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth; and the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

And God said, "Let there be light,"—and God called the light day, and the darkness he called night, &c. *

And God said, "Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters †,"—and God called the firmament Heaven.

And God said, "Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place; and let the dry land appear;" and it was so, and God called the dry land earth.

And God said, "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself after its kind," and God saw that it was good, and the evening and the morning were the third day.

And God said, "Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years; and let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth;" and it was so, and God made two great lights, the greater to rule the day, and the lesser to rule the night, he made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness.

* It is remarkable that in the Tahcitian language the same word expresses both night and darkness.

† In the Taheitean account the several kinds of water are mentioned distinctively in the first part of the cosmogony.

‡ This is an allegory for the genial influence of the sun on the earth in the production of vegetable substances.

§ When an eclipse takes place, the Taheiteans suppose the luminaries to be in the act of copulation, a notion common to all Pagans.

Taheitean.

In the beginning Tāne (husband) took Tarōa (earth) and begat Avey (fresh water) Te Mydē (the sea) and Awa (the water-spout). He also begat Pō (night or darkness) and Hooa no Eatooa (the Spirit of God) was called Fwhanow Pō (the offspring of darkness).

Then he begat Mahānna (the sun) as well as Po (darkness).

After this he begat Matāi (the wind) and Arye (the sky).

Then he made a rock, which he called Poppo-harra Harreha ‡, (the messenger) and all the brethren and sisters of Mahānna (the Sun) at his birth turned to earth.

Mahānna having assumed the shape of a man, was called Oērōa Tabōoa, (the very sacred) and he embraced the rock Poppo-harra Harreha, which consequently produced Te Tooboo Amata hatoo (the branches) after which the rock returned to its original state, and Oērōa Tabōoa died and returned to dust.

When Mahānna (the sun) was begotten, his brethren and sisters all turned to earth, but Tane (creator) had another daughter, whose name was Tōwnoo (.....) Mahānna therefore, under the name and form of Oēroa Taboa took her to wife, and she conceived and bare thirteen children, who are the thirteen months. Their names were, 1. Papeerce. 2. Ownoonoo. 3. Pararomorec. 4. Paroromoree. 5. Moorcelha. 6. Heaiha. 7. Taoa. 8. Hoororoera. 9. Hooreeama. 10. Teayre. 11. Tetgi. 12. Waeho. 13. Weaha. After this Mahānna copulating with (eclipsing §) Malania (the moon) produced Whettua (the stars).

Manne-Manne, in this account of the Cosmogony, has omitted to state any productions similar to what, according to the Mosaic doctrine, occupied the Deity on the fifth day. Something analogous might probably have been detailed, had the question been directly put, but omissions have been sufficiently accounted for in the preceding observations.

Mosaic.

And God said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion, &c." So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him, male and female created he them.

Taheitean.

Te Tooboo amata hatoo embraced the sand of the sea, which conceived a son of the name of Tee (inferior spirit*) and a daughter called Opeera (.....). Te Tooboo amata hatoo dying, and returning to earth, Tee took his sister Opeera to wife.

The following seems to relate to the wicked transactions in the garden of Eden.

Behold the man is become as one of us to know good and evil, and now lest he put forth his hand and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever; therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground whence he was taken.

Opeera became ill, and in her illness she entreated her husband to cure her, and she would do the same for him if he fell sick, that thus they might live for ever; but he refused, and she died.

Next appears to follow an account of Noah, who being considered as a second Adam, or universal progenitor, bore the same title Tee, and his wife is said to have been the daughter that is descended from Opeera.

In the self-same day entered Noah, and Shem, and Ham, and Japhet, the sons of Noah, and Noah's wife, and the three wives of his sons with them.

Tee having preferred his daughter, named Oheera Reene Moonoa, (the unclean spirit) † had by her three sons and three daughters: the sons were named Ora (.....) Wanoo (.....) and Tytory (.....) the daughters Hennatoomorroora (.....) Henaroa (tall) and Noowya (.....).

These are the families of the sons of Noah after their generations in their nations: and by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood.

The father and mother dying, the brothers and sisters said, "Let us take our sisters to wife and become many." So men began to multiply upon the earth.

Here ends the curious specimen given by Manne-Manne; Tupia's account to Sir Joseph Banks was as follows:

The Supreme Deity, one of the two first beings according to the traditions of Taheite, is called Taroa Taihe Toomoo (causer of earthquakes) and the other whom they suppose to have been a rock, Te Papa ‡ (the sky). A daughter of these was T'ettow Mata Tayo §, (the friend) the year or thirteen months collectively, and she, by the common father, produced the months, and the months by conjunction with each other, the days. The stars are partly the immediate offspring of the first pair, and the remainder have increased among themselves; the different species of plants were produced in the same manner. Among other progeny of Taroa Taihe Toomoo and Te Papa were an inferior race of deities, who are called Eatua. Two of these Eatuas (or inferior spirits) at some very remote period of time, inhabited the earth, and were the parents of the first men. When this man, their common ancestor was born, he was round like a ball, but his mother, with great care, drew out his limbs, and having at length moulded him as in man's present form, she called him Eothe (finished). He being prompted by the universal instinct to propagate his kind, and being able to find no female

* This inferior spirit, sometimes bad and sometimes good, is like the manes of antiquity, the departed soul of a man, and then considered his guardian angel. The Taheitean description comes nearer chap. ii. verse 7. And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.

† Or "unclean lying down." Moe is "to lie down," and Moee is "the principle of life." I regret much that I am unable to translate Heera Reene, as much information might be derived therefrom.

‡ Papa, in the language of Tonga Taboo, signifies the sky or horizon, the English being called Papa langede, "men of the sky."

§ This name the Taheiteans regard as so sacred that except upon this occasion, they never mention it.

but his mother, he begot upon her a daughter, and upon the daughter other daughters for several generations before there was a son; a son, however, being born, he with the assistance of his sisters peopled the world. Besides their daughter T'ettow Mata Tayo, the first progenitors of nature had a son whom they called Tāne *, and as he takes a greater part in the affairs of mankind than the other gods, the Taheiteans generally address their prayers to him.

Contemplating these strong but disguised resemblances, we cannot but admit, and must do it with gratifying feelings, mixed with reverential awe, that they exhibit the distorted features of the simple, yet sublime detail of Moses, and this circumstance acquires a stronger effect, when it is remembered that it is an universal practice in all the tales of mythology, to make a person one while the father, and at another the son. The various characters of polytheism, and even those composing the same genealogy, have been fairly demonstrated by the pioneers to mystical lore, Bryant, Faber, Maurice, and Davies, to be often but one and the same person; we may therefore regard the Taheitean cosmogony as not altogether so wild and distempered a composition, as it at first sight appears.

Triune Deity of the Taheiteans.

It is a fact no less curious than undeniable, that traces of that most obtruse doctrine of our faith, the blessed Trinity, are to be found, not only in the fabulous traditions of antiquity, but in the Pagan nations of the present day. The Brahminical Triad of India, which has received so much illustration from the indefatigable research and ingenuity of the late Rev. Mr. Maurice, is not a more striking evidence of this, than the triune Deity of the Taheiteans. We learn from the missionary voyage, that the general name for the deity in all its ramifications is Eatooa, a word that seems to signify *spiritual essence* in opposition to *matter*.

An appellation thus single with regard to itself, but admitting of the most extensive application, appears to carry with it the idea of one Supreme Being, and of his being contemplated under different characters. Accordingly on investigation we shall find this to be the case. The comprehensive title of the supreme god, Tupia told Sir Joseph Banks was Taroa Taihe Toomo (the causer of earthquakes) a name of the most awful import in reference to Taheite, as that island, and the other society isles, are very frequently visited by this dreadful monitor of mortality.

But, according to the Missionaries, the Deity is also viewed in his three-fold character; for that is what is to be understood when they say "Three are equally held supreme, standing in a height of celestial dignity, that no others can approach unto; and what is more extraordinary, the names are personal appellations." Not only is the circumstance thus noticed as extraordinary, but the very import of the terms still more wonderfully striking.

The triadic titles are:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Eatooa (God) | { | 1. Tāne, te Medooa (Creator, the father). |
| | | 2. Oro mallow, 'Tooa tee te Myda (..... God in the son). |
| | | 3. Taroa, Mānnoo te Hooa (terrestrial bird, the Spirit †). |

The eternity of the Triune Deity is clearly expressed by making him both singly and in his threefold character Fwhanow Po (the offspring of night or primæval darkness).

The Missionaries considering these as they would Roman divinities have termed them Dii majores, and give us the following account. To these dii majores they only address their prayers in times of greatest distress, and seasons of peculiar exigency, supposing them too exalted to be troubled with matters of less moment than the illness of a chief, storms, devastations, war, or any great calamity. Indeed fear and suffering seem to be more motives to worship than gratitude."

* Husband, and therefore the father and creator of all things. Their own ignorance of the origin of their traditions has led them into error, or they might be regarded as offering their prayers to the Deity under this title, rather than to address a separate god.

† The holy spirit assuming on earth the form of a bird. That remarkable parallel passage, "The spirit of God descending (i. e. coming to the earth) like a dove," will naturally occur to every one.

From the same source we learn that "the house of these Fwhanow Po," by which we are most probably to understand the temple where they were worshipped, is as Opārre, the residence particularly appropriated to the Earhea rahie (sovereign, or supreme lord) or king.

I shall, probably, if I succeed in collecting my memoranda, trouble you with some remarks on the mythology of other Australian isles. S. R. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

ON the 30th of October the beautiful Collegiate Church of St. Katherine by the Tower finally closed, previously to its destruction by the St. Katherine's Dock Company. Though earnest appeals were in vain made to Parliament for its preservation, it has recently been much visited by persons of taste and high rank; and, indeed, may be said to have very strongly excited the public attention.

On the morning of the Sunday above-mentioned, the edifice was crowded by a most numerous congregation; so that many retreated from want of room. A Sermon alluding to the circumstances was delivered by the Rev. R. R. Bailey. His text was from James, iv. 13, "Go to now, ye that say, to-day or to-morrow we will go into such city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell and get gain." The uncertainty of human projects, and the frailty of our best-formed designs, formed the theme of the discourse. The approaching destruction of the temple by "the unfeeling and encroaching hand of Commerce" was briefly, but touchingly, remembered; and many a breast among the congregation was deeply affected.

The service was concluded with a hymn sung by the "sixty poor children of the precinct," and the melody received a great increase of interest from the reflection, that the fine-toned and celebrated organ was on the morrow to be pulled down.

Yours, &c.

N. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

ON the afternoon of Sunday last, I attended the last performance of Divine service in the devoted Church of St. Katherine by the Tower. The Clergyman who officiated made no allusion to the sacrilegious destruction of the Church, nor to the cupidity which allowed it. After the concluding Amen, the whole congrega-

tion pressed forward through the arch which once sustained the rood-loft, to the chancel, and that portion of the building soon exhibited a moveable mass of people, filling up every corner: the former sacredness of the now desecrated edifice did not prevent the expression of just feelings of indignation against the ruthless destroyers of the ill-fated building, and more particularly when the majestic organ, to be broken up on the morrow, pealed forth the anthem of God save the King. So warm were the feelings of the admirers of the old Church, that even a relic of it seemed a valuable acquisition; and some paltry modern Gothic ornaments attached to the altar-rails were eagerly snatched off by the first who could get them, and a piece of red velvet at the altar, with a tarnished glory, was pulled down and distributed among the many who sought for a remembrance of the venerated building. I then thought that the sale of the materials would produce less than the jobbers expected, and at the same time I could not help admiring the natural good sense which always marks the English character in every expression of popular feeling. Although the scene appeared somewhat to savour of disorder, no attempt was made to injure the stalls or monuments: the threadbare velvet and the painted deal ornaments of the modern altar-rails satisfied the somewhat too eager endeavours of those whose anxiety to preserve a vestige of their condemned favourite, led them somewhat beyond the strict limits of propriety. I could not help contrasting their conduct with that of the individuals who have accomplished the destruction of this sacred building. Can it be expected, I thought, that an undertaking founded in a spirit of paltry opposition, and supported by sacrilege, will answer? To one who looks on the consecration of a Church as something more than a mere form,—who regards the ceremony as a solemn dedication of a building to the Almighty, and to His use alone,—the destruction of such a building,

building, for the purposes of speculation, is doubly execrable;—a building endeared by its venerable age, by the splendid and elegant specimens of ancient carvings and sculpture within its walls, and as preserving in its collegiate chapter a memento of times and usages long gone by and forgotten.

Your late ever-to-be-lamented Correspondent John Carter is spared the pain of witnessing this destruction. Could he rise from his grave and behold this fine old Church destroyed, and the materials scattered about as rubbish, what pain would it give him! He once rejoiced at its preservation from an infuriated mob, excited by fanaticism, to attempt its destruction; how would he have grieved to behold its fall merely to swell the lists of the speculations, to which the present time has given birth. Painful is it to reflect that at this moment the work of destruction is going on; that a few months will behold the bones of the pious, the titled, and the more humble and numerous tenantry of the Church-yard, scattered about by the careless hands of labourers, and eventually sunk in the mud which will occupy the site, to be turned up at every repair and cleansing of the place.

When the remaining ashes of Dr. Andrew Coltée Ducarel, the late venerable Commissary of St. Katherine's, shall be disturbed; let the Innovators tremble lest his ghost should haunt their pillows.

Turning from the Church, let us view the thickly peopled precinct surrounding it—see the poor man, the honest humble labourer, driven from his habitation to seek his lodging miles perhaps from the station of his work, toiling after a day of hard labour to reach a distant suburb, while the purchasers of the ground on which his home once stood, are eagerly grasping at profits and anticipating luxuries from their undertaking.

Happily for other buildings which we are taught to view with a sort of veneration, the publick are heartily tired of the bubbles which have been every day blown for their delusion. If the ominous word "Discount" had not dissipated the shadows which have been raised, who could say where future sets of projectors might stop? The destruction of this Church having established a precedent, we might have

seen some future Company petitioning Parliament to appropriate the "building, called St. Paul's Cathedral," for a *pawnbroker's warehouse*, or some other receptacle of lumber which they might require.

I have heard a report that every thing which can be preserved from the old Church is to be transferred to the new building intended to be erected in that fashionable area of patrician magnificence, the Regent's-park, where a Gothic Church is to rear its head amidst those paragons of plaster in the shape of Italian palaces and Grecian villas which occupy the site of that highly-favoured spot. I can easily imagine an edifice, rich in all that compo and painted deal can make it, run up in some corner next door perhaps to a tall house in a different, but not less ludicrous, style of architecture, possessing an appearance so equivocal that it may be mistaken for a lodge or a dog-kennel, or perhaps as completely puzzling the spectators for an appropriation as that pile of absurdity in Langham-place. Now, if the Chapter have the advice of an architect of taste, they will have it still in their power in some measure to preserve their Church. There can be little doubt that the whole of the columns, arches, and other architectural details in the present building might with a little care be removed and re-constructed in the new situation. This would be some atonement for the destruction we now deplore. As soon as the works are in a state of forwardness, I will visit the site of the intended Church, and watch the proceedings, and at a future period shall have occasion again to address you.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Respecting the Monostich ΝΙΨΟΝ, &c. already noticed in pp. 2. 194, as being inscribed on the Fonts of St. Martin, Ludgate; Worlingworth, Suffolk; and Dulwich College; A. H. desires to add that it is to be seen upon the Font in the Church at St. Sophia at Constantinople. See Pauli Columerii Opera, p. 316, to which A. H. has been lately referred by a literary correspondent.—OMICRON remarks that the same inscription appears round the edge of a large and capacious bason used in Trinity College, Cambridge, for the purpose of holding rose water to dip the fingers in after dinner.

New



F. Bedford Architect.

Engraved by W. J. Smith.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEWINGTON BUTTS, SURREY.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. V.

Trinity Church, Newington Butts.

THIS edifice stands in a populous and increasing neighbourhood. It is situated on the South side of Suffolk-street East, at a short distance from Blackman-street, and nearly on the verge of the parish of St. Mary, Newington. It will be enclosed in a small square formed by Suffolk-street on the North, and new rows of houses running at angles with that street on the East and West, and continued on the South side of the Church to a street which will lead from thence to Horsemonger-lane.

Encircled as it obviously would be with houses, it was evident that the general plan must be deviated from; this the architect, Mr. Bedford, of Camberwell, has done by placing the portico and principal front of the edifice, with the steeple, on the North side of the body of the Church, instead of the usual situation at the West end. The engraving shews the West and North sides (*see Plate I.*), a point of view in which the Church will not long be seen.

The portico consists of six fluted Corinthian columns, raised upon three steps, and supporting a plain entablature and pediment. In the wall behind are five entrances, and above are the same number of windows, four of which are blank, the central alone being glazed, and lighting the belfry. The side window seen in the building behind the portico lights the gallery for the male charity children, as a corresponding one eastward does that appropriated to the girls. In addition to these several galleries, this attached building contains the different staircases, and the basement story of the tower.

From the roof rises the steeple in three stories. The first two are decided copies from the steeple of Camberwell new Church, built by the same architect; the sole variation in the present instance is the filling up the intercolumniation with weather boards. Upon the second story a square pedestal, ornamented on its sides with long panels filled with carved honey-suckles, serves as a plinth to an octagon tower, with a ball and cross on the apex of its roof, which finishes the elevation. In the arrangement of this part of the erection, the architect has deviated from the simplest rule of building. Did he

never hear that it was inconsistent not only with the laws of architecture, but the laws of taste, to elevate a heavier order above a lighter one? or was he so straitened for a design that he could form no other than the present, which was rejected at St. John's Church, Lambeth, and now forms the tower of Norwood? so that three adjacent Churches would, in the event of this precious piece of building having been retained at St. John's, have displayed but one steeple. Originally designed to surmount a portico of the same order, it was less objectionable than here; but who would set up a Doric steeple above a Corinthian portico? Painful as it is to every admirer of tasteful building, to witness nothing but these pepper-box towers on every new Church, it is more so to see obvious and well-recognised rules departed from without any cause but mere caprice.

The body of the Church is a parallelogram situated East and West, and in height is divided into two stories, by a plain course. In both stories is a series of windows, as shewn in the engraving. The angles are finished with antæ, and the entablature is continued as a finish round the whole building; both the East and West ends are terminated with pediments.

On the centre of the South side is an unsightly projection, containing a flight of stairs to the gallery, and an entrance beneath it to the Church. The roof is covered with copper.

The interior presents a large unbroken room roofed in one span. The walls are finished with an entablature, charged with a rich honey-suckle moulding, resting on antæ of the Ionic order, ranging from the floor of the Church to the architrave. The ceiling is made into square panels by architraves, crossing each other, and entering the walls of the Church, above the surrounding cornice; in the centre of each panel is a large expanded flower. The South, North, and Western sides are occupied by galleries resting on Doric pillars, the fronts panelled with slight mouldings. The whole of the interior as exactly resembles Mr. Bedford's other Churches as the steeple does those already named. Of those Churches I shall have occasion to speak before long. The genius of an architect derives but little credit from designs which are such exact counter-

parts

parts of each other, as the productions of Mr. Bedford in this neighbourhood.

The unoccupied Eastern wall is cold and unornamented, a pediment surmounting four slabs, inscribed with the decalogue, &c. and a small space railed in, informs us it is intended for the altar. The window above is adorned with fillets of poorly executed stained glass; and the usual crimson velvet covered communion-table stands below; but all this is not enough. Architects should know that a distinction ought to be made between the altar of a Church, and the upper end of a Presbyterian Conventicle. Surely a spot where the most solemn rites of our religion are solemnized, where an Episcopal communion is administered, to which we have from our infancy been taught to look up to as the most sacred part of the building, and which in an architectural point of view is regarded as the principal object in the edifice, should be marked by some distinguishing feature. I could wish our Hierarchy would enforce the old and almost disused practice of placing the holy table in a recess distinct from the rest of the Church. At all events, some care, some little attention should be paid to its decorations; it is discreditable to the Establishment to see the altar adorned with such inferior ornament as in the present case. The Dissenters always place their pulpit in a situation corresponding with our altar, in which respect they are consistent with their principles, which we are not.

The uniformity of the building is greatly broken by the situation of the portico. A large space on the North side, is occupied by two deep recesses on each side a window, which receives a false light from the belfry story of the tower. These recesses contain additional galleries for the charity children, ranging on each side of the steeple; they are consequently hid from the view of the greater part of the congregation. This fault is not attributable to the architect so much as to the site; but it is to be lamented, inasmuch as the effect of the interior is greatly hurt by this irregular arrangement. The pulpit and reading desk are counterparts of each other, and stand on opposite sides of the Church, a fashionable arrangement among architects, but nevertheless an absurd one. They

forget that the service is read from a desk, and not a pulpit. An useless sacrifice is here made to uniformity of appearance, at the expence of propriety. If the profession would condescend to look into the older churches of the Metropolis, they might learn an arrangement in this respect far superior to their modern ideas.

The font stands in the nave beneath the Western gallery; it is made of composition in imitation of stone, and enriched with honeysuckles and other Grecian mouldings. The design is an antique vase, with handles. It should have been an imitation of veined marble, for as it at present appears, it resembles both in design and composition the vases which may be purchased for a few shillings of the itinerant Italians, who are met with in every part of the Metropolis. In this gallery is placed the organ, in an oak case, with gilt ornaments. A noble chandelier of brass depends from the centre of the roof, which diffuses a brilliant light over the greater part of the Church.

The first stone was laid on the 2d of June, 1823, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Bishop of Worcester, and the Rector, Trustees, and parochial officers of Newington. The foundations had been raised to a level with the ground, at that time having been in progress for nearly six months previous. On the 16th of December, 1824, it was consecrated by the same Primate. The service was read by the Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, the first incumbent. The Rev. A. C. Onslow, M.A. the Rector of the parish, preached an able sermon from the 93d Psalm, v. 6, "Holiness becometh thine house for ever."

The parish, though situated in the diocese of Winchester, is a peculiar of the Archbishop, who was attended by Sir John Nicholl, knt. as Dean of the Arches.

The present is said to be the largest of the new Churches yet erected. It contains sittings in pews for 1277 persons, free seats 519, seats for charity children 252, making a total of 2048. but a far greater number can always be accommodated without inconvenience.

The tower contains a peal of eight powerful bells, from the well-known foundry

foundry of Mr. Mears, of Whitechapel. The tenor weighs 20 cwt.

The ground on which the Church is built was given by the Corporation of the Trinity House, who are the owners of considerable property in the vicinity.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Note.—NEW CHURCHES, No. IV. Vol. xciv. ii. p. 489.—Camden Town Chapel was built by the Parish, unassisted by the Commissioners for the building of New Churches.

Brief Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce.

GISBORNE observes, that the possession of iron constitutes, humanly speaking, the difference between savage life and civil society¹. This assertion must be received with one important limitation, that the Chaldeans, who are described as expert armourers, were rude in the extreme. Nevertheless, this remark illustrates one of Montesquieu, that discovery was formerly the result of conquest, as conquest is now of discovery².

The latter acute writer has defined the history of Commerce to be that of the intercourse of nations, whose calamities and migrations form a material part of it³.

After the dispersion at Babel, there is no professed notice of Commerce. The purchase of a burial-ground by Abraham was made with silver coin, which is particularized as being “current with the merchant⁴” (B.C. 1860); and the descendants of Ishmael are introduced about a century after, as dealers in spices and slaves. During the same age, a miraculous famine made Egypt the staple and granary of the East, while the influence arising from its ability to supply other nations with corn, occasioned many colonial

removals from that country to Greece. Sidon, as appears from the expressions of Jacob, had already obtained importance⁵; the epithet “great” is applied to it by Joshua, who also terms Tyre “a strong city⁶,” and its quiet and security are expressly stated by the succeeding annalist⁷.

The Phœnicians, although cooped within a narrow territory, possessed some valuable advantages: to an excellent harbour were added the forests of Lebanon, and the strong impulse of necessity. Their unfortunate *brethren*⁸, in their flight from a conqueror whom they termed a “robber,” lined the African coast, from Kartha-kadtha (or, in its corrupt but softer form, Carthage), to Tangier⁹. Yet there is a clear indication of hostility at an early period between the kindred nations. The possession of a settlement on that side of the Strait was undoubtedly alluring, though unkind treatment is the traditionary cause; however, the Tyrian chief (the Hercules of antiquity) attacked the infant settlement, reduced it by blockade, and put *Antai*, the founder, to death. In the true spirit of a warrior, he married the woman he had widowed, and, long after, the Kings of Mauritania adorned their ancestry with his name¹⁰.

The Pelasgi, whether Cuthites or Aborigines, first rendered Peloponnesus entirely habitable. About 1820 B.C. Ænotris led the superfluous population to Italy, and settled in Lucania; subsequent establishments were made by the Arcadians, Lydians, and Thessalians, and the colonists were so nicely blended with the natives, that their descent became the undisputed property of fabulists and poets¹¹.

Passing along the stream of tradition, we arrive at the voyage of the Argonauts, B.C. 1263, which derived its common name from the fleeces extended across the rivers to catch the

¹ Natural Theology, p. 98.

² De L'Esprit des Lois, b. xxi. c. 9.

³ Ibid. c. 5.

⁴ Genes. xxiii. 15.—St. Augustine remarks (De Civ. l. 4), “Ut Argentinus Deus diceretur filius Æsculani, quod ærea moneta argentum præcessisset....Jano tribuitur à plebisque origo signandæ pecuniæ, quod in alterâ fronte nummorum adscriberetur ejus caput, in alterâ vero fronte, vel navis, vel pons, vel corona. Licet alii velint navim appositam fuisse nummis Italicis, quod Saturnus navi vectus fuisset in Italiam.” Suarez de Nummis, Amst. 1683, pp. 7, 8.

⁵ Gen. 49, 13.

⁶ Josh. xix. 28, 29.

⁷ Judges, xviii. 7.

⁸ Gen. x. 15—19.

⁹ See Bochart, and the authorities referred to in Horne's Crit. Introd. iv. 32.

¹⁰ Plutarch, Vit. Sertor. Strabo, 3. Newton's Chronology, p. 198, 233, et seq.

¹¹ Bryant, Anal. of Myth. iv. 21. D'Hancarville notices historiques sur l'origine des Pelasques, &c. apud Ant. Etrusques, vol. V.

particles of gold. Owing to their ignorance of the sea, or mistrust of a direct course, these adventurers visited Lemnos, Samothrace, Troas, Cyzicus, Bithniæ, and Thrace: after beating about the Euxine, they discovered Mount Caucasus, which served them for a landmark, and anchored near Œa, the capital of Colchis. The contradictory accounts of their return indicate that they were tempted by success to embark in other expeditions. However, their exploits became so famous as to be associated, even to the name of their vessel¹², with the traditional accounts of the Deluge. During the Trojan War, Eunæus of Lemnos, son of Jason, is related to have furnished the Grecian camp with wines, for which he received metals, hides, and slaves¹³.

The misfortunes which befel most of the Grecian chiefs on their return from Troy, occasioned many emigrations. Southern Italy and the western coast of Italy were the principal resort. The successful wars of David brought under Hebrew dominion Elath and Gzion-geber, two harbours on the Red Sea, but the religious institutions of the Israelites, which obliged them to visit Jerusalem thrice in a year, were unfavourable to maritime expeditions¹⁴; their ships, therefore, were manned by Phœnician sailors, who brought from the Mediterranean and *Ophir*¹⁵, precious metals and curious animals. Horses were imported from Egypt. Jehoshaphat endeavoured to

revive the former commerce, B.C. 896, but after the loss of one fleet, he did not venture on a second attempt.

The fall of continental Tyre opened a prospect of aggrandisement to Carthage, and peopled it with industrious exiles. Its mariners were familiar with the coasts of *Albion*¹⁶, though their visits are more distinctly traced in *Ierne*¹⁷. Their encroachments in Spain were resisted by the petty princes, who cultivated the friendship of the Phœcæans¹⁸; nevertheless, on quitting their country, the latter preferred the commodious harbour of Marseilles, where, being seldom molested, and generally victorious¹⁹, they maintained a respectable station, till reduced by the arms of Cæsar. Their geographer, Pytheas, is celebrated for a voyage, in which it is said he coasted Spain, France, and Britain, as far as the northern extremity of that island, whence he bore for Thule (whatever place he meant by that name) and the Baltic.

The Egyptians were averse to maritime attempts as a nation, but the enterprising Necho achieved the first circumnavigation of Africa. He sent some Phœnician vessels from the Red Sea through the straits of Babelmandel, to discover the coast; and in the third year they returned by the Mediterranean: the shadow falling to the South, after they had passed the line; the delay of stopping to sow and reap grain for their subsistence, and the space of three years employed in the voyage, are the proofs on which it rests. In

¹² Ἰνδὸς, Argoz.

¹³ Hom. Il. vii. 467—75.

¹⁴ Deut. xvi. 16.

¹⁵ “An unknown place, concerning which a great deal has been written, but which appears to have left some traces in *Ofor*, an Arabian district, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.” Volney, Ruins of Empires, p. 31, l. 5. note, where the reference is made to new Researches in Ancient History, vol. I. and Travels in Syria, vol. II.

¹⁶ This was the name given collectively by foreigners to the island; in the Bardic relics it is termed “Ynys Prydain,” or, the Beautiful Island, whence Britain: and its divisions Lloegyr, Cymru, and Alban, or England, Wales, and Scotland. Cambrian Register, 1795, p. 23.

¹⁷ In a Welsh poem composed about A.D. 630, and entitled “Arymes Prydain Vawr,” or, the Great Armed Confederacy of Britain, Ireland is termed *Iwerddon*; mention is also made of its capital in these lines,

“A gynhell *Dulyn* genhyn a savant,
Pan ddyfont i’r gâd nid ymwadant.”

“And the leaders of Dublin will stand firm in our behalf:

When they come into the battle they will not desert the cause.”

Camb. Reg. 1796, p. 563.

See Cols. Vallancey and Montmorency-Morres.

¹⁸ Herod. i. 163.

¹⁹ Thucyd. i. 23. Voltaire, in his Posthumous Observations on the French Language, has the following remark: “There are no words in the French Language derived from the Greek, but those relating to the Arts. This is a sufficient proof that the Greeks established a factory, not a colony, at Marseilles, and that the Celtic language prevailed there.” Perhaps it is important with regard to the latter inference.

after times, Eudoxus of Cyzicus, flying from the rage of Ptolemy Lathyrus, is said to have accomplished the same route. On the other hand, Sattaspes, a Persian who attempted it by the straits of Gibraltar, proceeded no further than Sallee, being impeded by the periodical East wind. Hanno, the Carthaginian, who sailed on a colonising expedition about 400 B.C. did not reach the Cape. Those, observes Montesquieu, who set out from the Red Sea, had this evident advantage, the comparative nearness of the Cape; while others, on quitting the coast of Guinea, could not reach it without a compass, an invention at that time unknown²⁰.

It is now time to advert to the changes produced in Asia by the superfluous population of the North. About 630 B.C. the Massagetæ of Turkistan moving westward, dislodged the Nomadic Seythians, who crossed the Araxes, and occupied the territories of the Cimmerii. These latter, after a protracted debate, in which a considerable number perished, fled along the sea coast; part of them settled on the site of the modern *Sinub*, while others possessed themselves of Lydia, during the reign of Ardys, by whose grandson, Alyattes, they were expelled. The Scythians missed the course of the fugitives, and leaving Mount Caucasus on the right, entered Media by the Upper route: after an ascendancy of 28 years, in which they penetrated Palestine, having rendered themselves odious by their rapacity, they were destroyed by Cyaxares²¹. In the poetical relics of Persian history, this migration may be traced in the various invasions of Afrasiæ, or the Asiatic Tartar, during the Seventh Century, which were terminated by the illustrious Rustem, about 600 years before Christ.

From their veneration of the elements, the Persians were averse to maritime expeditions, and the same superstition exists at this day. Darius, whose attention to his revenue procured him the surname of *broker*²², seems alone to have turned his thoughts to commerce, to which he was probably

instigated by the measures of his Indian neighbour, Maraja. This monarch, who was contemporary with Hystaspes (father of Darius, and Governor of Turkistan), having reduced Guzerat, "built a port in that country, where he constructed vessels, and carried on commerce with all the states of Asia²³." Darius, whose dominions are extended by geographers as far as Moultan, sent Scylax, a Greek, with a fleet, *eastward*²⁴ down the Indus, who arrived at the Red Sea after a voyage of 30 months. Whatever may be thought of this story, its geographical inaccuracy, the coasting of the Gedosian shore, when compared with the difficulties encountered by Alexander's mariners, the object appears rather to have been political, and an acquisition of territory was the result²⁵.

The disastrous expedition of Darius to Seythia was attended with beneficial consequences to geographical knowledge; having crossed the eastern divisions of the Danube, and the Don, he proceeded through Podolia to the banks of the Wolga, whence he was led by the retreating inhabitants in the direction of Vologhda. Fortunately for his army, he returned by the same indirect course. Whatever was known of this region, observes the illustrator of Herodotus, was evidently the result of this expedition.

One of the most valuable geographical remains is the Melpomene of Herodotus: this inquisitive and judicious historian visited a considerable portion of the space he describes, which portion may be comprised within Syrene, Italy, the Danube, and Babylon. Eudoxus of Cnidus, as a geographer, and Pytheas of Marseilles, as a voyager, illustrate the period between Herodotus and Alexander the Great.

Selden remarks, "there never breathed that person to whom mankind was more beholden" than Aristotle; yet much of this eulogy belongs to his enterprising pupil. Previous to the battle of Gaugamela he had traversed Egypt and Libya, visited the Red Sea, and explored the countries on the Caspian and Sea of Azof. From that

²⁰ B. xxi. c. 10.

²¹ Herod. i. 15, 16, 103. iv. 11, 12. There is some confusion in his narrative with regard to the two continents; but his account of the massacre of the Scythians is confirmed by the policy of Shah Abbas, who took off the Curdish chiefs at a feast.

²² Herod. iii. 89. ²³ Dow's History of Hindostan, i. 8.

²⁴ The course of the Indus is South-west. ²⁵ Herod. ii. 44.

time his expedition ought to be considered as one of discovery; at the East of the *Penjab* his soldiers refused to proceed further, but their return was made beneficial to science, being conducted by a different route. Having explored the mouth of the Indus, where he was struck with astonishment at the tides, he returned through Gedrosia (the modern *Neckran*) to Babylon. The Indian ocean and Persian gulf were, in the meanwhile, successfully navigated by Nearchus; and other voyages were projected, when Alexander was carried off by a fever, which in the hands of later writers has been exaggerated into debauchery.

The motives of Alexander were as honourable as his views were liberal; but his successors degenerated while his empire decayed: "thus (says an eloquent historian) did the growing dishonesty of the Greeks, the proud tyranny of the Romans, the barbarous despotism of the Parthians, and all succeeding Asiatic dynasties, conspire to defeat the sanguine hopes concerning the improvement of the Eastern world, that had been entertained by Alexander, and by him partly realised. In his military *chlamys* Pompey delighted to triumph: Augustus spared Alexandria for the sake of its founder: his life was read by Trajan, as his statue had been contemplated by Cæsar, with a sigh of humbled ambition. All conquerors admired Alexander; but none ever united the will and the power to imitate his example²⁶."

Of Alexander's generals, Seleucus inherited the greater portion of his spirit, but the wars in which he was engaged thwarted his designs. That valuable portion of territory which he possessed between the Indus and the Ganges, was wrested from him by the usurper Chandragupta, whose alliance he preferred to hostilities in a quarter so remote from his capital. Under his successors, this vast empire dwindled to the province of Commagene, which retained a nominal independence: the migration and invasion of the Gauls, the conquests of the Romans, and the Parthian and Jewish revolts, are the principal events which mark its decay. Under the Ptolemies, Alexander succeeded to the traffic of impoverished Tyre and declining Carthage. They united the Red Sea to the Me-

diterranean, by a canal; and established a caravan between Egypt and Abyssinia. But the rapid progress of Rome disappointed their extensive views; the Carthaginian colonies on the West of Africa perished, or were blended with the savage nations; while the liberty of Greece languished from the death of Philopæmen to the capture of Athens by Sylla.

A survey of the Roman dominions was planned by Julius Cæsar, and finished under Augustus, by Greek geographers. In the reign of the latter, Arabia was partially, and Ethiopia successfully explored.

Reverting to the West, we learn from Diodorus, that tin was carried from Cornwall to St. Michael's Mount at low water, and thence to the northern coast of France, and transported on horses to Marseilles, being a journey of 30 days. The same author mentions Oreas as the northern extremity of the island, which was first circumnavigated by Agricola.

While Justinian possessed a numerous fleet, and effected maritime conquests, the naval history of the West presents little but piracy. The adventures of the Saxons and Normans are well known. The Welsh triads mention several heroic freebooters, and one of them named Coroi (who was slain in a sea-fight with another called Cuchullin), is celebrated in an elegy by Taliessin. Llywarch, the bard, describes Rodri, son of Owain Gwynedd, as going "on the steeds of the torrent," and hints that he perished in an engagement. The Triads also mention Ysgewyn in Gwent (Ysgewydd in Monmouthshire), Gwygwr in Môn (Beaumaris) and Gwyddno in the North (?) as the three principal ports of Britain²⁷.

Alfred devoted his attention to naval affairs, and has left behind him a geographical description of the North of Europe. Athelstan passed an enlightened law, that every merchant who should perform three voyages with his own manufactures, should enjoy the privileges of a Thane.

The capture of Alexandria by the Saracens, A.D. 640, threw the Oriental trade into the hands of the Venetians, from whom it dropped on the discovery of the Cape. The same age "gave a new world to Castile and Leon," as

²⁶ Gillies, Hist. of Græce, part 2. iv. 552.

²⁷ Camb. Reg. 1795, p. 317.

the epitaph of Columbus expresses it. The Spaniards have exclusively retained the American trade, but by crippling the conquered Portuguese in India, they prepared the way for Dutch and English acquisitions. We have little fear that the sea will afford other nations a political superiority; but it is impossible to read the prophecies of Isaiah²⁸, without feeling some anxiety as to that commercial people, whose endeavours are to assist in the restoration of the Jews.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 8.

PERMIT me through the channel of your useful Magazine, to make known a proposed measure, of no small importance to the interests of the Beneficed Clergy. It was suggested some time ago, but I believe no means were taken to put it in execution. The inadequacy of small livings to supply a decent and respectable maintenance to the incumbents, has long and deservedly been a matter of complaint. Various modes have been adopted of increasing their value, and with some success. Queen Anne's Bounty has done much. Augmentations and benefactions from private persons, in several forms have contributed to the same desirable end. But the benefits thence derived have unfortunately been more than counteracted by the operation of a constant evil, which is the inability of the inferior clergy to defend their own rights, owing to the formidable and almost incalculable expenses attending litigation on these occasions. I proceed, therefore, to say, that the present plan is to raise a fund for the purpose of defending the rights of benefices. I shall not now attempt to enter upon the subject so fully as its probable consequences might authorise, but just state the general grounds on which such measure is undertaken. Let me but call your attention awhile to the frequent and discouraging situation of an incumbent with respect to the rights in question. Too often it is his fate, perhaps in the decline of life, and after having passed the prime of it in serving curacies, which have afforded him a bare subsistence, and therefore left him no means of providing for the future, to be instituted to prefer-

ment, the interests of which have suffered materially from the distresses, non-residence, or perhaps negligence of his predecessors. I need not here enlarge on the various encroachments and forms of injustice to which Church property is subject. Few people who live in the country are strangers to them, and the Clergy from woeful experience are full well acquainted with them. One of the most common and difficult to investigate is the system of setting up moduses instead of the payment of tithes. Other pleas of exemption, likewise, from the payment of them are contended for. To which may be added local and special usages of the parish in favour of the landholder. Encroachments too on the glebe land are sometimes so barefaced, and to such an extent, as to outrage every principle of common honesty. Public records of such rights, whether parish Terriers, the Liber Regis, the Taxatio Ecclesiastica, the Inquisitio post Mortem, the Augmentation Office, or other documents usually referred to, may be of occasional utility, but as a dependence are little more than broken reeds of support. If an incumbent, under these circumstances, is daring enough to seek redress by law, what are his prospects? I answer, the following, generally speaking. In the first place he feels probably the *res angusta*. Next he is sensible that he has (commonly) a life interest only in the benefice. He finds too that his adversaries are wealthy, and determined upon making all possible resistance: that the issue of suits is ever uncertain; that in case of failure the loss may be ruinous to him, and that even if he be successful, the opposite party perhaps will not abide by the decision; as well as that the expenses already incurred, are, it may be, to a greater amount than his interest in the preferment is worth. The patron will seldom lend any aid, so that every risk must be his own. If he looks forward to the usual course of law proceedings in these matters, it is as follows. The plaintiff begins by filing his bill in some Court at Westminster, claiming his dues. After passing the usual forms, the cause remains for hearing, and awaits its turn. If this takes place within two years or so, he may esteem himself fortunate: if not till twice that time, he must not be surprised. When the cause is called,

if

if it appears to be one of little difficulty, it is usually decided at once, and judgment given. If it be intricate, and involves (as frequently happens) the investigation of local circumstances, an issue is granted for a trial at the county assizes. Now the case unfortunately is become one in which our great constitutional privilege, that of Trial by Jury, appears to the least advantage. I feel a reluctance at making this remark, being fully sensible of the general excellence of our Government, and the administration of justice. But judicatures, like every thing human, must be liable to defect, and sometimes fallible. Most certain it is, that country juries are commonly prejudiced against the payment of tithes, and therefore must be expected to be so biassed in their decisions. If the verdict be given against the incumbent, he is usually, if not ruined, left without the pecuniary means of seeking further redress, by moving for a new trial, or taking the cause into a higher court. At least considerations of prudence may be supposed to restrain him. Whilst on the other hand, should the decision be in his favour, the wealthy and exasperated defendant, unalarmed by costs, and finding the interests of his estate at stake, feels probably little hesitation in making a further venture by another trial: and if still unsuccessful, as a last resource, removes the cause into the House of Lords! There can be no wonder that any one of slender fortune should be discouraged and deterred by such formidable obstacles; which in fact must become, in most cases, insuperable barriers to his obtaining justice. The consequence generally is, that he submits to the necessity of the case, and acquiesces in conditions which he knows to be unjust: thus signing and sealing the ruin of his benefice. These are evils which call aloud, and long have called for some remedy. The general outline and view which I have given of the subject, may lead to a fuller and abler discussion of it. Meanwhile the candid attention of all friends to the Church is requested to this representation of facts, which may enable them to form a judgment as to the expediency of the present proposed measure, that of establishing (as has been above said) a fund for defending the rights of benefices. It may reasonably be hoped

that the vigorous and determined investigation of a few select cases, where in injustice is manifest, would, as precedents, facilitate the decision of others and become the means of a systematic redress of all such aggressions. Of course a Society and Committee would be necessary to regulate an institution of this nature, to superintend the application of its funds, and to examine into the merits of all claims to receive the benefit of them. But these are after-considerations, and I therefore here drop the subject: only adding my hope that the benevolence and liberality which ever characterize a British publick in behalf of the oppressed, will appear in this instance. Thus will they essentially befriend a class of men, respecting whom it may too truly be said, that whatever be their merits, collectively or individually,

"The world is not their friend nor the world's law!" SHAKSPEARE.

Yours, &c.

VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Nov. 4.

MUCH of Common Law is founded on customs. The commendable abrogation of laws of civil tendency now frequently effected in the present age, enlightened by sound principles of political morals, sufficiently evinces that customs, however sanctioned by antiquity, are far from being unquestionable. Under such just consideration, the record of customs in your valuable repository of information leads to a candid examination of them, and necessarily to their rejection, if found to militate against the cause of religion and moral order in society. I shall now state a very old custom, leaving it to your numerous readers, and more especially to Churchmen, to judge, whether what no individual of proper feelings would for a moment imitate, can be any longer tolerated, consistently with the *rubrick of our Church*. I must do the Clergy here the justice to say, that they have in vain attempted to abolish so improper an usage; while the corporate body who maintain it, see nothing immoral in its continuance; and defend it on the abstract principle of the honour it originally conferred, the memory of which, under an erroneous impression of the intentions of the Royal Donor, which they steadfastly cherish.

This

This city is celebrated in the page of history for heroic defences made against rebellious armies and ferocious invaders. The pretender, PERKINWARBECK, was gallantly repulsed from its walls raised in the time of ATHELSTAN. In reward for such loyalty and bravery, the Seventh Henry granted a charter of immunities; presented his own sword to the Mayor, and gave a *hat or cap* of liberty to be *worn on all public occasions*. The Mayor and Corporation enter the Cathedral, preceded by the Swordbearer *wearing this hat on his head, within the Choir*, and does not take it off, till he has deposited the sword before the Mayor, close to the throne of the Bishop. In like manner, he *wears this hat* in the HOUSE OF GOD, in marching in front of the procession leaving the Cathedral*. The Church-rubrick permits no person to wear a hat within the *Temple of the Deity*; the infirm *only* being allowed to use a description of nightcap. Henry the Seventh was rather a religious Monarch, who would not sanction an impious custom: and if we are to suppose that Roman Catholics in those days, acted thus, surely Protestants are forbid to follow so shocking an example. Probably some of your Correspondents can inform us, whether such an extraordinary custom be prevalent in any other Protestant place of worship?

JOHN MACDONALD.



Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Sept. 10.*
THE parish of Llanasaph, commonly called Llanassa, in the county of Flint, is situated on the banks of the Dee, 6½ miles North-west of Holywell, and 212 from London.

The Church, dedicated to St. Asaph, is much more spacious than the generality of churches in the Principality, having been considerably enlarged since its first erection. It has two East windows, in the more ancient of which is placed some fine stained glass, represented in *Plate II*. This

* It was remarked to George II. that at Court a privileged Nobleman wore his hat, on which the Monarch neatly observed, that the Peer forgot that *Ladies were present*. The Mayor and Corporation may apply this *à priori*, in an infinitely higher sense, to a practice that would certainly be better honoured in the breach than in the observance.

GENT. MAG. November, 1825.

glass is the more curious, from having originally adorned the neighbouring Abbey of Basingwerk. It obtained its present situation by the liberality of Henry ap Harry, of Llanassa, who, having purchased the house and lands of Basingwerk Abbey, on its dissolution in 1540, made this present to his own parish church.

The subject of the centre compartment is the Crucifixion, with St. Mary and St. John standing at the foot of the Cross.

The first compartment to the right of the plate exhibits a female saint, with no very remarkable or apparent symbol. It is probably Saint Anne, who was usually drawn with a book. The glass doubtlessly suffered much in its removal, and several parts are disarranged and misplaced. On each side of this figure we have a fragment of an inscription, on one of which occurs the usual incipient word, *Ora*, and on the other, *Joan...*

In the next division we have a Bishop bearing very apparently the pall of Canterbury. It may be intended for St. Augustine or St. Thomas à Becket.

On the other side of the Crucifixion stands St. Lawrence, with his usual accompaniments, a book and gridiron.

In the last compartment is St. James the Less, with his inscription remaining, *Sanct' Jacob'*. He has, as is usual, a book in his hand; behind his head, his pilgrim's hat, bearing an escallop shell, is thrown back; and under his arm remains part of his staff.

In the three rondeaux above the heads of the first, second, and last figures, are depicted the instruments and symbols of the Passion; in the first three immense nails between diminutive pincers and hammer; in the second, the five wounds of Christ; in the last, Judas's bag and Peter's cock.

Of the Rectory of Llanasaph the Bishop of St. Asaph is proprietor, and he is the patron of the Vicarage. Bp. Laurence Child procured in 1385 the impropriation of this Church to supply his Cathedral with lights, and to repair the ruins occasioned by the wars. The present worthy Vicar of Llanasaph is the Rev. Henry Parry.

By the marriage of Anne, only daughter and heiress of Henry ap Harry above mentioned, to William Mostyn, esq. of Talacre, the Priory of Basing-

Basingwerk was conveyed to that family, by whom it is still possessed. Edward, son of William, was created a Baronet in 1670; and Sir Edward Mostyn, the present Baronet, is the seventh who has borne the title.

Yours, &c. W. LATHAM.

ON THE USE OF THE HISTORICAL TRIADS.

THE Greek and Roman historians owe their reputation as much to the beauties of their style, as to their accuracy. Their form is pleasing, and from being made the medium of education, they become our companions in the closet. But the discerning reader perceives that Herodotus abounds in fable, that Livy is frequently mistaken, and that such as cannot be charged with credulity, have an obvious bias in favour of their country. In other countries information is derived, not from chronicles, but from poetical and traditionary relicks. The Persians have their *Shah Nameh*, and the Hindoos their *Mahabbarat*; and the early events of our ancestors must be principally gleaned from the Historical Triads. Of these records the observations of Mr. Turner and the Editors of the *Myvyrian Archaeology* will supply the best account:

“The Welch have a very singular collection of historical facts, which they call TRIADS. Three events which have an analogy in some point or other, are arranged together. It is certainly a very whimsical mode of commemorating events, but the actions of man are full of caprice. The fanciful rudeness of the plan may discredit the taste or judgment of its authors; but the veracity of the statement is not affected by the singularity of the form. If the Welch have never had a Livy, or a Thucydides; if they have made Triads, instead of histories, we may blame the misdirection of their genius; but we cannot try the authenticity of a record by its taste and elegance, or what will become of our special pleading, our bills in equity, and our acts of parliament*!

“The historical Triads have been obviously put together at very different periods. Some appear very ancient. Some allude to circumstances about the first population, and early history of the island, of which every other memorial has perished. The Triads were noticed by Camden with respect. Mr. Vaughan, the antiquary of

Hengurt, refers them to the seventh century. Some may be the records of more ancient traditions, and some are of more recent date. I think them the most curious, on the whole, of all the Welsh Remains.”†

Of the Triads there are many MSS. in different collections.

“They may be considered (say the Editors) amongst the most valuable and curious productions preserved in the Welsh language; and they contain a great number of memorials of the remarkable events which took place among the ancient Britons. Unfortunately, however, they are deficient with respect to dates; and, considered singly, they are not well adapted to preserve the connection of history. Yet, a collection of Triads, continued together as these are, condense more information into a small compass, than is to be accomplished perhaps by any other method; and consequently such a mode of composition is superior to all others for the formation of a system of tradition.”

They were published, in 1801, by the munificence of Mr. Owen Jones, and have since been edited by Mr. Probert. Every elucidation which can now be obtained, will be found, with a chronological digest, in the *Cambro-Briton*, a respectable periodical, conducted by the late Mr. Parry. One disadvantage they certainly possess: to enumerate precisely THREE circumstances, such as “the three accursed deeds of the Isle of Britain,” it may often have been necessary to exaggerate, and sometimes to omit; so that the Triads must be regarded as detached notices rather than a complete series of records.

The Triads remount to the political circumstances of the *Cymry* before their supposed departure from Asia. Hu Gadaru, or The Mighty, whom some sanguine antiquaries have identified with Noah, is said to have formed them into social communities, to have instructed them in agriculture, and to have adapted poetry to the preservation of historical memorials. Under his auspices, they reached an island, previously denominated *Clás Merddin*, or The Sea-defended Green Spot, and by the colonists, *Vel Inys*, or The Honey Isle. A federal monarchy was subsequently established by Prydain (a name signifying *beautiful*), from whom the island is said to have derived its present (though altered) appellation of Britain.

* Vindication of the Ancient British Poems, p. 126.

† P. 131.

Poetry was early reduced to a system by Tydain, surnamed *Tad Awen*, or The Father of the Muse. This personage has been supposed the same with the Celtic Thoth, or Theutat, and the Egyptian Hermes. The current regulations were first consolidated into a body of laws, by Dynval Moelmud, about four hundred years before the Christian æra. Subsequently, but at an uncertain period, the Jury, the Judicial office, and the Regal power, were declared the three pillars of the commonwealth.

About the same time a spirit of emigration began to actuate the northern nations. The Belgæ, forsaking their native abodes on the Rhine, passed into Britain, and settled in the western and southern parts. A Scandinavian, called Urb Llyuddoe, came hither, and induced considerable numbers to accompany him to Greece, where he and his followers are held to have settled: this event appears to relate to the great movement westward of the Gauls (whom many Britons might accompany), and their final establishment in Asia, under the name of Galatians.

During the century before Christ, the Britons seem to have acquired whatever domestic civilization they possessed: the art of shipbuilding was invented or learned by Corvinor, a bard; wheat and barley were introduced by Coll; and building with stone by Mordhai. About the middle of that period, in the reign of Keraint, Siluria, or Southern Wales, was visited by a terrible famine.

Caswallon†, (the Cassivelannus of Cæsar) then reigned in Gwynnedd, or North Wales: having repelled a body of Irish, who had invaded his dominions, with considerable slaughter, the bodies of the slain remaining unburied, were the cause of a pestilence. He signalised himself against Cæsar in Gaul, whither he went to assist the natives, or, according to another Triad, to obtain the beautiful Flur, B. C. 55. Britain was in consequence invaded,

and the treachery of Avarwy (Mandubratius) contributed to his success. During this æra, the Gwyddelians, or first Irish colonists, settled in Alban, or Scotland; and the people of Galeadin (supposed to be Holland) in the Isle of Wight.

Caradoc, the son of Bran, was elected sovereign, A. D. 43, and betrayed, nine years afterwards, to the Romans, by Aregwydd Voeddig (Cartismandua), daughter of Avarwy. Dr. Pughe considers the celebrated Boadicea to have some reference to this name. The alleged genealogy is a suspicious circumstance: indeed, we are inclined to think, that the Britons endeavoured to cast a greater odium on this princess, by representing her as the daughter of a traitor. Bran, the father of Caradoc, with his whole family, were detained as hostages for that warrior at Rome, where they remained for seven years: on their detention, Christianity is said to have been introduced into Britain, A. D. 59, who thence obtained the name of The Blessed. But this story has not obtained implicit credit even among the Welsh, although Dr. Southey prefers it to the other narratives. The account of Bran's death, in the second tale of the first series of the *Mæbino-gion* (composed perhaps as early as the fifth century), among many fabulous incidents, virtually contradicts it. Matholloch, an Irish prince, married his daughter Bronwen, but in consequence of the ill treatment she received from him, he invaded Ireland. The Britons were victorious, but with the loss of their chief, who, before his death, directed his head to be buried under the Tower of London, as a preservative against invasions§.

A grandson of Caradoc (Coel ap Cyllyn) introduced mill-wheels into Britain, A. D. 100; and, A. D. 167, his son Lleuog is said to have founded the first see in Britain at Llandaff: this story has a partial aspect. A. D. 330 the Emperor Constantine is said to have founded that of York; and London received the same honour from the rebel Maximus, A. D. 380. To support his pretensions, a number of British troops accompanied Cynan Me-

§ According to Geoffrey of Monmouth (Galfrai ap Arthur), Vortimer ordered his body to be buried on the sea-shore, with a similar view, A. D. 468. These stories, if false, prove the popularity of such a superstition.

† Mr. E. Jones (*Musical and Poetical Relics*, p. 6), supposes some lines in praise of Beli, to have been made on the father of Caswallon, and considers them as the earliest specimen extant. But the name of their author, Salhaiarn, limits them to the fifth or sixth century. The same may be said of the Ode to Gwalloc ap Lleenog, whom Mr. Jones and Baxter confounded with the Galgacus of Tacitus.

riadog and his sister Ellen to Armorica, and settled there on his death, A. D. 390. His son by a British woman bears the name of Owen; A. D. 400 he was elected sovereign by general suffrage, and his first act was to abolish the tribute which, since the time of Cæsar, had been paid to the Romans. As ancient history closes about this period, and poets and chroniclers begin to appear in an unbroken succession, it is sufficient to observe, that the Triads reach to the disappearance of Madoe in 1172. This epitome may perhaps interest our readers, and enable such as are not familiar with Welsh evidence to compare these incidents with the representations of Roman and English writers.

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MR. URBAN, *Summerlands, Exeter,*
Nov. 3.

IN giving the site of the North West Magnetic Pole, by a process of approximation, in your number for last December, I remarked, that little more could be said on this interesting subject till Captain Parry's return. The approximation was made by means of the longitudes, latitudes, magnetic dips and variations furnished by Captains Parry and Franklin, enterprising and scientific characters, to whose valuable labours Navigation and Commerce must for ever stand signally indebted.

To the second line of the second series of figures, giving the medium latitude of the pole, I prefixed by mistake the name of the latter, instead of the former able navigator; but this in no respect affects the result situating the pole at the intersection of 70 deg. North latitude, and 100 deg. West longitude, without, as usual, attending to fractions. It thus appears, that if Captain Parry had got through Prince Regent's Inlet, he would have *passed over the very site* of the pole, in running South-west to the mouth of Coppermine River; and would have solved the problem of the discovery of the *precise position of the pole*, by the obvious and simple procedure stated in various papers on this very important subject, inserted in your valuable Miscellany. Great credit is due to the Admiralty for persevering in these useful researches; while it is honourable to the British Nation, that the geography of these northern regions should be accurately laid down. It is

hoped, that next year, Captain Parry will be sent out to *complete* his own *brilliant discovery*. Should Regent Channel be found impassable, the Polar Basin may be explored by means of wide channels leading to where there is now every reason to suppose that an open sea will be found. In the mean time, Captain Franklin will have settled the point whether there is a passage for ships, as well as for currents and whales through Behring's straits; a question involving more of curiosity than utility, as independent of the intense cold of these dreary regions, and of the constant danger that ships would be exposed to, there does not appear that there is any practicable passage for ships, from Lancaster's Sound [the original name] to these Straits. This reduces the question to what is of infinite use, being the *improvement of the Theory of the Magnetic Variation*, arising from the discovery of the *site* of the Magnetic Pole, at present the *primary object in view*.

In your number for March, last year, I made a few calculations from the best data that could be obtained, shewing the quantity of movement eastward, of the magnetic pole, in the course of five years. I stated, that the dip of the needle would be found to increase on the East, and to diminish on the West side of the *supposed* position of the pole. By parity of cause and reasoning, I concluded, that the West variation would be found to increase in situations on the East side, and to decrease in those on the West side of the pole. A young gentleman, on board of the Hecla, had this Magazine, in case it might meet the eye of that able and scientific character, Captain Parry. If the dip and variation were tried in *the same situation* in which they were taken in Prince Regent's Inlet, in 1819, I expect that the West variation was found greater, and also, the dip of the magnetic needle. If this proved to be the case, it would *decidedly* indicate a certain degree of movement of the pole *eastward*.

It is unnecessary, Sir, to repeat here, the arguments deduced from Scripture and Philosophy, tending to establish that the spheroid of the earth is not solid. One additional text is very striking in favour of the supposition on which the polar movement is founded, "*The Earth was void.*"

Sir Isaac Newton supposes the space including

including the solar system, to be occupied by Æther. The earth floats in this, probably on the principle on which a balloon moves in the atmosphere in air of specific gravity, similar to that of the gas within it. The power of the DEITY gave the orbicular movement, and the diurnal or rotatory followed as a necessary consequence. This effect is observed in projecting bombs from mortars. The shell turns round its axis in the direction of its flight, till it arrives at the vertex of the irregular parabola described. Here gravity, acting powerfully in the more perpendicular descending curve, as the squares of the times, the accelerated velocity of descent destroys the rotatory motion. The rotatory motion of the shell arises from a vacuum created in the rear of its flight, into which the air rushes and turns the projectile in the direction of its course. The diurnal motion of the earth may be physically ascribed to a similar cause. Were the planets solid to their centre, the centripetal force retaining them in their orbits would be infinitely more than the ablest astronomers have ascribed to the attraction of the sun; while, at the same time, this solidity would be productive of no useful purpose that human reason can fathom. There can be little doubt that the oblate spheroid-form of the earth has arisen from the plastic nature of its shell having yielded into this form, by means of the constant rotatory motion round the axis. The North-west and South-east magnetic poles evidently possess contrary polarities, and consequently they attract each other, so far as to be retained in their orbits, and the intervening magnetic gas within and without the globe, prevents the approach of the poles. This is hypothetical; but manifestly these bodies move within the earth, and produce the *variation* on its surface.

Churchman made the period of revolution of the North-west pole, 1096 years. This is erroneous; as from the time when the variation was nothing in London, in 1657, till it began to decrease in 1817, one hundred and sixty years elapsed, during which time the pole moved through an arc of eighty degrees. This will give 720 years as the time of a *complete revolution*. The calculation cannot go to fractions, as the exact time of the maximum and minimum remains unknown.

In the year 2017 the variation will be nothing in London, when an East variation will go on during 160 years in like manner as the West increased during the same time. By observing, accurately, the time of no variation, and that of the extreme easting, those that live in the year 2177 may be enabled to calculate the fractional part of the orbit. Churchman laid it down, that the pole moved under a parallel of latitude. This cannot be fact, because the West variation, instead of being now diminishing, would *increase* till the pole in moving eastward arrived under a point on the supposed parallel, touched by a tangent line drawn from London. Again, the pole does not move under a straight line, or a curved line directly under the north pole of the earth, as there could be no variation under such line, or meridian; being a case that has not occurred. The pole cannot move under an East and West line, *nor* under the earth's North pole, because that on such line there would be *always* the *same* variation, excepting when the pole passed perpendicularly under the places situated on such line. This case also has not occurred. It remains then only to conclude, that the pole moves round the pole of the earth in some very eccentric curve beyond the reach of calculation, and to be ascertained only by finding on it several points where the needle will stand perpendicular. This may be done during seventy years to come, after which the pole will move under regions which cannot be reached. This is the only mode of finding a sufficient portion of the curve to indicate the whole of it.

Churchman placed the pole in 58 deg. North latitude, and 134 deg. West longitude. Euler placed it in 76 deg. North, and 96 deg. West from Tenerife. Professor Krufft situated it in 70 deg. North, and 23 West longitude. Doctor Halley supposed there were two northern magnetic poles. One of them he placed in Baffin's Bay, and the other, he situated in 76 deg. North, and 30 deg. East longitude. The pole discovered by Captain Parry proves all these to be gratuitous suppositions. It is still imagined that a magnetic pole exists in Siberia. Professor Hanstein is sent from Berlin, and Monsieur Couper from Paris, according to the papers, to ascertain the site of this pole. No such will be found, but the North-

North-east line of no variation will offer itself to their notice. This is, in point of fact, a continuation of the meridian passing over the North-west pole and through the North pole of the earth; and it were to be wished that under the meridian of 80 deg. East nearly, the meridian of this line of no variation would be accurately laid off, near Madras in India, in order to trace the annual increase of West variation commencing on such line. If a pole existed in Siberia, the needle in London would not point, as it does, *fully* to the North-west pole, but considerably to the East of it, on account of the attraction of the imagined pole in Siberia. As well may it be supposed, that the North pole of the earth attracts, which it does not, as in such case, the needle in London would not point to the North-west pole, but in some direction between both, as may readily be explained by an experiment with two magnets representing these objects. All this shews, that there is but one magnetic pole in the northern hemisphere; and it is earnestly trusted, that the requisite steps will be taken to discover its *real site*, before another year passes, as such discovery now rendered equally easy and safe, will lay a sure foundation for the formation of a true theory of the magnetic variation, so essential to the interests of Navigation and Commerce. Should Captain Parry not get through Regent's Channel in the summer of 1826, the *exact position* of the pole can be attained to from Coppermine River. The annual decrease and increase of the variation are somewhat unequal; and this is to be ascribed to the action of intervening magnetic strata occurring sometimes in the line of variation; such strata being frequently met with in many situations.

It thus appears, that this wonderful, but imperfect science, is rapidly advancing; and Foreign Nations are endeavouring by voyages of research, to participate in the honour of establishing it on the sure foundation of actual discoveries. It is on this account that we ought to persevere in accomplishing the discovery of the *precise site* of the magnetic pole in each hemisphere, as a national object of vast moment.

In a former paper, I stated, from a close investigation of data deduced from the voyages of Captain Cook, and of others, that the South-east magnetic

pole was situated in those times at the intersection of the parallel of 75 deg. South latitude, and the meridian of 144 deg. East longitude. If this be fact, the position assigned to it by Halley, Euler, Churchman, Krufft, and others, must be erroneous. This pole is certainly moving westward; and if the rate be similar to that of the North-west, it cannot, at present, be far from the meridian of 117 deg. East. When once the South-east line of no variation is ascertained, the period of its revolution can be nearly calculated. This pole, it would seem, is stronger in its action than the other. If its position were ascertained, this comparison could be made by trying the dip, and the oscillations of the magnetic needle, at exact equal distances from each pole, and on the relative line of no variation of each pole.

Fortunately for science, Mr. Weddell of the navy has the merit of having lately sailed as far as 74 deg. 16 min. South latitude, where he found an *open sea*. He was when there, about three times the length of Great Britain from the South-east pole; and the variations he gives, excepting one, concentrate not far from the position assigned to it. Two attempts ought immediately to be made to lay down the site of this pole. One might be from where Mr. Weddell found an open sea; and the other, on the line of no variation, not far from 117 deg. East, probably on the South coast of New Holland. For the sake of safety, two ships should accompany each other, on each expedition. It is unnecessary to urge the vast benefit that would result to science and navigation.

It has been recently a subject of discussion, what is, and what is not the *Magnetic Equator*? Many suppose, that each pole has its separate equator. This supposition is not consistent with the *rationale* of the case. There is a line round the earth on every point of which the magnetic needle will take a horizontal position. In this case, the extremity of the needle nearest to its relative magnetic pole, is attracted *in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance*; and if a curve could be drawn through such points all round the earth, it would constitute the magnetic equator common to both poles. This equator is *constantly changing*, because the North-

west

west pole is always moving eastward, and the South-east westward. Simple experiments with magnets elucidate this fact clearly.

I believe, Mr. Urban, that little more can be said on the whole of the present important and interesting subject, till the return of the ships of discovery to be sent out, relatively, next summer. I trust that this Country will have the glory of effecting scientific and geographical discoveries, hitherto reflecting so much honour on the British Nation.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

P. S. If the magnetic pole moved in the plane of a meridian, when directly under the pole of the earth, an unheard-of case would occur, as in every part of the whole northern hemisphere there would be *no variation* at such time. This is an additional proof that it *does not* move in this manner. The constant increase and decrease of the variation sets at rest every supposition of movement under one meridian, or in any straight line across meridians. I made the variation at St. Helena, in 1796, as appears in the Philosophical Transactions, 15 deg. 48 min. 34 sec. In 1768 Captain Wallis made it 12 deg. 47 min. The increase in 28 years appears to be 3 deg. 1 min. 34 sec. giving an annual of 6 deg. 29 min. In the northern hemisphere, the average annual increase was 9 deg. 6 min. This shews that the South-east pole moves *slower* than the other, by nearly one third part. On what *data* Churchman makes the period of revolution of the South-east pole 1289 years, he does not explain by any *rationale*.

Captain Parry found a West variation of 89 deg. 18 min. 19 sec. when in latitude 69 deg. 48 min. 10 sec. and longitude 83 deg. 29 min. 27 sec. This shews so far, that the approximated site of the pole is probably near the truth. The investigation of the Hyperborean Coast of America, inclusive of Behring Straits, is now carrying on by land, as was recommended in your former numbers.

In 69 deg. South, and 93 deg. West longitude, the Russian Circumnavigators discovered an island named PETER I. They found a barrier of ice nearly all round the parallel of 69 deg. South latitude. This indicates strongly, the existence of a *terra firma* in high South latitude, to equalise, as it were, the land in both hemispheres.

Amendment of the Law of Patents.

MR. URBAN, *West-square, Nov. 7.*

WHILE some people extol the justice and liberality and wisdom of the British government in granting exclusive patents to the Authors of useful Inventions, others perhaps may be found, who will condemn the whole system, as ungrateful, iniquitous, oppressive, and impolitic.

That the Inventor has a well-founded right to expect both thanks and reward from the publick, can hardly admit even a momentary doubt. Yet, instead of thanks and reward, he is condemned to pay a heavy fine for the bare permission to reap the fruits of his Invention; since, without that dear-bought licence, he is no more at liberty to enjoy them, (if a poor man, unable to contend against superior capital) than a hare is at liberty to browse the grass, while pursued by a pack of hungry hounds.

If—before the British soil had been enriched with the cauliflower, the asparagus, the peach, and the still more truly valuable potatoe—the legislature, in passing laws for the protection of gardens, orchards, and nursery-grounds, should have added the following clause, “Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that, whenever any person shall have introduced into this country any valuable exotic tree, shrub, plant, or other vegetable, which appears likely to contribute to the delicate enjoyments of the rich, or the comfortable subsistence of the poor; such person shall be obliged to pay into His Majesty’s Exchequer the sum of *one hundred and twenty pounds**, for permission to inclose and secure his ground with walls, hedges, or trenches; and that, if he shall have neglected to pay the sum aforesaid, it may and shall be lawful for all and every person or persons, to demolish and scale his walls, break down his fences, and rob and ravage the ground where such exotic production is propagated or cultivated.—And provided, moreover, that, even when the cultivator shall have paid the aforesaid sum of one hundred and twenty pounds for the above-mentioned permission, he shall not be allowed to enjoy the benefit of it beyond the term of four-

* There are few patents, which do not cost more than that sum.

teen years; at the expiration of which period, his walls shall be demolished, his hedges torn up, and his ground converted into common land"—If (I say) such a clause had been enacted, would not universal mankind—or, at least, the honest portion of them—have raised their hands and eyes in astonishment and indignation, and exclaimed, "Iniquity!"—Yet, how nearly similar is the treatment inflicted on the Inventors of new and useful arts!

But—not to dwell on "odious comparisons"—However just and humane the practice of granting exclusive patents to the Authors of useful inventions—however powerfully that practice may have contributed to the improvement of arts and manufactures in England—it can hardly be doubted that the system of patent-rights is much less favourable to inventive Genius—less productive even to the Treasury—than it might perhaps easily be rendered by the adoption of a different plan.

By the financial regulations which have so greatly enhanced the price of patents, the benefit is almost exclusively confined to opulent persons; an effect, which would excite the less regret, if the inventive faculty, likewise, could, by legislative enactment, be exclusively confined to the more wealthy class. But, since experience confirms the truth of the old adage, that "Necessity is the mother of Invention," and clearly evinces, that the frugal meals of laborious Poverty are *not less* friendly to clearness of conception and acuteness of discovery, than the more sumptuous banquets, whose fumes too often cloud the intellect of pampered Opulence; it may be proper to consider, whether some provision cannot be made for the indigent Inventor, without loss to the Exchequer—if with an increase of revenue, the more desirable.

At present, the poor man, who has made a useful discovery, has little prospect of ever reaping any advantage from it; and, through that circumstance, the publick must often lose the benefit of a valuable Invention; while the Treasury also may be said to lose those sums which it would otherwise derive from new branches of manufacture and commerce.—Unable to pay the very high price of a patent, the Inventor either suffers his idea to pe-

rish unimproved—or, in the hope of assistance, communicates it to some unscrupulous Mammonist, who perhaps robs him of his Invention, and enriches himself by it, without ever bestowing a single shilling on the original author. In other cases, to avoid the risque of such a disappointment, the discoverer keeps his secret locked up for years in his own bosom, in the fond hope that some lucky chance may, at some future day, enable him to take out a patent: but, that happy day never arriving, the Invention dies with the Inventor, and is, together with him, consigned to eternal oblivion.

Not so in France—not so in America, where the acquisition of a patent is placed within the reach of humble Industry;—a wise and humane regulation, so far as the interests of Genius are concerned, and the improvement of arts and manufactures. But the Governments of those countries have either forgotten or foreborne to avail themselves (as they fairly and unobjectionably might) of an additional provision to render even those cheap patent-rights directly and efficiently contributive to the national revenue. The following plan appears (to me, at least) well calculated to accomplish both objects—the benefit of the Inventor, and the benefit of the Treasury—the latter in two distinct ways.

Suppose, that, instead of fourteen years, the duration of the monopoly were, in the first instance, limited to three; and the price of the patent made very moderate—for example, a single guinea. At the expiration of the three years, let the patentee be at liberty to renew his privilege for an equal period, on paying twenty pounds. After the lapse of his second triennial term, let him again have the power of renewal for one hundred pounds: let a third renovation cost one hundred and fifty; and let two hundred be the purchase of a fourth.

If such a plan can with propriety be adopted, a single successful patent will, on the fourth renewal, have yielded to the Treasury a total sum of above three hundred and seventy pounds: poor men will be enabled to bring forward their Inventions, without the risque of being robbed or cheated by the persons to whom they would otherwise be obliged to resort for pecuniary aid: when their projects are really useful, they will reap from them

them sufficient profits to pay into the Exchequer those much larger sums, with less danger and inconvenience, than frequently attend the payment of the present rates: and their success will operate as a powerful stimulus, to rouse the exertions of inventive Genius; whence, instead of one patent now enrolled, there will probably then be a dozen.

Should the Legislature think proper to allow an unlimited power of renewing the patent-right during the life of the Inventor, and (in case of his death within a stated period) a limited faculty of renovation to his heirs, they would perhaps do no more than what were strictly just and reasonable: and, at every such renewal, a new payment might be demanded, which would produce a further increase of revenue.

There are, however, some cases, in which the Exchequer would sustain a loss—or (more properly speaking) be disappointed of a gain—by the cheapness of the original patent: that is to say, when men come forward with Inventions void of utility—with plans which do not meet the public approbation, and for which, of course, they will not renew their patents. Granted—But it is to be hoped that there exists not a single member in the administrative or legislative body, who could be capable of regretting that a poor infatuated projector has not completed the ruin of himself and his family, for the sake of adding a paltry sum to the national treasure.

At all events, since a project may fail in the hands of the original Inventor, and yet prove successful in those of another person, who enjoys the advantages of better connexions, more extensive knowledge of the world, greater industry and perseverance, more favorable locality, and superior resources in point of wealth and credit; provision might be made for such cases, by enacting, that, whenever a patentee refuses to renew his patent, any other person shall be authorised to assume his relinquished right, on giving him previous notice of his intention, and paying a sum of money proportioned to the real or estimated value of the Invention: or, the privilege for the remaining term of years may be sold to the highest bidder. Of the sum accruing in either case, one por-

tion may go into the Treasury, and the residue be allotted to the disappointed projector. But, to prevent undue advantage being taken of a man who may be very willing to renew his patent, but (through the want of present pecuniary resources) unable to do it in due time, it may be enacted, that, on making representation of his case, and giving bond for the fee (to be paid by instalments), he shall be allowed the privilege of renewal.

Suppose, however, that three of four patents should never be renewed, the successful *one*, pursued to the fourth renewal, would more than compensate the Exchequer for the unsuccessful three: and, as the patents would then be considerably more numerous than at present, the quarter of the aggregate number would probably yield to Government a much greater revenue than it now derives from the whole.

I have more to say on the subject, but shall, for the present, confine myself to the suggestion of a provision, which, if it do not add much to the national finances, will, at least prevent much fraud and extortion.

A great portion of the public entertain an erroneous idea, that no patent is granted, except upon a thorough conviction in His Majesty's bosom, that the proposed invention actually possesses superior and unquestionable merit. But such is not the case; a patent being granted, as a thing of course, to any applicant who chooses to pay for it; unless, indeed, the Invention be in itself objectionable.

Ignorant of this circumstance—and conceiving the word "*Patent*" to imply and realise the "*Acmè*" of perfection—the unwary purchaser is induced to pay exorbitant prices for various articles offered to him under that imposing title: and many tradesmen, taking advantage of that disposition, advertise, as *Patent*, many a contemptible production, for which *no patent* has ever been obtained.

To prevent such deception—at once cheating the purchaser, and defrauding the Exchequer—a clause might be introduced into the law, ordaining, that "whoever shall sell, or advertise or offer for sale, as *Patent*, any article, for which a patent has not been actually obtained, shall forfeit a sum equal to double the average price of a patent, and be for-ever debarred from the pri-

vilege

vilege of a patent for the contraband mendacious article in question.

[Here it may not be *mal à propos* to observe, that the *Mendicity Society* would render a much more important service to the public, by banishing *Mendacity* from behind the compters, than by hunting *Mendicity* from the streets.]

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

P. S. Of the refusal of a patent, an instance has occurred within my own knowledge.—While the much-lamented Mr. Perceval was Attorney General, an application was made to him for the grant of a patent, by the inventor of some instrument or machine for *shuffling the cards*, and preventing those tricks which are sometimes practised by gentlemen who play “*the whole game*.” But the patent was refused, on the ground that it would operate as “an encouragement to gambling.”

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

THE following observations on the town of Padstow, in Cornwall, are communicated with the view of throwing additional light on the early history of that place, which has already appeared in the *Gent. Mag.* (part i. p. 320), although the writer cannot but be conscious that a considerable portion of this article does not present that sombre hue of Antiquarian research for which your pages are so deservedly appreciated.

Your Correspondent, “R. G. A.” very properly distinguishes between Patrick the Irish saint, and Petrock the son of the Cumbrian prince; yet the want of a proper regard to this circumstance has frequently involved our Historians in error and contradiction: it is doubtful if the former ever visited Padstow, or even Cornwall; but the life and labours of the latter are established on a much firmer basis.—A fresh ebullition of British spirit called Athelstan to Cornwall nearly nine years after his victory on the borders; and in 981, only 36 years after his visit to Padstow, the Danish pirates committed their ravages on the then flourishing monastery. The recreation of the Church may be traced to the Fourteenth Century, and some parts even to a much earlier period. We find a memorial in it to Lawrence Merther, vicar, A.D. 1421, in

in a high state of preservation, from the remarkable tenacity of the brass. A building with stone steps and arches near the North quay, which has been appropriated as a dwelling-house, may be added to the chapels enumerated by “R. G. A.”; and also Cradus, a nunnery near Padstow, which was a cell to the monastery of St. Bennet’s at Lanivet.

The port of Padstow must originally have been one of the finest floating harbours in England, but it was irrecoverably injured by the rapid accumulation of sand in the North-west coast of Cornwall about the year 1520 (11th Henry VIII). In its present state, however, vessels of from 500 to 600 tons burthen can shelter themselves in its pier, and with proper caution several sail may be moored in perfect safety within the entrance of the harbour. The sand, which is of a bright yellow colour, is found on examination to be composed of the shelly substances of the ocean reduced to powder by their collision between the waves and rocks; and tradition reports that the driving began in a deluge of sands so violent as in the course of two nights to cover many houses. This is partly confirmed by experience, for the remains of some habitations, with furniture in them, have been discovered. The Cornish Historians thus speak of this calamitous event, and although immediately referring to some neighbouring places, yet their remarks equally apply to the low lands in the parishes of St. Minever and St. Merrin. Leland says in 1540 (*Itin.* III. 21.): “Most parte of the howses in the peninsula on which St. Ives stands, be sore oppressid or overcoverid with sandes that the stormie windes and rages cast eth up thar; this ealamite hath continuid ther little above 20 yeres.” And Carew in 1602 (fo. 144), “the high sand carried up by the wind from the sea-shore daily continueth his covering, and marring the land adjoynant so as the distresse of this deluge drave the inhabitants to remove their church as well as their houses.” Norden also of Lelant in 1584 (p. 42), “that of late the sande hath buried much of the landes and howses, and many devise they use to prevent the obsorption of their church;” and of Perran. (p. 68) “the parish is almost drowned with the sea sande, in such sorte as the inhabitants have been once already forced to

to remove their church." On the Padstow side, however, the height of the cliff has hitherto protected the land from that invasion, but the accumulation in the opposite direction is immense. Some parts of the Welsh coast also suffered by these ravages; for in the reign of Philip and Mary commissioners, appointed by royal authority, attempted without effect to withstand their progress in the county of Glamorgan: the statute generally sets forth that "much good ground lying on the sea coasts in sundry places of this realm is covered with sand rising out of the sea, to the great loss of the queen's highness and her loving subjects.

The pre-eminent prosperity of Padstow in the Saxon era is undisputed; Harrison tells us "it evidently had in times past sundry charters of privilege from Athelstan." With the appearance of the Norman line, however, it began gradually to decline, and when, in the reign of the third Edward it furnished and manned two ships for the siege of Calais, pursuant to the naval parliament in 1344, it was, although still a place of importance, much diminished in consequence. Even after the appearance of its sandy barrier it carried on a flourishing trade with Ireland, and was said by Leland in 1640 to be engaged in considerable exportations of fish and corn; and by Carew, 60 years after, to have purchased a corporation. Other authorities speak of its being under the controul of a portreeve, assisted by a certain number of the respectable inhabitants; and although no traditional informa-

tion can be found in confirmation of these testimonies, yet they leave fair room for conjecture respecting the government of this ancient town.

The writer would remark in addition to your Correspondent's short notice of the Prideaux family, that although the Prideauxes of Thuborough and Soldon possessed property at Padstow on lease from the Priory of Bodmin, to whom the manor belonged as early as the reign of Henry VIII., it does not appear that they resided there until the erection of Place, about the year 1600 by Nicholas Prideaux, of Soldon, afterwards Sir Nicholas Prideaux, knt. * The younger brother of this gentleman was created a Baronet of Netherton, in Devonshire, in 1628. Of Sir Nicholas's descendants in the second degree, the elder branch possessed Soldon, and ended in an heiress who married into the Netherton family: the younger branch was represented by Edmund Prideaux, of Padstow, the father of the Dean, and ancestor in the third degree of Humphrey Prideaux, esq. the father of the present proprietor of the Prideaux estate. Bacon's *Liber Regis* enumerates the following presentations to the vicarage. Jo. Prideaux, 1685.

Edm. Prideaux, 1720.

Hump. Prideaux, 1771.

To the latter-mentioned gentleman the celebrated Opie was indebted for early patronage, and the rooms at Place lay claim to an ample share of his youthful productions. After previously exercising his talent in the respective families of Mr. Rawlings†

* Lysons erroneously calls the Dean a grandson instead of a great grandson of this gentleman: the same authority also applies the name of Gwarthandrea to Place only, it appears, however, by old title deeds, that the greater part of the land in the immediate vicinity also bears that appellation.

† Unlike the deceiving glare of public duties, the simplicities of private life present little for the biographer to delineate; yet the influence of the country gentleman may not be less beneficially extended, nor are his exertions for the welfare of his immediate neighbourhood less intrinsically important. Mr. William Rawlings died at Padstow in 1795, at the advanced age of 75 years. He was imbued with a refined taste for the higher branches of literature, and cultivated the intimacy of several gentlemen distinguished for their piety as well as intellectual eminence. His first destination, seconded by early preference, was directed towards holy orders, from which he was deterred by family circumstances. From his youth he accustomed himself to a course of strict mental discipline and self examination: these habits, which so decisively contribute to the formation of the manly character, induced him to adopt as his motto that sententious aphorism of the Athenian philosophers, "Cognoscere teipsum, et discere pati." A disinterested friendship with the Earl of Dartmouth led to the constant correspondence which so long subsisted between them, and which exhibits in a peculiar manner the estimable qualities of that amiable peer, who was neither elated by the high trusts which his sovereign reposed in him, nor seduced by the temporizing intrigues of court policy. The influence of royalty tended to cherish those sound views of practical devotion, which were certainly instrumental, under the Divine blessing,

and the Rev. Mr. Biddulph*, at that time Vicar of Padstow, the aspiring artist was introduced to Mr. Prideaux, and there is an anecdote related in the short memoir prefixed to his Lectures on Painting, which has reference to this excursion.—“One of these expeditions was to Padstow, whither he set forward, dressed as usual in a boy’s plain short jacket; and carrying with him all proper apparatus for portrait painting. Here, amongst others, he painted the whole household, even to the dogs and cats, of the ancient and respectable family of Prideaux. He remained so long absent from home, that some uneasiness began to arise on his account; but it was dissipated by his returning dressed in a handsome coat, with very long skirts, laced ruffles, and silk stockings. On seeing his mother, he ran to her, and taking out of his pocket twenty guineas which he had earned by his pencil, he desired her to keep them; adding that in future he should maintain himself.”

These paintings have the advantage of his country experience, being executed about the year 1780, a short time previous to his departure for London; and, although perhaps void of

that grace which can only be acquired by an intimate knowledge of the art, they are remarkable for their boldness of effect, simplicity of composition, and inflexible regard to the truth of Nature; and the writer thinks he may venture to affirm that his Padstow productions would not disgrace the high name which he afterwards attained.

The town of Padstow is situated in a fertile valley, the eminences around which are clothed with flourishing plantations. The harbour is thus noticed by the Rev. Mr. Warner, in his Tour through Cornwall in the autumn of 1808.—“The beauty of the Harbour, on the western side of which Padstow stands, powerfully arrested our attention. The tide was at flood, and filled the whole of a vast and deep recess, the mouth of which being concealed by the juttings of the land, the expanse assumed the appearance of a noble lake. Had not Nature denied it the general accompaniment of wood, Padstow Harbour would be one of the most majestic objects in Britain. The chief curiosity in the immediate neighbourhood are its rocks, honey-combed into romantic caverns, and resorted to in fine and warm weather for the purposes of pleasure and enjoyment. But

in stimulating the ministers of our national church to the more active performance of their sacred functions. The ardent but rational attachment which Mr. Rawlings ever entertained for that church was made only subservient to his well-tempered zeal in the cause of genuine piety; and his warm-hearted benevolence and judicious advice were unremittingly devoted to the interests of the serious clergy in the West of England. The death of the Rev. Mr. Walker of Truro deprived him of an endeared and highly valued friend, but, though the bond of affection was prematurely severed, it left a permanent impression on his mind, and threw a bright colouring over his future life. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the affectionate constancy which he displayed in the tenderer claims of domestic relationship, or upon the gentle manners and unaffected humility which graced his character. The more public sphere of his usefulness was widely extended by his removal from St. Colomb to Padstow about the middle of the last century, to the prosperity of which latter town he contributed in an eminent degree. By Catherine, the daughter of Mr. Warne of St. Colomb, he left two sons, Thomas Rawlings, esq. since deceased, and the Rev. William Rawlings the present Vicar of Padstow, to whom his valuable collection of books, selected with great judgment, and enriched with approved editions of the Greek and Latin classics, was bequeathed. Amidst the multiplicity of his engagements, “*Vacare literis*” was to Mr. Rawlings an unfailing source of delight, and those will not readily forget him who have witnessed his intelligent countenance beaming with all the kindlier feelings of our nature, in the seclusion of his library, and in the enjoyment of his literary avocations. Tully beautifully remarks (*De Senectute* III. 25.) “*Aptissima omnino sunt arma senectutis, artes exercitationesque virtutum: quæ in omni ætate cultæ, cum multum diuque vixeris, mirificos efferunt fructus, ne in extremo quidem tempore ætatis deserunt.*” This sentiment was remarkably exemplified in the closing scene of this excellent man, when the faith of that holy religion which he professed shed its sacred influence over his soul, and amidst extreme bodily infirmity, purified and elevated the soaring spirit to a nearer and more intimate communion with his God. His piety in life had been an active quickening principle of virtue; in death therefore it abounded with consolation; and while friendship and affection mourned their loss, the blessings of the poor and the afflicted followed him to the grave.

* The father of the Rev. T. T. Biddulph of Bristol.

woe betide the wretched mariners who are involuntarily driven towards them by the blast of the storm! Escape is hopeless: their black perpendicular heads frown inevitable destruction on every vessel that approaches them, and seldom does one of the unhappy crew survive to tell the horrors of the shipwreck."

After having quoted this passage, the writer is induced to offer a few remarks on a voyage round Great Britain, by Messrs. Daniell and Ayton, a work of considerable pictorial embellishment; this is, however, its only recommendation. As a topographical sketch, there are parts in which misrepresentation is too palpably evident, and where, in the words of poor Sheridan, "the Gentlemen are indebted to their imagination for their facts, and to their memory for their jests."—The descriptions indeed are wonderfully influenced by the entertainment which the residence of the country Gentleman, or the more humble table of the village-inn might afford them, and ill did that place fare which failed to gratify their favoured propensity. No attainment of the pencil can propitiate for the absence of that animated perception of Nature's loveliness so sweetly expatiated on by the bard of Childe Harold:

"To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,

To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,

And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been;
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
With the wild flock that never needs a fold;

Alone o'er steepes and foaming falls to lean;
This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms, and view
her stores unroll'd."

But even if the beauties of Padstow were converted into spleen by our fastidious voyagers, they might have found in the immediate vicinity a fine illustration of that scenery which they at times profess to admire. Mr. Warner, a gentleman unbiassed by local

predilections, in whose well-cultivated mind good temper and genuine feeling richly abound, thus expresses himself.—"An agreeable transition of scenery occurred shortly after we quitted the Kistvaen. The wild unbroken views that had so perpetually recurred, were now changed for close sequestered glens, which the most romantic parts of Devonshire could not have rivalled in beauty. The character of the perfect picturesque may be justly claimed by the village of Little Petherick, where a rude arch thrown over the road, an old mill, an ivied church; and several cottages, sprinkled on a very irregular spot of ground, produced a most striking and lovely effect. The magic of this combination is completed by an exuberance of foliage which breaks the form of the objects, and only partially admits the light."

The charm of Little Petherick*, however, has been broken, by the extension of a bridge across the stream, erected a few years since by gratuitous contribution; and although the busy traveller may offer a passing tribute of gratitude to the liberality of the neighbouring gentlemen, and to the praiseworthy exertions of the Rector, yet the writer has sighed in vain for the bubbling brook and the rugged bridge; for the romantic mill, and the venerable ivy-mantled arch; all distributed in such happy unison, and imparting an interest so indescribable to the scene; and often has he felt inclined to exclaim like the lyric poet of old to his much-loved retreat,

"O rus, quando ego te aspiciam!"

Yours, &c.

Δ.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

A BOOK has lately made its appearance, called a "History of Chivalry," in which the author, in his generalizing system, is lavish in his abuse of the study of costume. As is usually the case where the feeling is in reality at variance with the doctrine avowed, notwithstanding an attempt to deride detail in such matters, where

§ The village of Little Petherick is situated in the fertile manor of Ide, the royalties of which extend over several estates in the parishes of St. Jessey, St. Breock, St. Eval, St. Ervan, and Padstow. It was formerly part of the lands of the late Thomas Rawlings, esq. but is now the property of John Paynter, esq. of Blackheath, Kent, who married a daughter of that gentleman. The pinnacles of the church, and probably some other parts of the edifice, were brought from the old chapel of St. Cadoc near Padstow, where there was formerly a considerable village.

the author fancies he has discovered a new fact, he is curiously minute. The passage which has called forth these observations is the following:

“ In a pictorial representation of a *tournament* at Grenada, between Moorish and Christian *knights*, the former are drawn with the *broad shovel shoes* of their country, while the latter have long pointed toes, like the cavaliers of the North. See Murphy’s *Arabian Antiquities of Spain*. ”

Now there are but three paintings copied in Murphy’s work, Plates XLII. XLIII. and XLIV. not one of which represents a *tournament*. The first of these seems to be referred to, and that is evidently commemorative of some legend. A lady, who has a lion chained sleeping at her feet, and holds the chain in her hand, is seized by a savage hairy man, from whom she appears to be rescued by a Spanish knight bearing on his shield three birds; he having thrust his spear into the chest of the monster. In another part of the picture this same knight is encountered by an Arab, who plunges his lance into his body. Instead then of there being Moorish and Christian *knights*, there appears but one of each; and as to the *broad shovel shoes*, if worn, which I doubt, they are invisible, owing to the *broad stirrups* which Mr. Mills seems to have mistaken for them.

These paintings have given rise to much difference of opinion in travellers, as to whether they should be attributed to the Moors or Spaniards. Swinburne inclines to the latter opinion, and gives as his reason the anathema denounced by the Koran against all representation of animated beings. He concludes that they were executed by some Spanish artist soon after the conquest of Grenada. Murphy on the other hand observes, that “ it is well known that the Spanish-Arab Kalifs disregarded this prohibition. The lions which support the celebrated fountain that bears their name are a proof full in point; and in addition to this evidence, we know that one khalif (Abdurrahman III.) placed the statue of a favourite mistress over the magnificent palace which he had erected for her use; while others, in defiance of the Prophet’s mandate, caused their

images to be stamped on their coins. There is therefore every reason to believe, that the paintings in question are really the work of an Arabian artist.”

To decide this point nothing is requisite but an acquaintance with costume; for the painters of old times invariably represented the events they intended to commemorate in the garb of their own day, no matter when they might have happened. This very instance, therefore, is a proof of the value of such a study as the true art of verifying dates. Now the habiliments of the Christian knight are precisely those of the time of Edward the Third, while his military belt has on it an Arabic inscription.

This and the other paintings are at the extremity of the Court of Lions, and contiguous to the apartments occupied by the Curate of the Alhamrā, in the ceiling of a recess. Murphy says, “ they are finished with a considerable degree of strength, and much stiffness prevails in the figures and countenances.”

Plate XLIII. is from another of these paintings, and exhibits a knight in the same Spanish costume of the time of our Edward III. but without the Arabic inscription on the girdle, in the act of transpiercing a lion; and Plate XLIV. shows a horseman in a mixture of Arabic and Spanish dress, killing a wild boar.

That apartment of the Alhamrā, called the Hall of the Abeneerrages, is ornamented with figured tiles, glazed, having in their centres a shield of the precise form of Edward the Third’s time, bearing an heraldic bend, on which is an Arabic sentence implying “ None can conquer but through God; ” and one of these is in my possession.

Now if these paintings had been done by a Spanish artist on the conquest of Grenada, we should have met with indications of the period of our Henry VII. instead of that of Edward III. But Pedraza tells us that the Alhamrā was enlarged and *beautified* by King Abal Uexis about the year 1336, which, by giving the same date as the costume, decides the question in favour of the Arabian artists.

Yours, &c.

S. R. M.

COMPENDIUM

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

“ ————— The mountain woods
 And winding vallies, with the various notes
 Of pipe, sheep, kine, and birds, and limpid brooks
 Unite their echoes ; near at hand, the wide
 Majestic wave of Severn slowly rolls
 Among the deep divided glebe ; the flood
 And trading bark, with low contracted sail
 Linger among the reeds and copsy banks
 To listen ; and to view the joyous scene.” DYER.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Staffordshire and Shropshire : East, Warwickshire : South, Gloucestershire : West, Herefordshire and Shropshire.

Greatest length 36 ; *greatest breadth* 26 ; *square* 936 miles.

Province, Canterbury ; *Diocese*, Worcester ; *Tenbury* in Hereford diocese ; *Circuit* Oxford.

ANTIEN STATE.

British Inhabitants, Cornavii or Dobuni.

Saxon Octarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. *British Encampments* of Clent Hill ; and near Four Shire-stone.

Roman Encampments of Bredon ; Kemsey (of considerable strength) ; Malvern-hills ; Witchbury-hill ; and Woodbury-hill (either Roman or Saxon).

Danish Encampments of Conderton-hill, in Overbury ; Icomb. *Abbeys*, of Bordesley (founded by Empress Maud in 1138) ; Evesham (founded by Egwin Bp. of Wiccia in 709) ; Pershore (founded by Egelward Duke of Dorset, about 604) ; Worcester, St. Mary's (founded ante 743). *Priories*, of Astley (founded by Ralph de Toden in 1160) ; Blockley (founded ante 855) ; Bredon (founded by Eanwolfus King of Mercia) ; Dodford (founded temp. John) ; Kemsey (founded ante) 799 ; Little Malvern (founded by Jocelin and Edred, brethren and dominicans, in 1171) ; Great Malvern (founded by Aldewine in 1083) ; Wicton (founded by Peter de Corbizon, alias Studley, temp. Henry I. or Stephen) ; and Westwood (founded temp. Ric. II). *Nunneries*, of Claines called Whitstane (founded by Walter de Cantelupe, Bp. of Worcester) ; Cokehill (founded in 1260, by Isabella Countess of Warwick*).

Churches, of Alvechurch ; Astley ; Bredon ; Chaddesley Corbet ; Church Lench (all Saxon remains) ; DROITWICH ; Eastham (Saxon remains) ; EVESHAM, All Saints (erected 13th century) ; Great Malvern (Saxon nave) ; Holt (the most complete specimen of Norman Architecture in this county) ; Kidderminster ; Leigh ; Naunton Beauchamp (built by Urso d'Abitot the Norman) ; Northfield ; Pedmore (curious sculpture over Saxon door) ; Ribbesford ; Rock (Saxon) ; Stockton (Norman remains) ; Stoke Prior ; WORCESTER, St. Alban (originally erected by the Saxons) ; St. Andrew (erected 11th century) ; St. Clement (Saxon edifice). *Chapels*, of Bordesley (belonged to the Abbey, and still entire) ; Bredon (in ruins) ; another dedicated to St. Katharine of the Rock (founded by Richard de Michgros, temp. Henry III.) ; Cokehill (belonged to the Nunnery) ; DROITWICH, on the bridge ; Hallowe ; Frankley ; KIDDERMINSTER (now changed to a Free School) ; King's Norton ; Knighton (part Saxon) ; Linch ; Newland (framed with timber like many antient buildings) ; Triumpley (no remains) ; Wintenton (very ancient) ; Wollashul (totally destroyed). *Stone Pulpit* at Worcester Cathedral (of very beautiful workmanship). *Fonts*, of Chaddesley Corbet ; Eastham. *Castles*, of Bengeworth (belonged to the Beauchamps, no remains) ; Castle Morton ; Elmley (the earliest settlement of the family of Beauchamp) ; Hagley (probably erected by Henry IV. in 1401) ; Hanley (the residence of the Nevills' Dukes of Warwick) ; Hartlebury (begun by Bp. Cantelupe and embattled by Bp. Gifford, temp. Henry III.) ; Holt (built by Urso

* A charter, however, exists as early as 1198.

d'Abitot, temp. Wm. I.); KIDDERMINSTER, called Caldwell (probably erected by Henry IV. in 1401); Weoly; WORCESTER (built by Urso d'Abitot, about 1088). *Caves of Malvern*; Upton (discovered in 1787).

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Avon; Arrow; Ledden; Rhea; Salwarp; SEVERN; Stour; Teme.

Inland Navigation. Droitwich canal (planned by the self-taught Brinley); Dudley extension canal, joining the Dudley canal near Netherton; Leominster canal; Staffordshire canal; Stourport canal; and Worcester and Birmingham canal.

Eminences and Views. Abberley Hills, seen from every part of the county; Areley Church, as fine a prospect as any in the county; Aylesborough, pleasing though confined views; Blackstone rocks; Broadway hills; Bredon hill, 900 feet high, fine view of Evesham vale; Cleeve Prior, extremely picturesque scenery; Clent hills, affording some pleasing prospects; Clifton-upon-Teme, decked with all the beauties of the most picturesque woods and hills, for which the course of that rapid river is remarkable; Croome court; Cropthorne; Farnham abbey; Hampton; Kyre park; Malvern hills, 1313 feet above the Severn, "beyond the power of an *Antiquary* to describe the beautiful prospects, &c.;" Madresfield; Spring grove; Stagbury hill, fine bird's eye view of the river, forming a picturesque range of scenery; Stanford Court, extensive and delightful views; Winterdyne, a charming view of the Severn and its romantic scenery; Witchbury hills rising in three beautiful swells; Woodbury hill; Worcester bridge, a beautiful view of the Malvern hills.

Natural Curiosities. Abberton wells, little, if at all inferior to Epsom; Bredon chalybeate spring; Bromsgrove chalybeate spring, and petrifying well; Churchill mineral water; Droitwich salt springs; Hallow-park chalybeate spring; Kidderminster, dropping well and two mineral springs; Malvern, St. Anne and Holy wells; Upper Areley, sulphuric spring discovered in 1795 by Dr. Johnstone of Worcester; Worcester chalybeate spring discovered in 1816.

Public Edifices. Bellbroughton School. Bengeworth Free School, founded by John Deacle, esq. in 1709. BEWDLEY Bridge; Free Grammar School, founded by James I.; Town-hall; Broomsgrove Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. Dudley Free Grammar School, founded in 1562 by Thomas Wattewood and Mark Bysmor of London. EVESHAM Bridge, over the Avon, part erected as early as 1374; Free Grammar School, founded by Abbot Litchfield in 1546, re-founded by Henry VIII.; Town-hall. Feckenham Free School, founded in 1611 by James I.; School founded by Sir Thos. Cooke, bart. founder of Worcester Coll. Oxford. Hartlebury Free Grammar School, foundation not known, but ante 1400, re-founded by Elizabeth. KIDDERMINSTER Free Grammar School, founded by Charles I. in 1637; Town-hall, containing the prison underground, market on ground floor, and council-room principal story. King's Norton Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. Martley Free Grammar School, founded ante 1579. Pedmore Free School, founded about 1699, by Thomas Foley, esq.; Rock Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. Stourbridge Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. 1553. Stourport Bridges, one built in 1775, and one of iron. Swinford Hospital or School, founded by Thos. Foley, esq. ob. 1677. Tenbury Bridge, over the Teme, of six arches. Wolverley Free Grammar School, founded by Wm. Seabright, by will, dated 1620. WORCESTER, Berkeley's Hospital, endowed temp. Wm. III. by Judge Berkeley; Bridge opened 1781; Charity Schools, founded by Bishop Lloyd in 1713; City gaol, formerly House of Grey Friars; College or King's School, founded in 1541-2 by Henry VIII.; County prison, erected 1809; Free Grammar School, founded by Elizabeth in 1561; Guildhall, a handsome edifice built in 1721-3; House of Industry, delightfully situated, built 1794; Infirmary, established 1745, built 1767; Market-house opened 1804; Moore's Hospital, founded by Anne, sister of Judge Berkeley; St. Oswald's Hospital of very ancient foundation, built and endowed by Thomas Haynes, 1682; Subscription Free School, erected 1810; Theatre; Trinity Hospital endowed by Queen Elizabeth.

S. T.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

I TRANSMIT for your interesting Miscellany a Pedigree (with copious notes) of the baronial family of De Dunstanville, which flourished in the vale of Avon in Wiltshire, about the period of the 12th century. Their genealogy and local history have hitherto been only partially, and hence in some instances rather inaccurately deduced.

HENRY W. WHATTON.

STEMMA DE DUNSTANVILLA.

Arms : Argent, a fret Gules, on a canton of the Second a lion passant gardant Or, all within a bordure ingrailed Sable.

Reginald de Dunstanville, Lord of Winterbourne in Wiltshire, temp. Hen. I.; he gave the Church there to the Monastery of Lewes. Reg. de Lewes. Ob. 2. Hen. II.

Adeliza de Lisle¹, daughter and heiress of Brien Fitz-Count, or Filius Comitiss (sometimes written Brientius filius Comitiss de Insula), son of Eudo, Earl of Brittany. Duch. Norm.

Walter ² Lord de Dunstanville, Baron of Castlecombe, or Combe Castle, in Wiltshire; being the eldest son he succeeded to Winterbourne, the patrimonial estate, and died 8 Ric. I. Vinc. Corr. p. 130. Ord. Vit. p. 915 d.	Ursula, 3d dau. and coh. of Reg. Fitzhenry, Earl of Cornwall, 5 Steph. natural son of King Henry I. by Anne, da. of Sir Rob. Corbet, Lord of Aleester, in Warwickshire. Reginald died 21 Hen. II. Dug. Ba. I. 610.	Robert ³ de Dunstanville, Lord of Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, 2 H. II. Died 30 H. II. s. p. Rot. Pip. 2 H. II. Wilts.	Isabella, dau. of Raymond, Earl of Thou-louse. Harl. MS. 1417.	Alan, ob. s. p. Hoare's Wilts. Heyt. p. 85. Richard. ob. s. p. Ibid.
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Walter ⁴ , the 2d Baron, gave the manor of Winterbourne to Alan Basset; his uncle Robert made him his heir; he died 25 Hen. III. Ex Collect. R. Glov. Som. Her. fo. 99. a.	Maud, dau. of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey. Harl. MS. 1417.	Alice ⁵ . Harl. MS. 1417. Ex Coll. R. Glov. 108 a.	Thomas ⁶ Ld. Basset, Baron of Heddingdon, in Oxfordshire, temp. H. II. Died 26 H. II. Man. Surr. II. 91. Dugd. Bar. vol. I. 383.	Alan. Having no issue, he gave part of his lands to his uncle Robert. Reg. de Lewes. Mon. Angl.	Cecilia, mar. Basset. Note ⁷ .
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Walter ⁸ , 3d Bar. died 54 H. III. Dugd. Bar. I. 591. Inq. Pla. de quo War. 9 E. I.	Isabel, dau. of Thos. de Clare, Earl of Gloucest. Harl. MS. 1417.	Gilbert ⁹ Basset, founder of Bicester Priory, 28 H. II. Died 5 Joh.	Egeline de Courtney.	Thomas ¹⁰ Lord Basset, Baron of Heddingdon, 5 Joh. Died 4 Henry III.	Philippa, da. and coh. of William de Malbane.	Alan ¹¹ . wife of Albert de Grelle. Rot. de dominabus, pueris, et puellis, de an. 32 Hen. I. in seace. pen. Remem. Regis.
Petronilla.	Eustatia.	See their descendants in part i. p. 38.				

¹ Her name was Adeliza de Lisle, and not Warren, as some assert. A charter of King Henry, confirming her gift of the lordship of Polton to the Church of St. Mary at Tewkesbury, contains these words: "Terram de Poltona, quam dedit eidem ecclesiae Adeliza de Insula, pro animâ Reginaldi de Dunstanvilla viri sui." Mon. Angl. I. 163. Her mother was Maud de Wallingford, the widow of Milo Crispin, who held 88 lordships under the Conqueror, 12 of which were in Wiltshire.

² He paid a fine of 100 marks, 2 Ric. I. and had livery of his barony and lands in Wiltshire. Rot. Pip. 2 Ric. I.

³ He purchased the manors of Shalford and Aldford in Surrey, from Robert de Wattville, temp. Hen. II., and gave the Church of Bercham, "de feodo Alani nepotis sui," to the monastery of Lewes. Mon. Angl. II. 908. Man. Surr. II. 91.—At Heytesbury it is said the Empress Maud sometime resided.

⁴ The manors of Heytesbury, Shalford, and Aldford, descended to him, as nephew and heir of Robert. Man. Surr. II. 91. Reg. de Lewes, fo. 198 a.

GENT. MAG. November, 1825.

5 She

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 2.

A CHARACTER intelligible to persons speaking every variety of language, so as to facilitate the intercourse of mankind, was once a favourite speculation among ingenious men.

Bishop Wilkins wasted eminent genius; and labour, and knowledge in the pursuit, and also adapted particular letters of the alphabet and their combinations, as duplicate representations of his arbitrary symbols, by which he formed a language which could be spoken as well as read. The alphabetic plan however makes the characteristic plan superfluous, for if arbitrary signs are to be used, we may as well employ the numerous combinations of the letters, as any other signs less known.

It is a matter of interesting inquiry to ascertain the tendency of the practice of mankind towards this object. The Mexicans, Egyptians, and Chinese show the actual use of such arbitrary signs of ideas, adopting them not as an improvement, but from their ignorance of alphabetical writing, or the difficulty of applying it to the sounds of their languages. The American system is little known, but was obviously very inadequate to its object. The Egyptian system is only known through the

interesting but imperfect discoveries of Young, Champollion, and Salt, and enables us, I think, clearly to trace the origin of Alphabetical writing. The Chinese system is used in common by persons speaking different tongues, but is partly phonetic, generally unsystematic, extremely laborious; and unavoidable from the nature of the monosyllabic languages. The Arabic numerals are the only arbitrary hieroglyphics in almost universal use among mankind. The Roman letters, as symbolic of sounds, are in very general use among civilized nations in Germany; they are superseding the old German text, and will of course be adopted among all nations, whose languages have not yet been reduced to writing. The language of Algebra is universal through the civilized world; a very slight knowledge of languages will enable a mathematician to read many foreign works of pure analysis.

The extension of science through every department of Nature tends to introduce technical names, intelligible to men of science in all nations, written in Roman character, and to that extent portions of universal language; Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Nosology, have a no-

⁵ She had for her dowry the manors of Shalford and Aldford by the gift of her eldest brother, who sometime after (on his second marriage with Sibyl de Ferrers) repossessed himself thereof, and kept them till near the time of his death; her brother Alan made her his heir. *Man. Surr. II. 91. Reg. de Lewes.*

⁶ He received a grant of the barony of Heddington from King Hen. II. for his services in the wars, and owned Compton and other manors in the same county.

⁷ The present Lord de Dunstanville, Francis Basset, through one of his ancestors, is descended from Cecilia. *Lysons's Mag. Brit. (Cornw.) p. lxxvii.*—He was created Baron de Dunstanville of Tehidy in Cornwall, 36 Geo. III. with remainder to his issue male, and Baron Basset, of Stratton, the year after, with remainder to his daughter Frances, and her issue male. He uses for his armorial bearing, Barry wavy of six Or and Gules.

⁸ He died seised of Castlecombe, Heytesbury, and other manors in Wiltshire, leaving the Lady Petronilla, his daughter and heiress, married to Robert de Montfort, whose son sold the ancient baronial Castle to Bartholomew de Badlesmere. It afterwards went to the Seroopes. *Banks's Ext. Peer. I. 71.*

⁹ King Henry III. restored to Gilbert the manors of Shalford and Aldford, which belonged to him in right of his mother; he owned the manor of Bicester; his daughter and heiress, Eustatia, by Richard de Camville her 2d husband, had a daughter and heiress Idonea, who carried these manors in marriage to William de Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, from whom they devolved to the Stranges, and were sold. *Man. Surr. II. 91. Dunk. Oxf. II. 253, app. 1.*

¹⁰ He had a special grant of the barony of Heddington from King John, the 5th year of his reign, and left a son Thomas, Baron of Heddington, who died without issue, and three daughters coheiresses; Isabel, the 3d daughter and coheiress, carried this manor in marriage to Hugh de Plessetis, by whom it was relinquished to King Edw. I. The Duke of St. Alban's is now Baron of Heddington, his ancestor being so created by King Charles II. *Rot. Pip. 5 Joh.*

¹¹ His eldest brother gave him the manor of Compton. Alan Basset was the ancestor of that baronial family who were seated at Wycombe, whose heiress married Roger de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. *Dugd. Bar. v. I. p. 383.*

menclature

nomenclature generally known through Europe. The small portion of universal scientific language thus established, shows the madness of such an attempt in the time of Bishop Wilkins, and affords little encouragement even in the present day.

Metaphysics, the intellectual faculties, the sensations, passions, tastes, and moral feelings of our nature, have no admitted philosophical nomenclature, nor can the speculator safely stir one step, until some masterly system of the human mind shall command universal assent, and lay a basis for a general view of all our ideas of internal and external nature.

Common sense will here cut the Gordian knot. Is it not easier at once to learn foreign languages actually in use? The English and Spanish will ultimately carry the traveller through the whole of America from New Georgia to Terra del Fuego; the various tongues of savage tribes and small colonies will be swept away by the flood of these two great languages, as the Irish, and Cornish, and Welsh, and Manks, and Erse, and Norse are vanishing from the British islands. From the revival of letters, Latin has been a general literary language, French is a passport through modern Europe, Arabic through immense tracts of Asia and Africa. The original tendency of mankind was to branch out into the use of various dialects; the present tendency is towards a permanence in written tongues, and the spread of those spoken by the more active and intelligent nations. A few languages will ultimately be known by persons of education through the world, concurrently with the local tongues, though not to their extinction. Persons of education in the presesent day speak, or at least read a much greater variety of tongues than their ancestors, and it becomes a matter of interest to ascertain the order in which languages should be placed as objects of study:

1. In reference to the amount of their literary productions.
2. In reference to the actual number of individuals in the world, by whom each language is spoken.
3. In reference to the extent of country and population, *among* whom each language is more or less known.

Perhaps in all these particulars the English should stand at the top of the scale.

I will not venture to speculate on the number of tongues which our posterity may acquire with improved grammars and early tuition, when the fatal error of burthening the memory with rules shall have passed away. The student should first learn the *paradigmata* of a tongue, and then the *radical words* with every assistance from their similarity to any known tongue, or from any other principle of association which can be applied*. The student should read easy *narrative* writers, in which the meaning is more easily caught than in moral and abstract works, and should gradually acquire the syntax, rules, and idioms of the tongue, referring to the grammars for illustration, but never committing to memory any thing except paradigmas, words, and passages from works of taste.

SEPTIMUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

SO much has been said (and so little done) about the new Chapel to be built in Penzance, that some account of what has passed there on the occasion, may be not unacceptable to some, and perhaps to several of the readers of your very valuable Miscellany.

On the 8th of March, 1824, a meeting of the inhabitants, by public notice, was held in the Town-hall, to *consider of repairing or rebuilding the Chapel*; when, it having been determined that it should be rebuilt, the Curate soon after announced a 1000*l.* from the Corporation, the subscription of 100*l.* from the Rector of Ludgvan; and a like sum of 100*l.* from himself; and about 250*l.* more were subscribed by other persons. In short, Mr. Urban, by the first of April, at subsequent meetings, the subscriptions, &c. including that of Mr. Treinenheere† the Vicar of Madron, comprehending the town of Penzance, amounted to no inconsiderable sum; as here follows,

* The Valpy family have announced such a list of words for the Greek.

† At an early period of the consultation, this gentleman took an opportunity of saying, "Mr. Mayor! whether repaired or rebuilt this Chapel, I hope his memory will not be forgotten to whom the town is indebted for a Chapel at all, viz. an ancestor of mine, *the only person that endowed the present Chapel*; and I trust that his descendants will not, on such an occasion as the present, be found deficient in imitating his example."

and

and in the order in which they were subscribed.

Subscriptions, &c. to the New Chapel at Penzance.

March 8, 1824.

1. The Corporation - - -	£1000
2. Rev. John Stephens, Rector of Ludgvan - - -	100
3. Rev. C. V. Le Grice, Curate of Penzance - - -	100
4. Rev. M. N. Peters - - -	21
5. John Tremenheere, Esq. - - -	21
6. H. P. Tremenheere, Esq. - - -	21
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. The same, in inferior sums, about - - -	90
13. † Rev. Wm. Tremenheere, Vicar of Madron, including the Town of Penzance - - -	105
14, 15, 16. About - - -	30

March 15.

17. John Stevens, Esq. - - -	30
18. Mrs. Peters - - -	21
19. H. P. Tremenheere, Esq. additional - - -	20

March 16.

20. E. Giddy, Esq. Mayor - - -	21
--------------------------------	----

March 31.

21. L. Daubaz, Esq. - - -	21
A Grant from the Society for building Churches, &c. - - -	1000
Purchase and rent of Pews, &c. - - -	1000
	£3601

The offer of large sums besides, without interest.

So that, altogether, there is in hand, or at least forthcoming, a sum equal to 6000*l.* Now all this, Mr. Urban, happened a year and a half ago; and yet, to this moment, Penzance Chapel and every thing belonging to it, remains quite as it was, on the 8th of March, 1824. Monstrous!

Yours, &c.

P. T.

P. S. It may as well be mentioned too, on this occasion, that there is in Penzance Chapel a monument, with an inscription purporting its having been erected to the memory of one of the ancestors of the said Rev. W. T.; viz. "*Mr. John Tremenheere* (born in 1650) *the only person that endowed this Chapel.*" Over the tablet is the Tremenheere coat of arms; viz. three

† On being asked, in this order, that is, the twelfth or thirteenth person, what he meant to subscribe, Mr. T. again said, "*I propose instancing my attachment to the established religion of my native country, in this my native town of Penzance, by subscribing a hundred guineas.*"

Doric pillars Argent, on a Sable field (quartered with the arms of Worth; viz. a spread eagle Sable, on an Argent field) surmounted with a helmet supporting the crest; viz. a Saracen's head, filleted, a bend sinister.

Mr. URBAN, *Trewitt House, near Alnwick, Oct. 1.*

ON a fishing excursion a few years ago to the river Brewish, at the foot of Greenshawhill, the lowest of the range of the Cheviots near to Linhope, in the parish of Ingram, Northumberland, I discovered the remains and foundations of circular houses, and two circles occasionally united, as mentioned by Dion Cassius, and by Strabo, in his description of "British Villages." It had been defended on the side next to Greenshawhill, by two deep fosses and a high rampart, and had been so extensive that nearly two miles of stone walls have been built from the ruins, whilst many large stones yet remain in the foundations, the masons having found it impracticable to remove them.

The village is situated about five miles above the Roman station, at Crawley Tower, upon the same river, which is most probably the "*Alanna Amnes*" of Richard of Cirencester, who mentions six principal towns belonging to the Mactæ; viz. Bremennium, Ottadenia, Gadenia, Selgovia, Novantia, and Damnia, the sites of only two of which have been noticed, viz. Rochester and Howick, by General Roy.

A third I am confident is situated East of North Charlton, close upon the North road, about eight miles North of Alnwick, where, last spring, in removing the materials of a large cairn to mend the turnpike road, was found the skeleton of a very large man with a brass spear-head, inclosed in four stones, with a large cover. This mode of sepulture took place after the introduction of Christianity.

From the account given by the "*ve-nerable Bede,*" and mentioned by Lingard in his "*History of the Anglo-Saxon Church,*" I have little doubt that the remains of St. Cuthbert were removed from Lindesferne to this ancient town by the Monks on the invasion of the Danes, when the Monastery of Coldingham was burnt, and the Nuns massacred. The expression of Bede certainly admits of this construction: "*The most worthy of the Monks,*"

carried

carried the body of St. Cuthbert to the highest of the Northumbrian mountains, where they found refuge and security."

The British village is situated in an amphitheatre of high hills, and the great British road from the South, passing the East end of Simonside Hill, the road from Billingham and Elsdon to the North, and from Chew Green and Reedwater, all unite at Alnham Church (which is built in a small Roman fortlet), where it passes by the hill to Lynhope, Langlesford, and Ricknewton, at the junction of the College and Beaumont, where was the earliest grazing for flocks and herds.

On the adjoining hill across the Brewish, many foundations of houses are observable, scattered over a great extent of ground. J. SMART.

Mr. URBAN, *Polwhele, Nov. 7.*

IN p. 315 your Correspondent R. J. has favoured us with some memorials of the Baskerville family; among which we have an epitaph in memory of Sir Thomas Baskerville.

Perhaps you will have no objection to insert the following, as a more complete copy of the original monumental inscription.

It occurs in a MS. volume of Poems by my ancestor John Polwhele, who married a Baskerville.

"In memorye of y^e right worthy and valiant gentleman, S^r Thomas Baskerville, Knighte, Cheife Com'ander of her Majesties Forces in Picardye, in y^e service of y^e French Kynge, who deceased there the 4th of June, 1597."

"These are the glories of a worthy praise,
Which, noble Baskerville, heere nowe are
reade

In honour of thy life and latter daes,
To number yee amongst the blessed dead.
A pure regarde to the immortall parte,
A spotless minde, a bodye prone to paine,
A giving hande, and an undaunted heart,
And all these vertues voyde of all disdaine;
And all these vertues yet not so unknowne,
But Netherlands, Seas, Indies, Spaine,
and France [owne,
Can witness that these honours were thine
Which they reserve thy meritt to advance,
That valour should not perish voyde of fame,
Nor noble deeds, but leave a noble name."

"This monument * is behinde y^e high altar, in y^e Cathedrall Church of St. Paul

* It was destroyed at the Fire of London in 1666.

in London. He was my wife's neare kinsman, descended from Earsly Castle in Herefordshire. J. P."

According to the family-pedigree, John Polwhele, (member of Parliament for Tregony in 1640,) married a Baskerville "*de agro Dorset.*"

Yours, &c.

R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Eastbourne, Oct. 11.*

THE following is a very curious version of the Lord's Prayer, found among some old writings in Cornwall. The manuscript appears to be of about the age of Henry the Seventh.

fader in hevne santefydy be thy name let thy kyengdom com tow uss and thy wyll be fullsylvd in erthe ass hyt ys in hevne grant uss or dayle bread & forgeve uss or trespas ass we forgeve the that have trespas us let us nosthe falle in te'tasy's but delevyr us amen haylle' marie fulle of grase or lord ys w'tin the blesyd be thu above all weimen & the fret ***

The concluding address to the Virgin Mary appears incomplete. Some scribbling repetitions of the commencement of the Prayer ensue, thus: "Our fader in hevyn sa Our fader." It may be well to remark, that the letter f, is not, as it afterwards was, written ff at the beginning of a word; though two lines, thus, §, one down and one up, (the origin of that ff,) are made use of in the formation of both the f and the f. The paper-mark is a shield containing three fleurs-de-lis, the arms of France.

Yours, &c.

D. G.

Ms. URBAN,

Nov. 3.

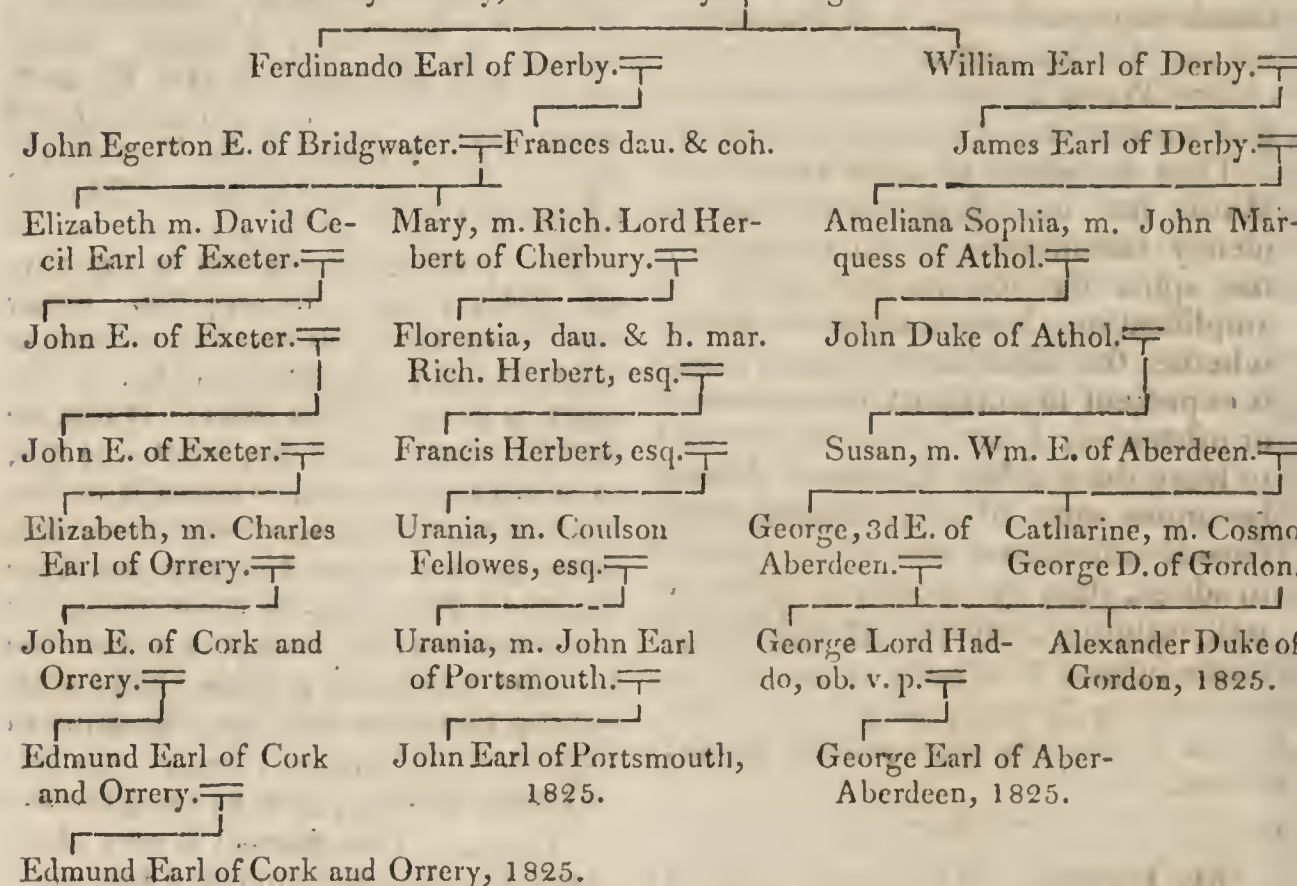
AS you admitted into your last Magazine an article containing a most unqualified, and were it correct, a most severe censure on the last Edition of Debrett's Peerage, I trust to your fairness to insert my reply. Were I the only party interested, I should not trouble you with a word upon the subject, but quietly suffer those of your readers who are conversant with the genealogies of our Nobility to judge between the GENEALOGIST and myself: but if I were to permit an attack, so confidently worded, to remain entirely unanswered, the interests of the work entrusted to my superintendance might be in some degree affected.

In

In the first place I must be allowed to quote one short passage from Mr. Genealogist's communication; it runs thus: "Speaking of the descendants of the Princess Mary Tudor, by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, as the last instance of the marriage of a Princess of England with a subject, p. cxxxv. he names 31 families," &c. Now, to all and sundry who *have* read Mr. G.'s communication in p. 286 * of your last number, and who *have not* read the account of the Royal Family in the last Edition of Debrett, I think it necessary to protest that the above specimen of *peculiar* English is Mr. G.'s own; not mine. I spoke of the Princess Mary's marriage as the last instance of the kind; and of the descendants of that marriage as the nearest relatives

in blood of any English subjects to the Sovereign of these realms; but I really have not called the *descendants* the last *instance of a marriage*. To come, however, to more important points. The Genealogist proceeds to say, "out of these thirty-one, fifteen I believe have no pretension (the greater part certainly no colourable pretension) to this honour." What a *colourable pretension* to a descent means, I confess myself ignorant: the Peers excepted against either are descended from the Princess Mary, or they are not. Detailed accounts of how each one of the fifteen is so descended would occupy too much of your valuable space; but I send you the following four, taken at hazard. Let the Genealogist disprove them if he can.

Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby. — Margaret Clifford.



Having thus proved that the Genealogist is wrong in four instances out of his fifteen, I might fairly apply the adage, "*ex pede Hereulem*" to his critique, and leave your readers to assign him his proper rank in the scale of Genealogical knowledge. But, as I do not pretend to infallibility, I am not ashamed, even publicly, to confess and retract an error which I am aware of having committed, and I therefore admit that in one instance the Genealogist is clearly right. Lord Torrington's name should not have been in the list. The fact is, the last Lord Torrington but one married a daughter of the Earl of Cork and Orrery;

and his children of course are descended from the Princess Mary; and when abstracting the thirty-one names from collections made many years ago, I did not advert to the fact that the Lord Torrington who married was uncle, not father, of the present Viscount.

I am next taxed by the Genealogist with having omitted in my list five noble persons, *viz.* the Marchionesses of Cholmondeley and Bute; Lady Willoughby of Eresby; and the Earls of Guilford and Dunmore. Now as my list professes to be a selection only, I should not notice this accusation at all, but for the purpose of begging the

Genea-

Genealogist in your next Number to inform me *how* the first four of the above are descended from the Princess Mary. If he does, he will command my thanks for adding to my stock of information on a subject which has occupied much of my leisure; if he does not, he must allow me to conclude that he *cannot*, and to recommend him in future to be more sure of his own assertions before he censures others.

The mistake about Lord Bayning is hardly worthy of serious notice. If the Genealogist should ever have to correct an annual Peerage, he will know from experience the difficulty, and often the impossibility of obtaining accurate information respecting the present state of families. It is a pity, however, that the Genealogist should have suffered the same error to run, as this has, through six Editions of the Work before he condescended to denounce it.

That the whole arrangement of the Work has in my hands been completely transposed; or that any *partial* spirit has led to curtailment or amplification, I most positively deny; whether the alterations I have judged it expedient to make are for the worse or otherwise, I am very well content to leave the publick to judge. I must be more sure of the Genealogist's friendly intentions, and of his capacity to advise, than the specimen before me will authorize, before I consult his opinions upon the subject.

THE EDITOR OF
DEBRETT'S PEERAGE.



Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, Oct. 7.*

THE following additional particulars respecting Wilsdon, co. Middlesex (see vol. xcii. ii. p. 577) may be acceptable.

The Church has lately been shut up and whitewashed, &c. About twenty years ago, and also in 1821, the Church underwent repairs. During these reparations the buttresses were *ornamented* with flat tiles; the windows of the nave modernised with common sash frames, and rounded in the interior. The tower (which contains six bells) has a very venerable appearance; the window on the upper story is very much decayed; and the tower is finished

by a low pyramidal roof. One or two narrow single-light openings have been made on the basement story, to admit light to the stairs leading to the organ gallery. The doorway at the West end has a neat weather-cornice, not shewn in your view. About twenty years ago the Church was new pewed, with one or two exceptions; the repairers having carefully preserved the pew opposite the reading-desk, on the door of which are carved the arms of Roberts,—a family, which, though now extinct, was once of some consequence in this sequestered village. The organ gallery was erected about 1821, and is the only gallery in the Church. To a pew under this gallery, the beautiful Saxon font, unnoticed by Lysons, has been removed since your Correspondent "T. W. J." communicated a representation of it. This situation is extremely inconvenient, owing to the want of light: indeed so dark is this part of the Church, there being no West window, that it is almost impossible to distinguish any of the sculpture on the font. This removal is much to be regretted, as the former situation was far preferable. If removal was necessary, care should have been taken to place it in a more advantageous position (it being the most interesting relic in the Church), rather than thus shamefully to hide its beauties. On the South side of the Chancel is a door-way, for many years blocked up, but which, being re-opened, has all the appearance of a modern entrance. In the nave, against each of the archivaults, dividing it from the South and only aisle, is a hatchment, the arms on which I regret not having time to copy, as they are unnoticed by Lysons. The chancel is very plain; the East window contains a few pieces of painted glass, with the letter W. and two coats of arms, which I could not distinguish. The altar-screen is decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and other unsuitable ornaments. On the North side, immediately under a window, is a small piece of sculptured stone, probably the remains of a table monument or stone stall; the former of which I think most probable. The window above contains some plain pieces of painted glass. Adjoining this, a doorway leads to a neat square room, used as a vestry. In the Chapel at the East end of the South and only aisle are the Brandsbury pews, and in the win-

dows

dows are the arms and quarterings of the family of Roberts, as follow. In the South window are these six coats : I. Argent, six pheons Sable, on a chief of the second a greyhound of the first gorged Or. II. quarterly of six ; 1, 3 and 5, Argent a demi-griffin Sable, crowned with an eastern crown Or. 2, 4, and 6, Gules. III. Azure three leopards' heads caboshed Argent, langued Gules. IV. Argent, a chevron between three Cornish choughs. V. Gules, a chevron Ermine, between three lions rampant Argent. VI. as I. *Crest*, on a wreath, Argent and Sable, a greyhound Argent, gorged Gules. *Motto*, Nec cursus veloci—Nec victoria forti. In the East window of this chapel the arms of Roberts impaling, Argent, a demy-griffin Sable, crowned as before Or. The entrance to the South aisle from the Church-yard is through a Gothic doorway under an attached wooden porch, in which are seats.

In the Church-yard are numerous grave-stones and memorials ; many of the latter are wooden tablets supported by upright wooden posts. On the South side are several small houses.

In the village, at the junction of the two roads, leading to Wilsdon Church and the Harrow-road, is a plain small brick Chapel, erected in 1818 by the Home Missionary Society. Nearer the Church is Wilsdon-green ; between this and the Church is the Charity-school, a plain brick building, in which above 20 boys, and a nearly equal number of girls, are educated, and a public-house, the sign of the *six bells*, is the village post-office.

Near the Kilburn Wells, about two months ago, the foundation was laid for a chapel of ease ; and is already roofed in. It is expected to be opened at Christmas.

I. T. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

IN Speed's "Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," printed in 1676, is the following account of Stonehenge, which is related not as a conjecture, but as if it were at that time an *uncontroverted* and *generally received* opinion. I would just premise that it is subjoined to a small engraving of Stonehenge, placed according to the old fashion, in one corner of the map

of Wiltshire, round which are these three sentences :

" Aurelius Ambrosius, buried at Stoneheng, anno 500."

" Anno 516, Uterpendryon, buried at Stoneheng."

" Anno 546, Constane, king of britanie, buried at Stonheng."

The account is as follows :

" This ancient monument was erected by Aurelius, surnamed Ambrosius, King of the Brittaines, whose nobility in the raigne of Vortiger (his countryes seourge), about the yere of Christ 475, by treachery of y^e Saxons on a daye of parley, were there slaughtered, and their bodyes there interred. In memory whereof, this king Aurel. caused this trophye to be set up. Admirable to posterityes both in forme and quantytye. The matter thereof are stones of great bignes, conteynyng twenty-eighte foot and more in length, and tenn in breadth ; these are set in y^e ground by towre and 2, and a third laide gatewise over thwart, fastned with tenons and mortaises wrought in the same, w^{ch} seeme very dangerous to all that passe thereunder. The forme is rounde, and as it semeth hath bene circulated with three rankes of these stones, many whereof are now fallen downe, and the uttermost standing conteyneth in compass three hundred foot by measure of assise. They all are roughe and of a graye colour, standing within a trench that hath bene much deeper. In this place this foresayd king Aurelius, with 2 more of y^e Britishe kings his suecessors, have bene buried with many more of their nobilitye, and in this place under little bankes, to this daye are founde by digging bones of mighty men, and armour of large and ancient fashion. Not farr hence is senē the ruines of an ould fortresse, thought by some to be built there by the Romaines when this kingdom was possessed by their emperours."

J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Scremby, near Spilsby,*
Nov. 6.

OBSERVING that much interest has lately been excited in the public papers respecting that illustrious martyr Bishop Hooper, who suffered for the Protestant faith in the reign of Queen Mary, I beg leave to say that I have in my possession an original half-length portrait (*in pontificalibus*) of that celebrated prelate, by Holbein, in good preservation. It is on board, and is marked J. H. 1551. It formerly belonged to my father the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. Rector of Langton near Spilsby, in whose family it had been from time immemorial.

Yours, &c.

W. UVEDALE.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

75. *Modern Wilts, Part III. Hundred of Branch and Dole. Folio. pp. 232. Nichols and Son.*

THE history of this fine County proceeds regularly and annually; and we have now before us the complete history of the Vale of the River Wilty. We cannot expect that in the local description of an extensive County, each Hundred should be equally interesting in history and anecdote; but hitherto our Author has been fortunate in his two preceding Hundreds, and this Third Portion is rendered valuable by the records of the Royal Monastery at Wilton, which has hitherto been but partially noticed by former historians.

In the Preface our Author pays a just tribute to the memory of his late coadjutor the Rev. Mr. Offer, who lived only to complete his valuable account of Wilton, and to overthrow the opinion of Camden and his followers, "that this place was formerly called *Ellandune*." (See p. 57.)

Alluding to the loss of his able assistant, Sir Richard Hoare says,

"In a work of great enterprize, the aid of a friendly hand may be absolutely necessary to complete the labours of the projector, who has neither the courage, the leisure, nor all the acquisitions for performing the favourite task which he has otherwise matured. (Pursuits of Literature.)—And such (says our Author) were his feelings immediately after the decease of his worthy friend and coadjutor, to whom the most important article in this Hundred (i. e. Wilton) is solely due."

We cannot expect much genealogical matter in a district which belonged for the most part to the rich Monastery of Wilton, and now to the family of Herbert, whose noble mansion-house, with its valuable contents, must ever command the attention of the publick. Of this there is a most excellent engraving by Higham, from a drawing made by Turner, previously to the alterations made by James Wyatt, when many of its beautiful appendages were destroyed.

The Parish of Wilton, from its antiquity and local importance, occupies a considerable portion of the Hundred of Branch and Dole, and many

interesting particulars are recorded by our industrious Author.

"Few places in this part of the kingdom (says Sir Richard) can lay a higher claim to antiquity, or is more worthy of the notice of the local historian than Wilton. As a Borough, we find from the Hundred Rolls, that by its early charters it enjoyed the now almost obsolete, but then important privileges of return of writs, pleas *de namio vetito*, view of frank-pledge, right of pit and gallows, assize of bread and ale, the liberty of appointing its own coroners, and other royalties, as fully and freely as the citizens of London and Winchester; and its ancient and wealthy Abbey of Benedictine Nuns, its churches, hospitals, and other religious or charitable establishments; and, lastly, the splendid mansion of Wilton House, with its treasures of ancient and modern art, will each claim our attention and require separate and careful investigation.

"It has been conjectured, and with every appearance of probability, that this town derived its name from the river, and afterwards communicated it to the county, *Wiltunescire*; as being not only the occasional residence of the West Saxon Kings, but the place where the County Court in all early times was regularly and statedly assembled; nothing indeed can be more natural than this derivation. Rivers, mountains, and forests, must ever be matters of important consideration to a newly settled people, or one emerging from barbarism; and consequently we shall find, that to these great natural features of a country, or to some circumstance or situation with reference to them, may be traced most of the names of primitive settlements."

Of the celebrated Monastery of Wilton, the Author has presented some interesting notices. Tanner says that it owes its origin to Weoxstan or Wulstan, the famous Earl or Duke of Welstan, who first instituted a chantry or college of secular priests; but it appears from Dugdale and other ancient historians, that King Alfred having routed the Danes not far from this place, A. D. 871, built a nunnery on the site of the Royal palace here for an Abbess and twelve Religious, and caused the Nuns of St. Mary, twenty-six in number, to come to this new house. King Edward, senior, and King Edgar, were great benefactors to this Monastery, the latter for the sake

of

of his natural daughter St. Edith, a nun, and, as some state, Abbess here; she was afterwards canonized, and became the patron of this Abbey, which was of the Benedictine order. The following notices of this saint and her mother Wulfryth may be amusing to the admirers of legendary lore.

“Wulfryth or Wultrude, the mother of St. Edith by King Edgar, was educated here, and after her return to the convent rose to the dignity of Abbess, which she appears to have retained a considerable time. According to the Legendary writers, she brought up her daughter in the strictest rules of monastic discipline, and made herself such progress in all virtues, that after her death she also was honoured as a Saint. During her rule the Monastery was placed under that of St. Benedict, namely, about the year 972; since which time it was always of the Benedictine Order, as indeed were all the most ancient religious establishments in this kingdom. About this period also the bones of St. Iwius or Ywgc were deposited in this church, the occasion of which is by the Monkish writers attributed to miracle. This saint was a Welchman by birth, the son of Bravo, and pupil of Cuthbert Bishop of Lindisfarne. After his death, some clerks who bore the sacred reliques were kindly received by the Abbess Wulfryth, and entertained for the night. The reliques had been deposited on the altar, and in the morning when about to depart, the unfortunate priests found their casket so firmly fixed in its situation that no force was sufficient to remove it. The Abbess, we are informed, gave them two thousand shillings by way of consoling them for their loss, and they departed sorrowful. If we may venture to divest this story of its miraculous appendage, the fact most plainly was, that the Abbess purchased the bones of St. Iwius, and added them to the treasures of her monastery; for that this is his depositum is allowed on all hands. Here also, as Leland informs us from an ancient MS., was interred St. Wulfryth herself under a sumptuous marble tomb.

“ST. EDITH has frequently been called Abbess of Wilton; but as she died young, and during the life-time of her mother, this could not have been the case. We are informed indeed by the historians, that when only 15 years of age, her father King Edgar appointed her Abbess of Winchester, of Berking, and of a third monastery, the name of which has not been preserved, but that she humbly declined all superiority, and chose to remain in her own community, subject to her mother. She was born at Keinsing in Kent, A. D. 961; the year, therefore, in which she refused these honours must be A. D. 976, about which time it is evident by the charters of Edgar already cited, that Wulfryth was Abbess. It

is asserted also in her Legend, that on the murder of Edward the Martyr by the ambitious Elfrida, A. D. 978, many of the nobles proposed to take her from the convent and place her on the throne. But considering her sex, her illegitimacy, and her profession, I can scarcely think that such a proposal was seriously made by any except Dunstan, who now felt his power declining, and who was as remarkable for his ambition as his sanctity. Elfrida had excited hatred by her cruelty, and her son Ethelred the Unready was notoriously incapable, yet St. Edith shewed full as much prudence in rejecting the Crown, as her flatterers did in offering it. From the Legend of St. Dunstan we learn that she built the church of St. Dennis in Wilton, to the dedication of which she invited that Archbishop, and pointed it out to him as the place of her future rest. She survived this ceremony only forty-three days, and dying Sept. 16, A. D. 984, in the 28d year of her age, was buried by St. Dunstan in the new church which she had founded.”

Wilton has been the theatre of great events in the early periods of our history; and as it is the first object of the Topographer to give consequence to the places he undertakes to describe, Sir Richard has minutely detailed many important occurrences connected with this ancient Borough.

“During the violent contests between Stephen and the Empress Maud, this place, from its opulence and importance, could scarcely avoid feeling some of the effects of civil dissension. Gervase of Canterbury informs us, that the Empress, having received homage and benediction at Winchester, proceeded thence to Wilton; where Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, came to meet her, and salute her as Queen. So great a multitude of people, adds he, had flocked together, that even the approach to the gates could scarcely contain them. She staid here during the festival of Easter, and then proceeded to Reading. But shortly after, namely, in 1143, according to the same author, King Stephen, after many plunderings of churches, and burnings and devastations of villages, arrived in this town with his brother the Bishop of Winchester, and a large force, intending to convert the monastery into a place of military defence, to restrain the excursions of the garrison of Salisbury, which had done much for the Empress, in opposition to his interests. He does not seem to have proceeded far in the projected work, when Robert Earl of Gloucester, hastily collecting his forces, came upon Wilton suddenly about sun-set, and set fire to the town on every side. The King, who had taken up his residence within the precincts of the monastery, and expected no danger, was so alarmed at the sudden attack, that he took to a disgraceful flight; and leaving behind him his troops, his

his baggage, plate, and every thing valuable, reached Winchester, with the Bishop his brother, under the cover of darkness."

In a little valley branching off from the Wily, we have some interesting examples of Norman architecture, in three different churches, which have been well engraved by Basire; and also a fine monument at Great Wishford of its ancient inhabitant, Sir Richard Grobham Howe.

76. *The Life of Paul Jones, from original Documents in the Possession of John Henry Sherburne, Esq. Register of the Navy of the United States.* 8vo. pp. 320. Murray.

BEFORE entering upon the review of this work, we beg to lay down certain premises. 1. That Paul Jones was *not* an American. 2. That the American war was a civil war. 3. That American war naval-fighting was, with very few exceptions, not spirit-proof. 4. That our American war ministry was a feeble one. 5. That the merit of Jones, and of all the officers in the American service, is and must be English, and is not greater nor so great as that of many gallant warriors who fought under the British flag in the subsequent revolutionary war.

John Paul [Jones] was the son of John Paul, a gardener, and was born July 1747, at Abergland in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright in Scotland. He received the rudiments of his education at the parochial school of Kirkbean. The contiguity of his residence to Solway Firth, gave him an early predilection for a seafaring life; and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a merchant in the American trade. When his apprenticeship was expired, he made several trading voyages, and suffered from the ill conduct of his partner. In 1773 he was arranging the affairs of a brother who had died intestate in Virginia, and was (probably through pecuniary difficulties) then living in a very retired manner in America. About the time mentioned he adopted the name of Jones. In the 28th year of his age, he offered his services to Congress, and was appointed a first Lieutenant in the American Navy. The *Alfred*, in which he was employed, proved unsuccessful, but the court-martial held in consequence were so advantageous to the reputation of Jones, that he was appointed to the command

of the *Providence*, a sloop of 12 six-pounders. When Congress directed the building of thirteen frigates, he was, however, disappointed in obtaining the command of one. He was not discouraged, but wisely exhibited zeal, by memorializing the American Government concerning the improvement of their Navy, and cruising very successfully against our trade. He also planned expeditions against the Newfoundland fishery, coast of Africa, &c. Such was American war fighting on our part, that he escaped in his humble sloop two frigates, after a sharp contest with one of them. In 1776 he commanded a squadron against Isle Royal, made several captures, and soon after was promoted to the rank of a Captain. In his command of the *Ranger*, he made a descent upon Whitehaven, spiked the cannon in the fort, landed a boat's crew in St. Mary's Isle (which crew without his approbation carried away the Earl of Selkirk's plate), and captured the *Drake* of twenty guns, off Carrickfergus, the Captain and Lieutenant of the *Drake* being both killed.

That a single frigate could effect all this in the very chops of the channel, was evidently neglect in our Government. The steed was stolen, because they did not lock the stable-door. But there was another error. The treatment of the American prisoners of war in England was so impolitically harsh*, that every American sailor was thus stimulated to prefer death to captivity; and as the naval tactics of the two countries were the same, and as locality of birth was the only distinction between English and Americans, it is not to be wondered at that the latter were successful: but could they have been so, if they had not been of English character and habits? The *merit* of success is due to Great Britain, if the answer to this question be the just one. It appears also, that they would have been much more mischievous to us, if there had not existed in their Navy the very evil which certain of our popular Reformers want to introduce into our own, and which would have the same result, as their pretended amelioration of the Combination Laws.—We allude to the proposed Trials by Jury, and

* Subscriptions were raised for them in the towns of England.

abolition of corporal punishment in regard to naval and military service.

"Splendid as had been his [Jones's] successes, he was convinced that, had he been properly supported, much more might have been done. A great want of subordination had been always apparent in his men; the American common sailors carrying their notions of Civil Government on board a man-of-war, imagined that they had a right to be consulted whenever any extraordinary duty was to be performed. Jones had been formed in a very different school; he was a strict disciplinarian, and required every thing to be performed with the most rigid punctuality and obedience. But he was well acquainted with the faults of the American naval system, and his ambition was to reform it. His patience was, however, somewhat taxed, when on making signals to his consort the Drake, he found them totally disregarded, and that Lieutenant Simpson, who commanded the prize, did not consider himself amenable to his authority." P. 41.

Jones then proceeded to Brest, the American Commissioners (though the descendants of John Bull in the old country would have died first) having landed to solicit the aid of France; and certain it is that a man who could fight an English vessel of war, at par, was deemed a wonderful acquisition by both countries, indicative of the possibility of kicking Great Britain into the sea like a foot-ball. Sir Richard Grenvill (says Evelyn, *Miscellanies*, 664) with but 180 soldiers (of which 90 were sick and useless) in the ship *Revenge*, maintained a conflict for 24 hours against 50 Spanish galleons, sinking four of their best vessels; but, compared with Paul Jones, Grenville was only Tom Thumb to King Arthur.

After Jones landed (for he delighted in the union of Mars and Venus), he wrote a polite letter to the Countess of Selkirk, in order to effect a restoration of the plate, an honourable delicacy of feeling, which it seems philosopher Franklin (p. 48) did not think it worth Jones's while to consult. It was, however, placed within the reach of Lord Selkirk. Jones next tried to obtain rewards for his men, but his adopted countrymen had no money so to do. He was not, however, disgusted. He required fast-sailing ships of force sufficient to repel our cruising frigates, and proposed to harass and plunder our coasts; and that the interests of Religion and Morals might not be forgotten also, he writes that he was in great

want of a chaplain. We think so too; but as it may amuse our readers to see Paul Jones in the character of a Bishop, we shall give his own account of the sort of religionist he desired to have:

"I should wish him to be a man of reading and of letters, who understands, speaks, and writes the French and English with elegance and propriety; for political reasons, it would be well if he were a Clergyman of the Protestant profession, whose sanctity of manners, and happy natural principles, would diffuse unanimity and cheerfulness through the ship; and if to these essentials were added the talent of writing fast and in fair characters, such a man would necessarily be worthy the highest confidence, and might therefore assure himself of my esteem and friendship: he should always have a place at my table, the regulation whereof should be entirely under his direction." P. 59.

Thus the Chaplain was not to be Jones's spiritual instructor, but Captain's clerk and ship's steward besides. A command in the French service was not, however, so easily to be obtained; for the native officers did not like to serve under a foreigner, nor was it prudent to put one over their heads. Jones, who he says himself, "*drew his sword only from principles of philanthropy, and in support of the dignity of human nature!!*" but spoiled these heroics by an honest confession *that his desire for fame was infinite*, had received a foolish promise from the Prince of Nassau, that he would accompany him (Jones) as a volunteer, and had the vexation to find the Prince retreat. Jones then wrote a letter to the King (Louis XVI.) and such was the effect of his appeal, that he was appointed to the command of the *Du-Roi* of 40 guns. This appellation of the ship Jones, from his respect to Franklin, begged to change to the "*Bon Homme Richard*," from Franklin's authorship of "*Poor Richard's Almanack*," though "*Bon Homme Benjamin*" would evidently have been more intelligible. Difficulties and delays, however, occurred again. The object of Jones's expedition was to land suddenly near all important towns of Great Britain that were within a reasonable march, and put them to high ransoms, under the threat of burning them (p. 78); but the French Court thought the scheme improvable into a general invasion, "*which they*

they sapiently inferred, from the lucky descents of Jones, whom they thought another Coriolanus, had a great chance of being successful. (p. 79.) However, as it would be a useful diversion in favour of the grand project, on the 19th of April, 1779, the American squadron, *Bon Homme Richard*, 42 guns, *Alliance* 36 guns, *Pallas* 30 guns, *Cerf* 18 guns, and the *Vengeance* 12 guns, sailed from L'Orient, under the command of the *Honourable Commodore John Paul Jones*. The object was to surprise Leith, and extort a ransom of 200,000*l.* from his brother Scotchmen; but want of co-operation in the French officers, a sudden storm, and a large body of troops at Edinburgh, prevented the execution of the scheme. The next event was the celebrated action with the *Serapis*, *the parallel of which is not to be found in the naval annals of any nation.* (p. 87.) Now this is really too much for any one acquainted with the exploits of Nelson, and of many other heroes of the late Revolutionary War. The fact was, that Jones being a British subject, would, if captured, have been hanged as a traitor, and therefore chose the least of two evils; and that Captain Pearson struck his flag because the *Alliance* sailed up to the support of Jones. Though the French commander of that ship did not do his duty towards Jones*, Capt. Pearson could not tell that, and to him it must have appeared waste of life without object, to continue so unequal a contest; especially as his mainmast had gone overboard, and he could not escape. Let us suppose that he had not struck, and that the *Bon Homme* had sunk,—what then? The *Alliance* would have borne down upon him with impunity. In fact, as stated in p. 101, “the *Serapis* struck to Jones’s ship *and the 32 gun frigate.*”

Jones made further depredations at Hull among the merchantmen, and then sailed to the Texel. Here he found our Ambassador Sir Joseph Yorke demanding of their High Mightinesses the restitution of the English ships, and the delivery unto the King his master of a certain Paul Jones, a subject of the King, who, according to treaties and the laws of

war, could only be considered as a rebel and a pirate. P. 104.

The Dutch Government declined interference, and Jones and the Americans were successfully intriguing with them, as they had done with the French, “to declare war against Great Britain, and join the common cause.”

Now there is a simple mode of trying the effects of physick; i. e. by taking it. The French and the Dutch, by taking American physick, brought down upon themselves a revolution and a military despotism, which hurled the Bourbons and the Orange family from their thrones.

“Verily (says our author), the French Cabinet had their reward. The very men who, authorized by their secret instructions, hastened to assist rebellion in the colonies of a friendly power, returned to exercise in their own country a retributive vengeance.” P. 18.

Jones escaped to France; and we suppose, through not having a Chaplain with him there, thought only of Fielding’s addition to the code of honour, arising from the connection of Mars and Venus, viz. “that challenges to love and to fight are both to be accepted.” He had acquired much fame as a warrior, and of course was a favourite with the women. In p. 143, we have an erotic poetical effusion to a Miss Dumas. In p. 153, a love-sick Delia, a sentimental lass, who would willingly have been the lowest of his crew, if he would but take her with him to America. Jones, however, left *her* to wear the willow, in order to gain a Countess de Lavendahl. This coquet, after having flirted with him, handed Jones over to her husband, as soon as the former proposed a secret correspondence, “being astonished at his audacity” (p. 156), but nevertheless, not willing to draw either into a duel, concluded her letter with a request that he would shew the Count, her husband, every civility as he passed through L'Orient. The real object seems to have been a joint expedition of the Count with Jones, by sea and land (see p. 158), for which the fair Countess was tickling Jones like a trout. Several Frenchmen, glad of opportunities of display, wanted also to join him as volunteers; the meaning of all which is, that, as the Baron de Stael informs us, the public service is on the Continent the sole means of acquiring rank and fortune. By the favour

* Apparently he wished Jones to be sunk or taken, and then capture the *Serapis* himself easily.

favour of Franklin, Jones was put in command of the American frigate *Alliance*; and as soon as he was in that situation, found that a Mr. Arthur Lee, a bitter enemy of Franklin, and a M. Landais, had laid various plots to ruin him. Jones, however, got over it, and in his efforts so to do, rests his claims to patronage upon his hostility to the English, and the mischief to be done to them through their commerce, and incursions on their coasts. A greater man than Jones, Napoleon himself, made the attempt with the whole power of France, and that of all the Continent. In the American war, the French, &c. (&c. only) were the mastives engaged with the lion *Nero*; but in that which followed, they found that they had *Wallace* to deal with; and we can certainly venture to say, with regard to Jones's preposterous derogations of Great Britain, that Nelson would have punished his presumption by suspension at the yard-arm as a traitor, at the end of a month. The conquest of America by Great Britain was a physical impossibility; and, because this was seen through, they persuaded the French that the subjugation of the parent country was only to burn a fishing town without a garrison,—armies after armies vanquished in Spain,—fleets after fleets destroyed,—the tremendous Napoleon chained upon the rock of St. Helena;—“*and yet nothing can parallel the engagement of Paul Jones with the Serapis!*” We really are petrified by this bombastic gorgon's head. But the Americans confess that *they* never had a *naval* officer equal in valour and talent to Jones. True; but *that* man was *not* an American. God send them as many brave officers and as many blessings as they desire, as long as they have *natural feelings* towards the glorious land of their forefathers. To talk now of the tyranny of Great Britain, is utter nonsense; and had his father, uncle, or brother, or cousin, been in service on board the *Serapis*, and killed by the fire of the *Bon Homme Richard*, John Paul Jones would have buried them with funeral honours, and vindicated treason.

These, however, are matters of principle; and we should not notice them, if these American narratives did not shew an insuperable propensity to degrade their ancestors, and with such

trumpery conquests as that of Paul Jones,—a traitor fighting to prevent being hanged, and canting with the Americans and French under the ostentation of patriotism, to gratify his own ambition. We are forced into these remarks, by insulting misrepresentations. Every body knows, that after Rodney set the example of breaking the line, victory attended the English. Paul Jones represents this very circumstance in the following light, viz. that the English did so from ignorance of superior French naval tactics; that is, that they broke the line *from ignorance!* Clarke's quarto volumes of course never had existence. Paul was artfully persuading the French, that they might gain a victory by keeping the line of battle; and to support this, he tells some bouncing stories.

“The English, who boast so much of their Navy, never fought a ranged battle on the ocean before the war that is now ended. The battle off Ushant was, on their part, like their former ones, irregular; and Admiral Keppell could only justify himself by the example of Hawke in our remembrance, and of Russell in the last century. From that moment the English were forced to study and to imitate the French in their evolutions. They never gained any advantage when they had to do with equal force, and the unfortunate defeat of Count de Grasse, was owing more to the unfavourable circumstance of the wind coming a-head four points at the beginning of the battle, which put his fleet into the order of echequier, when it was too late to tack, and of calm and currents afterwards, which brought on an entire disorder, than to the Admirals or even the vast superiority of Rodney, who had forty sail of the line against thirty, and five three-deckers against one. By the accounts of some of the French officers, Rodney might as well have been asleep, not having made a second signal during the battle, so that every Captain did as he pleased.” P. 183.

We are acquainted with officers who were in that action. It is true that after Rodney had broken the line, a calm sprung up, and our ships were left in the midst of the enemy, without power on either side to avail themselves of tactics. The French had taken on board the day before a quantity of live oxen for fresh provisions, and had not had time to stow them. When the broadsides commenced, the poor distracted animals on the decks, in their wild motions, baffled all order, and gave *that* advantage

to our Admiral. But this is all of which we could ever hear. Paul Jones adds,

“The English are very deficient in signals as well as in naval tactics.” P. 184.

Sir Home Popham has, we believe, most importantly improved the former; and, for the latter, let the late war speak. Paul says, that he never knew any thing of naval tactics till he was acquainted “with that *great tactician* Count d’Orvilliers and his judicious assistant the Chevalier du Pavillion.” p. 185. Now those great tactics were merely to escape defeat, not to gain victory; but the English broke the line, and what became of the great tacticians?

Here ended Paul’s days of glory. Except as a diplomatist, and a Rear Admiral under the Russian service, in which he defeated the Turks (as the Greeks have done by fire-ships only), we hear no more of Paul Jones. The *Proditori nulla fides* followed him wherever he went. His bravery and talent were respected, but his *principles* were questioned. The Court of Denmark pensioned him, to buy off a dangerous man; and the Empress Catharine made a tool of him as long as he was wanted: but to suppose that the Monarchs of Europe would entangle themselves with him and the republican doctrines of America, was utterly absurd. Catharine soaped his nose with the order of St. Anne, then pulled it, and he retired into France, assigning his dismissal to the intrigues of the English, and died at Paris in June 1791. The National Assembly went into mourning on account of his death, and no doubt wore the same clothes for many of their own relatives, whom the flattery of Paul Jones and the politics of America had brought to an untimely end by the guillotine.

We will, however, do justice to the really great personal merits of Paul Jones. Born in obscurity, with the consciousness of superior talents, America presented an opening for the exertion of them, which he never could have found in the old countries, without going through the usual routine of service, which at the age of twenty-eight was impracticable. In commerce he had been unsuccessful; and desperation made him an adventurer. Qualified for a hero, as a warrior, a statesman, and as a gentleman; he

showed invincible bravery, masterly diplomacy, and chivalrous courtesy; but what shall we say to his unnatural hostility to his native country,—a country remarkable for nationality. He was a *Scotchman*, who formed a plan for plundering *Edinburgh*; he was a fighting Fauntleroy, instead of a banking one; and would have preyed upon the funds and vitals of his relatives, his friends, and countrymen. Most Scotchmen would prefer death. Bernadotte never entered France, and him Napoleon had tried to depose. What had Scotland done to Paul Jones?

In short, *as an officer*, his conduct is a good exemplar, and for that object his life ought to be studied. In all other respects, he was an unnatural parricide. He had not suffered by the American war; nor had his country injured him in any shape.

77. *The Miscellaneous Writings of John Evelyn, Esq. F.R.S. Author of “Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees,” Memoirs, &c. Now first collected, with occasional Notes, by William Upcott, of the London Institution. 4to. pp. 849. Colburn.*

IN every country village, says Swift, it is necessary that there should be one man who can read and write; and we would add, that it is necessary for every gentleman resident in the country, that he should have a taste for the pleasures of imagination. The exercise of this quality is intimately connected with the existence of the emotions of sublimity and beauty. Unless this exercise of imagination be excited, whatever is great or beautiful in the scenery of external nature, the landscapes of Claude Lorrain, the music of Handel, the poetry of Milton, excite only feeble, if any, emotions.

As all the pleasures of intellect arise from the association of ideas, the more the materials of association are multiplied, the more will the sphere of these pleasures be enlarged. To a mind richly stored, almost every object of nature or art which presents itself to the senses, either excites fresh trains and combinations of ideas, or vivifies and strengthens those which existed before; so that recollection enhances enjoyment, and enjoyment heightens recollection.

We have made these remarks, because we think that they philosophically

cally explain the intellectual habits of Evelyn, and furnish a useful suggestion for augmenting the pleasures of persons resident in the country. It is not sufficient to be a sportsman or a farmer. These avocations are only connected with the kitchen-garden of the mind; they have nothing to do with its park or shrubbery. They may gratify the necessity for action, a necessity as powerful as that for eating, but they do not make it pleasurable also. In short, it is obvious that innocent enjoyments cannot be too much multiplied under rural residence; and that musick, books, drawing, landscape-gardening, and planting, are essential ingredients of felicity in the situation described.

Such a man was Evelyn,—a man who, in the words of our Author, was a perfect model of what an English gentleman should be; a man whose whole life was devoted to the advancement of those arts which have been the source of the wealth, greatness, and prosperity of his country. Pref. xxiii.

The first article of this volume is a *Tract on Liberty and Servitude*, translated from the French of La Mothe le Vayer, a crafty rogue, who finding his *Vertu des Payens* drop dead from the press, procured a Government order for its suppression, in consequence of which manœuvre the whole edition was rapidly sold. P. 3.

We were startled, not being inclined to think a Frenchman's idea of liberty sound law on the subject; but this fox confines himself to philosophical liberty, freedom from the tyranny of passions and appetites, and wisely considers, concerning the political sort, that "Louis the Just is such a Prince, that there is no imagining liberty which can possibly be so sweet and advantageous unto us, as the obedience rendered to him. (p. 36.) La Mothe le Vayer was called the French Plutarch, and assuredly this tract is an admirable imitation of one of that Greek's essays.

The second Essay is, "*The state of France as it stood in the ninth. yeer of this present Lewis the XIII.*" This tract is headed by a preface, in which it is observed, concerning foreign travel, that a man derives no benefit from it who passes through a country "like a goose swimming down a river" (p. 46), acquires only the language, "a parrot virtue," the "shell only of

the kernel;" or counts steeples; but he who in foreign manners sees things which may improve his own, "especially in point of drink and tobacco, which are our Northern, national, and most sordid of vices." (p. 46.) The truth is, that men travel for education at an age when they are least qualified and inclined to indulge in ethical, philosophical, and political studies; and if they travel in more mature years, it is either for business, or to little purpose in ethics, unless they have lived among the people for some time, and then it is too often only the miserable drudgery of *unlearning* what is good and best. We really think the advantages of travel, as to political and moral good, to be merely the Hibernian gain of a loss; for "Frenchified and Italianized Englishmen" are not those from whom their country derives benefit. Besides, there is nothing in which Mind is of more consequence, than in Travel. A fool brings back only snuff-boxes and cigars, and remembers nothing more than his refreshments, accommodations, and adventures, in his peregrinations. He brings home no improvements in commerce, the conveniences of life, and the arts. Sir Rich. Sutton brought to England clover and the locks of canals; and a philosophical Frenchman would take home from England the steam-engine.

From this preface we proceed to Evelyn's "*Account of the state of France, at the period in question.*" He begins with a Court Calendar of the titles of the Royal Family, from which we learn (*inter alia*) that the Salic law, or bar to the succession of females, was only a piece of Court legerdemain, "to elude and invalidate the title of our former and ancient Kings of England, as to succession in the right of their mothers and wives." (p. 54.) By this the French have unintentionally rendered us the most valuable of services, for had our Monarchs succeeded to the throne in question, Paris would have been the Metropolis, and England become only a province. He next gives us the characters of the Royal Family in flattering colours, and then adjoins the French opinions of Royal illegitimates, &c. in the following words:

"Touching the natural issue of the Kings of France (who are ever in this kind country in very great reputation and place, suitable

suitable to their birth by their father's side), I cannot learn that the late King had any; nay, it is reported that he did so abhorre *paliardize* (fornication), that he scarce thought any other act to be sin in comparison of it; contrary to the opinion of his wise counsellor and cardinall de Richelieu, who (as I have sometime heard) did use often to say, 'that a concubine was the honest man's recreation,' a priestly aphorism, and spoken like a Churchman." P. 56.

Whatever may be Evelyn's honest opinions on this subject, it is certain that *bastardism*, if the father was royal or noble, was in the middle ages no disgrace; and that where impolitic marriages were from rank prohibited, and no marriage at all allowed, as among priests, very latitudinarian principles were disseminated concerning concubinage; and that Richelieu said no other than what Wolsey and many others had said before him, of which opinions we have given proofs on a former occasion, from certain works of Bishop Jewell.

Evelyn then tells us how absolute Monarchy was established in France, viz. by this means, among others:

"As for the Parliaments of France (besides the name and formality), there is in truth now no such thing in nature; which, together with their ancient liberties, how deservedly they lost them, may be easily discovered in their frequent rebellions." P. 57.

France is necessarily, in self-defence, a military nation; and it is the natural tendency of military habits to look to a supreme Chief. Besides, the Baron de Stael says, that no fortunes are made in France, but by public employments. Things in England are otherwise; and we know that Holland, Switzerland, and Great Britain, where free Governments long continued, were not military countries. For *this* favour of military despotism, however, the French were, it seems, partly indebted to the English, in return for excluding their Kings from the succession. Evelyn shows us how this happened in manner following:

"For this slavery of theirs, they may in some degree thank our countrymen, whose forces being embowelled amongst them, hindered the assembling of the three estates (as they should have done); whereupon the King being necessitated to make his simple edicts passe for authentick laws (although this power was delivered to him during his wars only), was the reason why

the people could never recover or seize on them since. A jewel this of too great value (some think) to be intrusted to one person, upon what pretence or necessity soever." P. 58.

Passing over passages without end, which abound with edification, we come to some interesting comparisons between the French and ourselves.

The plebeians or *roturiers* were immeasurably exhausted by taxations, cabals, impositions, spoils, and contributions, and so possessed with litigious dispositions, that what with these,

"The delays of their process, and the abominable corruption of justice, this rank of people seldom or never arrive to any considerable fortune or competency by their own wit or industry, as do so many of our yeomen and farmers in England. By these means also their spirits becoming so abjectly debased, they are not able to afford their Prince that ready service in matter of armes, as indeed their multitudes and necessities require. To supply which defect in all expeditions of consequence, the King makes use of the gascons, &c." P. 80.

The tradesmen were superior to the roturiers, "many of them living very decently and handsomely in their houses, especially the better sort of merchants, who are better furnished than the rest; howbeit in competition with our countrymen of the same quality to be esteemed in truth but as mean mountebanks and inconsiderable pedlars." (p. 81.) No gentleman in France would suffer his youngest son to belong to any trade or mechanical living whatever.

For this oppression of the people, Providence, in retributive justice, permitted ample vengeance to be taken in the late Revolution.

We shall continue the present notice with the following comparison between the nobility and gentry of the two kingdoms:

"The nobility and gentry of this kingdom differ much from the garb of living in England, both within and (till of late) without doors; they have many of them vast estates, either in lands or offices; the revenues whereof they chuse rather to spend at Paris and other great cities in a specious retinue of coaches, pages, and laquaies, then suffer themselves to be eaten up at home in the country in the likeness of beef and mustard among their unthankful neighbours.

"This affection of theirs to reside for the most part in the chief towns of the kingdom, is the reason why the Corporations

tions are little considerable, as not daring to be brewing and hatching such factions, as where the gentry and civil sort of mankind are universally given to solitary and unactive lives in the country. Besides, the gentlemen are generally given to those laudable magnificencies of building and furnishing their palaces with the most precious moveables, much of the luxe and excesse of Italy, being now far entred amongst them, as may well serve to exemplifie, when in the Dutchess of Chaulmes her palace neer the Place Royal in Paris, the pennaches or tufts of plumes belonging to one of her beds only, are estimated worth fourteen thousand livers, which amount to neer a thousand pounds sterling of our money.

“Every great person who builds here, however qualified with intellectuals, pretends to his elaboratory and library, for the furnishing of which last he doth not much amuse himself in the particular elections of either authors or impressions; but having erected his cases and measured them, accords with a stationer to furnish him with so many gilded folios, so many yards of quartos and octavos, by the great, till his bibliotheke be full of volumes. And yet some of them both have excellent books, and are very polite scholars; but the noblesse do not naturally so addict themselves to studie as the gownmen do; accounting it a life so contemplative and below their spirits, that no gentleman’s necessity whatsoever shall easily engage him to seek any support either by Physick or Law; both which professions are (as in truth they highly merit) in very laudable esteem and reputation amongst us in England.” pp. 81, 82.

Cleanliness is the concomitant of industry; but Evelyn very justly also attributes dirty habits to the custom of living in lodgings; and we know that at Edinburgh the people so live in what they call *flats* or stories, and that there is an old joke among these our gallant and able fellow countrymen, “That nae good comes of cleanliness.”

“Most of the houses [at Paris] ordinarily harbour six or often ten families betwixt heaven and hell, the garrets and the cellars; and this I take to be the true cause of that nastinesse which we usually impute to the nation: persons of quality; and such as have room enough, being far more proper and sumptuous in their houses than the best of us here in England, however we arrogate the contrary.” P. 93.

The French mode of living is certainly very uncomfortable to an Englishman. Brick floors without carpets, and people eternally (in colloquial language) bobbing in and out,

take away all interest in cleanliness, because, under the circumstances, as impracticable as in a counting-house or public office. Under this situation of living, as at an inn, with no feelings of home, and no furniture that we fear to spoil, trouble squats like the night-mare upon cleanliness, and paralyzes all her limbs.

Mr. Evelyn makes the following comparison between London and Paris:

“Touching the extent of this city [Paris], it hath been and still is a great controversie amongst our countrey men travellers, which is the larger, this or London; every one speaks according to his inclinations; but the figures of them both are so different, that it would be a very difficult matter to reconcile them, by making an exact tryall: and, peradventure, all things considered, there is as yet no very great inequality: but if we may conjecture from the buildings at present, and prodigious enlargements of their suburbs on all sides, what a little time and peace will render it, it must without doubt in a short time outgrow the contention and far exceed it: for I finde no end of their erecting not onely of particular houses, but even of whole streets, and those so incomparably fair and uniform, that you would imagine yourself rather in some Italian opera, where the diversity of scenes surprise the beholder, then believe yourself to be in a reall citie. This is onely to be observed in their prime buildings and palaces, that the best fabricks commonly promise less towards the front or streets than you will finde them within the court; which is caused by the high walls and tarraces that thwart them; a piece of modestie which in other appearances and outsides they do not usually practise.

“But what our city of London hath not in houses and palaces, she hath in shops and taverns; which render it so open by day, and cheerfull in the night, that it appears to be a perpetuall wake or wedding to the beholder; for so mad and lowd a town is no where to be found in the whole world.” P. 94.

Hence, perhaps, was originally derived the French insult of “a nation of shopkeepers.”

The next extracts which we shall make are from a Character of England by a French Protestant, in the Commonwealth æra. Evelyn was much offended with it; but though an ill-natured essay, it nevertheless contains facts upon which a foreigner might be supposed to put illiberal constructions.

The traveller, upon his arrival at Dover, was “entertained by the people of the town with suspicious and forbidding

forbidding countenances, whispering, and stiff postures. (p. 149.) When he had taken post, and was scarce out of the village, he was amazed at the exclamations of the boys “running after and affrighting the horses, hooting and crying out, ‘French dogs, French dogs, a Mounser, a Mounser!’” (ibid.) And when he arrived at Rochester, “it appeared a new thing to him that his confident host set him down cheek by jowl by him, belching and puffing tobacco in his face, though he afterwards found it to be the usual stile of this country, and that the gentlemen who lodged at their inns entertained themselves in their company, and were much pleased at their impertinences.” P. 150.

This tract was written in 1659, and the blessed effects of *liberty and equality* are thus exhibited :

“Arrived at the Metropolis of civility, London, we put ourselves in coach with some persons of quality who came to conduct us to our lodging ; but neither was this passage without honour done to us ; the kennel dirt, squibs, roots, and rams’ horns, being favours which were frequently cast at us, by the children and apprentices without reproofe ; civilities than in Paris a gentleman as seldom meets withall, as with the contests of carmen, who in this town do domineer in the streets, o’erthrow the hell-carts (for so they name the coaches), cursing and reviling at the nobles ; you would imagine yourself amongst a legion of devils and in the suburbs of hell. I have greatly wondered at the remissness of the Magistrate, and the temper of the gentlemen, and that the citizens who subsist onely upon them, should permit so great a disorder, rather joyning in the affronts than at all chastizing the inhumanity. But these are the natural effects of parity, popular libertinism, and insulary manners.” P. 150.

The situation of London he admires, but says that the town itself consists of a wooden, Northern, and inartificial congestion of houses, and the principal streets narrow ; the Banqueting House at Whitehall “built about and converted into raskally warehouses ; the Churches made jakes and stables, markets and tippling houses” (p. 151) ; the congregations at the Meetings setting with their hats on, when the Psalms were read, and bare-headed when they were sung ; insipid, tedious, and unmethodical prayers ; sermons of speculative and abstracted notions and things, which not the people nor preachers themselves understood. P. 152.

“The minister uses no habit of distinction or gravity, but steps up in *guerro*, and when he laies by his cloak (as I have observed some of them), he has the action rather of a thrasher than a divine. This they call taking pains, and indeed it is so to those that hear them ; but thus they have now encouraged every pert mechanick to invade, affront, and out-preach them ; and having uncanceled all manner of decency, prostituted both their persons and function to usurpation, penury, and derision. You may well imagine by the manners of the people, and their prodigious opinions, that there is no catechism nor sacraments duely administered : the religion of England is preaching and sitting still on Sundaies.” P. 153.

Our author next declaims against the tyranny, ambition, ignorance, spiritual disdain, ineharity, and imposture, which thus “deformed the once-renowned Church of England” (pp. 155, 156) ; and then proceeds again to the buildings. If he says a whole street of this *wooden* city were burnt down, the Magistrate had either no power nor care to make them build with any uniformity, and thus it happened, that London, “though a large was yet a very ugly town, pestred with hackney coaches and insolent carmen, shops and taverns, noyse, and such a cloud of sea-coal, as if there be a resemblance of hell upon earth, it is this volcano in a foggy day.”—P. 157.

He next proceeds to the prodigious number of houses, where they sold a certain drink called *ale*, a muddy kind of beverage, in drinking which, and smoking tobacco, gentlemen spent much of their time (p. 157) ; though others frequented taverns, where they drank Spanish wines, and other sophisticated liquors, to fury and intemperance (p. 157) ; and to these taverns transferred the organs out of their churches, singing to them Bacchanalian dithrambieks. (p. 158.) Ladies of the greatest quality suffered themselves to be treated in these taverns as if they were courtezans, drank their crowned cups (bumpers) roundly, danced after the fiddle, and kissed freely. [Lord Clarendon mentions this practice in his own Life.] Drinking healths (a very rare thing in France) to every one at the table, made, he says, the whole company ready to fall asleep before the cloth was removed ; the females, he adds, boasted of making all advantages at play ;

play; and then, like a true Frenchman, he says,

“There is here no such thing as courtship after the decent mode of our circles; for either being mingled in a room, the gentlemen separate from the conversation of the ladies, to drink, or else to whisper with one another at some corner, or bay window, abandoning the ladies to gossip by themselves.” P. 161.

And thus he says it ensued, that these beautiful creatures had not the *assurance*, &c. of the French damoiselles, which made *them* so charming, and that the gentlemen were clowns. (p. 161.). There being no court to set the fashions, the women too were much affected with gaudry, and old ladies wore colours, “a thing which neither young nor old of either sex do with us [the French], save in the country and the camp, but widows at no time.” pp. 161, 162.

Our satirist proceeds to servant-maids dressing like their mistresses; to ladies familiarly calling gentlemen Tom A. or Jack B. instead of Mons. A. or Mons. B. and bragging of tavern treats; of the superciliousness of our nobility, who, from intemperate habits, gave birth to the proverb, “as drunk as a Lord” (p. 163); and of the ignorance of our gentlemen in dancing. Speaking of a ball, he says,

“I was astonished to see when they were ready to move, that a dancing-master had the boldness to take forth the greatest ladies, and they again the dancing master, who performed the most part of the ball, whilst the gentlemen that were present were least concerned, and stood looking on, so as it appeared to me more like the farce of a comedy at the *Hotel de Bourgoyne* [the Play-house at Paris], than a ball of the noblesse.” P. 164.

He then condemns our ample pay of dancing-masters, who rode in their coaches,—ladies attending their school-balls (p. 164); our coarseness in railery, as degenerating into personal abuse. (p. 165.) The incumbrance of Hyde Park, which was farmed of the Crown, with wretched jades [horses] and hackney coaches. (p. 165.) The fast walking of the ladies in St. James’s Park, and the stay of some of them till midnight, the place being furnished with thickets, “contrived to all advantages of gallantry,” after taking a collation “at a certain cabaret in the middle of this paradise, where the forbidden fruits were certain trifling tartes,

neates tongues, salacious meates, and bad Rhenish.” P. 165.

After condemning our courts of justice, where our barristers “supplied the defects of the cause by flat, insipid, and gross abuse of each other,” he commends our bowling-greens, races, horses, dogs, incomparable parks of fallow deer, and laws of hunting; but this he qualifies with a remark, that “all Englishmen rode so fast upon the roads, that you would swear there were some *enemie* in the *arriere*; and all the coaches in London seemed to drive for midwives.” P. 167.

He ends with the *affliction* (as he calls it) of not rising from dinner, one by one, as the respective persons dined, and the tediousness of visits, observing, as a *finale*, that “there were so many particulars worthy of reproof,” that in speaking of England, he found it “*difficile satyram non scribere.*” P. 167.

It is known, that in the middle age fashions travelled from Italy to France, and from France to England, but that the forms of Government have made great difference in the habits of the two last countries. France being under absolute dominion, and accustomed to look to the court as the sole means of advancement in life; imitated that; but the English, a free people, insulated from the Crown, and devoted to making fortunes, contented themselves with manners similar to that of the class of society to which they belonged; for their estimation did not depend upon their refinement, but their wealth.

Without any adoption of the *pejor fit ætas*, as a tenet, unphilosophical and untrue, there is something so comfortable and domestic in the picture of our grandmothers, drawn by Evelyn himself, that we are satisfied of one thing; viz. that wives were so useful, and so less expensive, that the chance of obtaining husbands, though they had no fortunes, was then much greater, and parents and daughters far more happy. We do not think that our ancestors were greater fools for studying comforts more than display. Evelyn, after speaking of the *beauism* and *belleism* of his age, treats at the play, the park, and musick, presents at the *raffle*, following Miss to Tunbridge, praising her singing and dancing, *fribbleisms* on the part of the suitor, and attractions, on that of females,

males, properly appertaining to actresses only, speaks in the following manner:

“Thus you see, young sparks, how the stile and method of wooing is quite changed, as well as the language, since the days of our forefathers (of unhappy memory, simple and plain men as they were), who courted and chose their wives for their modesty, frugality, keeping at home, good-housewifery, and other economical virtues, then in reputation, and when the young damsels were taught all these in the country, and at their parents’ houses, the portion they brought was more in virtue than in money; and she was a richer match than one who brought a million and nothing else to commend her. The presents which were made when all was concluded, were a ring, a necklace of pearls, and perhaps another fair jewel, the *bona paraphernalia* of her prudent mother, whose nuptial mirtle gown and petticoat lasted as many anniversaries as the happy couple lived together, and were at last bequeathed with a purse of old gold, rose-nobles, spur-royals, and spankees*, as an heir-loom to her grand-daughter.

“They had cupboards of ancient useful plate, whole chests of damask for the table, and store of fine Holland sheets (white as the driven snow), and fragrant of rose and lavender for the bed; and the sturdy oaken bedstead, and furniture of the house, lasted one whole century; the shovel-board [explained in *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, ii. 605], and other long tables, both in hall and parlour, were as fixed as the freehold; nothing was moveable save joynt-stools, the black-jacks, silver tankards and bowls; and though many things fell out between the cup and the lip, when happy ale, March beer, metheglin [a mixture of water, honey, and all sorts of herbs. *Encyclop. of Antiq.* i. 405], malmesey, and old sherry, got the ascendant amongst the blew coats and badges [uniformly the livery of servants. *Encycl. of Antiq.* ii. 564, 661]. They sung *Old Symon and Cheviot Chase*, and danc’d *Brave-Arthur*, and were able to draw a bow, that made the proud Monsieur tremble at the whizze of the grey-goose feather. *’Twas then ancient hospitality was kept up in town and country, by which the tenants were enabled to pay their landlords at punctual day; the poor were relieved bountifully, and charity was as warm as the kitchen, where the fire was perpetual.*” pp. 700, 701.

Thus it appears that our ancestors considered hospitality, by its implying consumption of the commodities grown by the farmer, essential towards enabling them to pay their rents.

To resume:

“In those happy days, Sure-foot the grave and steady mare carried the good knight and his courteous lady behind him to church, and to visit the neighbourhood, without so many hell-carts [the term is before used for coaches, see p. 150], rattling coaches, and a crew of lacqueys, which a grave livery servant or two supply’d, who rid before, and made way for his worship.

“Things of use were natural, plain, and wholesome; nothing was superfluous, nothing necessary wanting; and men of estate studied the public good, and gave examples of true piety, loyalty, justice, sobriety, charity, and the good neighbourhood composed most differences; perjury, suborning witnesses, alimony, avowed adulteries, and misses [then the term for kept women, repeatedly used by Evelyn in his *Diary*], publicly owned, were prodigies in those days, and laws were reason, nor craft, when mens titles were secure, and they served their generation with honour, left their patrimonial estates improved to an hopeful heir, who, passing from the free school to the college, and thence to the inns of court, acquainting himself with a competent tincture of the laws of his country, followed the example of his worthy ancestors; and if he travelled abroad, it was not to count steeples, and bring home feather and ribbon, and the sins of other nations, but to gain such experience as rendered him useful to his Prince and his country upon occasion, and confirmed him in the love of both of ’em above any other.

“The virgins and young ladies of that golden age, *quæsierunt lanam et linum*, put their hands to the spindle, nor disdain’d they the needle; were obsequious and helpful to their parents, instructed in the managery of the family, and gave presages of making excellent wives. Nor then did they read so many romances, see so many plays and smutty farces; set up for visits, and have their days of audience, and idle pastime, honest *gleek* [a game in which deuces and trays were thrown out, *Complete Gamesster*, p. 67], *Ruff* and Honours [English whist, so common in England, as to be played by children of eight years old, *id.* 84], diverted the ladies at Christmas, and they knew not so much as the names of *ombre*, *comet* and *basset*. [See Nares’s *Glossary*.] Their retirements were devout and religious books, and their recreations in the distillatory, the knowledge of plants and their virtues, for the comfort of their poor neighbours and use of the family, which wholesome plain dyet and kitchen physick preserved in perfect health. In those days the scurvy, spleen, &c. were scarce heard of, till foreign drinks and mixtures were wantonly introduced. Nor were the young gentlewomen so universally afflicted with hysterical fits, nor, though extremely modest,

* Spanish gold coins, we presume, then in circulation. See Ruding, iii. 131.—*Rev.*

at all melancholy, or less gay and in good humour; they could touch the lute and virginal, sing like to the damask rose, and their breath was as sweet as their voices; they danced the *Canarys*, *Spanish Pavan*, and *Selengers Round*, upon sippets, with as much grace and loveliness as any *Isaac*, *Monsieur*, or *Italian* of them all can teach with his fop-call and apish postures." pp. 700—702.

We find from the *Memoirs* of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, that her father Dr. Chamberlaine with difficulty allowed his daughter to learn to read; and writing he considered as superfluous, tending to nothing but the multiplication of love-letters or frivolous female correspondence. (p. 4.) We only quote this passage, not to vindicate it, but to show how different opinions our ancestors entertained from ourselves. The fact is, that our ancestors in the main lived in the country, and, being out of the world, educated their girls accordingly, as if for farmers' wives, though uneducated women are only fit for coarse men.

Here we must leave this interesting volume. We have only given a sketch of one or two curious matters,—more was impracticable; and it must be sufficient for us to say that the revival of these tracts, and the execution of the work, do great honour to the judgment and editorship of Mr. Upcott.

78. *The Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, with a Memoir of her Life.* By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. *Fell. Soc. Antiq.* Post 8vo. pp. cxlviii. 61.

TO be a saint, a philosopher, and a beauty, at the early age of seventeen, is a rare characteristic of females. The latter was a gift of fortune, and the two former were acquired in that excellent but unwelcome school of wisdom,—suffering. Had Lady Jane Grey been a spoiled child, it is probable that her character would have lost all its interest, and that she would have been no other than a mere prattling and tittering spinster, studious only of dress, balls, and lovers. Her parents oppressed her in order to support such an ascendancy over her, that she might be the passive instrument of their ambition; and though it is not likely that they, however fastidious, cared much about her accomplishments, except so far as they were necessary adjuncts to her station, and commendatory of their object, yet Lady

Jane found in these a benevolent provision of nature for converting misery into happiness; for this has ever been the effect of study and literature.

That our opinions are correct, with regard to Lady Jane Grey, and that her parents unintentionally made her a saint and a philosopher, is clearly shewn in the following extract, which though not novel, is yet not so trite, as to render only reference sufficient.

"In 1551, Roger Ascham, Lady Jane's early tutor, visited her at Bradgate, and his account of the interview affords interesting information of her pursuits and disposition: he states, that on his arrival he found that the Marquess and Marchioness of Dorset with their attendants, were hunting in the park, and that Lady Jane was in her chamber, reading the *Phædo* of Plato in Greek; and to his inquiry why she did not join in the amusement in which her family were engaged, she replied with a smile, 'I wisse [think] all their sport in the park is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato,—alas! good folk, they never felt what true pleasure means.' Ascham then inquired, 'And how came you, Madam, to this deep knowledge of pleasure, and what did chiefly allure you into it, seeing not many women, but very few men, have attained thereto?' 'I will tell you,' she replied, 'and tell you a truth which perchance you will marvel at. One of the greatest benefits that ever God gave me is, that he sent me so sharp and severe parents, and so gentle a schoolmaster, for when I am in presence either of father or mother, whether I speak, keep silence, sit, stand, or go, eat, drink, be merry, or sad, be sewing, playing, dancing, or doing any thing else, I must do it, as it were, in such weight, measure, and number, even so perfectly as God made the world; or else I am so sharply taunted, so cruelly threatened, yea, presently sometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs, and other ways, which I will not name for the honour I bear them, so without measure disordered, that I think myself in hell, till the time come that I must go to Mr. Elmer, who teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, with such fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing whilst I am with him; and when I am called from him, I fall on weeping, because whatever I do else but learning, is full of great trouble, fear, and whole misliking unto me; and thus my book hath been so much my pleasure, and bringeth daily to me more pleasure, and more that in respect of it all other pleasures in very deed, be but trifles and troubles unto me.'" P. xxi.

Lady Jane Grey's descent from the Royal Family was this. She was daughter

daughter of Frances, Marchioness of Dorset, eldest daughter and coheir of Mary Tudor, sister of King Henry VIII. In other words, Lady Jane was great grand-daughter of Henry VII. Why she was picked out for the throne, was owing to the following fashion of the day :

“At no period of our history (says Mr. Nicolas) was the detestable disposition to render every connection subservient to political purposes, so much the prevailing feeling, as in the reigns of the Tudors; the ties of friendship or of kindred were seldom suffered to interfere, when opposed to the prospect of advancement; self-interest superseded every other consideration, and little as honesty and generosity are to be looked for in courtiers, the total absence of these virtues was never so manifest as when that dynasty swayed the English sceptre.” P. xix.

There were two speculations concerning Lady Jane; one, to marry her to Edw. VI.; and the other, to make her Queen regnant. The first project was soon blasted by the young Monarch's early decease; but that *decease* gave birth to the second. Northumberland, knowing that he had not the slightest pretensions to the Crown, adopted the scheme of allying his own family to the Blood Royal, and for this purpose thought the best mode to be a marriage of his son with Lady Jane. Circumstances seemed to favour the design. In the will of Henry VIII. were certain entails (contrary to the usual laws of succession), by which, in the event of Edw. VI. and Mary and Elizabeth dying without issue, the Crown was to descend to the children of his nieces, the daughters of his *youngest* sister (the issue of his *eldest* sister being excluded), which nieces were Lady Frances, *mother of Lady Jane Grey*, and Eleanor, Countess of Cumberland. But what was singular, under the will, his nieces themselves could never have succeeded to the throne, only their issue, and the above Lady Frances having no son, Lady Jane, the senior daughter and coheir, became, *under the will*, heir to the Crown upon the decease of Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, without issue: we repeat, *under the will*, not according to the usual laws of succession, because there *was* issue of the King's *eldest* sister Margaret, Queen of Scotland, which issue *did* succeed to the throne afterwards in the person of

James I. At all events, even under the testamentary disposition, Lady Jane could have no title, during the lives of Mary and Elizabeth. This difficulty was to be overcome; and the modes adopted for so doing were, 1. The pretended illegitimacy of the two Princesses, on account of the annulment of Henry's marriages with Catherine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn, by Act of Parliament; and, 2, an instrument executed by the King and Privy Council, in favour of Lady Jane. The ostensible plea was the security that such a succession would afford to the Reformation. All this is very clearly and elaborately displayed by Mr. Nicolas, pp. xxv—xxxiv.

Such were the cabals of men of the world; but they did not calculate that their schemes were not practicable without military power. Cæsar, Cromwell, Napoleon, and Monk, secured *this* point before they showed their teeth as political agitators; and a paramount General may become a successful usurper; but certainly a mere factionist cannot, because the tie of party obligation is self-interest in the followers; and under military preponderance men see their way, but not under civil matters merely subject to opinion.

Because Henry VIII. governed by caprice and tyranny (a circumstance owing entirely to the civil wars of York and Lancaster having made any suffering easy, compared with a renewal of such sanguinary conflicts, and to the certainty that the vengeance of a tyrant wreaks itself upon court favourites or court enemies), therefore the Government of Edw. VI. attempted to play the same game of politics. They had hold of a boy-king, who could not help himself, and cut off the heads of his two uncles (thus murdering the Royal connexions at pleasure, not for actual civil and political crimes, but mere party rivalry), and made the short reign of Edw. VI. a similar scene to that of Murat and Robespierre. Their plans were too mighty for their means; and, when rogues fall, a reasoning man thinks that “honesty is the best policy.” A House of Commons like the present would have nipped all these projects in the bud, and sent these ambitious nobles to their country seats, while the newspapers made fireworks of their reputation.

To

To the purpose, however. Lady Jane Grey was *guillotined*; a term which we use, because it implies a conformity between ancient and modern political states and things.

The memorials of this interesting girl are few. She was not old enough nor hacknied enough in the world to become artful. A strong mind, excellent principles, and beautiful simplicity, formed her character. Tormented all her short life, like a child in training for an actress or a public performer, she sighed for nature and happiness. She found the former only in solitude, and the latter only in books. Her parents made of her mere money to gamble with; and never thought that she was human or entitled to feelings, till they saw her and themselves dragged to the slaughter-house. But there may be glorious scenes in death. There was one when the sublimest of Beings in passive acquiescence only raised his divine eyes to heaven; and, like him, this meek martyr paid the tribute of a few tears to the imperfections of humanity, when she saw the headless corpse of her husband borne by; and then forgot human nature for ever.

Murder a poor harmless girl of seventeen! bad as Mary was, she did not wish it; but the weak Suffolk, though he had just had a hair-breadth escape, would not be contented. He attempted a fresh rebellion, and, as he had never talent enough for a successful rogue, occasioned trouble, and suffered for so doing at a time when both he and his daughter would otherwise have withdrawn to happy retirement. When Sir Thomas Wyatt attempted to raise the county of Kent, and Sir Peter Carew that of Devon,

“The Duke of Suffolk, whose unaccountable weakness neither danger nor experience could correct, seduced by the prospect of once more seeing the imperial diadem on his daughter's brow, joined the conspirators, and undertook to raise the midland counties.” P. lxxix.

The insurrection was founded on the unpopularity of Mary's attachment to Popery, and her projected marriage with Philip; but it was premature and badly managed: and, in consequence, the Duke, Lady Jane, and her husband, were brought to the block, *quam celerrimè*.

Mr. Nicolas candidly informs us, “that no documents hitherto inedited

could be discovered, which were in any degree connected with her life.” We have therefore confined ourselves to short developements of an illustrative kind, as to history; and of a philosophical kind, as to character.

The work is an excellent dissertation on the political and private history of the times, and this pre-eminent lady. It is a book which elevates sentiment, and purifies the soul. Lady Jane Grey reading the sublime *Phædo* of Plato, was an ominous incident. The Almighty in the blessedness of His justice conveyed her holy and heroic spirit to heaven, even before death; and the scaffold of Mary was the fiery chariot of Elijah.

In a supplementary sheet the Editor states, that since the publication of this volume, he was accidentally informed that two documents of considerable interest connected with Lady Jane Grey were preserved in the library of New College, Oxford. They are contained in the book of original warrants addressed to the keeper of the Palace of Westminster by Edward VI., by Lady Jane Grey whilst she usurped the Royal dignity, and by Queen Mary, for the delivery of silks, velvet, jewelry, clocks, the will of Henry VII., deeds, and other writings, &c. Many of these warrants are highly curious. Mr. Nicolas then adds:

“So few of the documents signed by Lady Jane Grey whilst she exercised the Royal functions, are extant, that the following are of sufficient importance to demand the exertion which has been made by printing some extra pages immediately after the Editor had transcribed them, to give them a place in this volume. The first was signed on the day of her accession, and the velvet was evidently wanted to cover her temporary throne and its appendages. From the second, dated four days afterwards, we learn that the jewels which formed the personal ornaments of the Sovereign, had been previously delivered into Lady Jane's own hands, pursuant to her verbal commands. But perhaps the most curious fact connected with these documents, besides the rigid and tradesman-like attention with which, from the marginal notes, it is manifest, each article was compared with the list, is, that the words ‘THE QUEEN’ have been lined over with a pen, from which we may infer that no public instrument of the unhappy Jane's bearing the title that produced her destruction was permitted to remain in its original state among the public Archives.

The

The warrants themselves could not be destroyed, as they accounted for the expenditure and transfer of certain parts of the Crown property; but the loyalty of Mary's servants was of course too fervent, and their attachment to their Sovereign too jealous, to allow so hated an appellation to remain attached to her rival's name, even though the tomb covered that rival's mutilated remains!"

79. *Divinity, or Discourses on the Being of God, the Divinity of Christ, the Personality and Divinity of the Holy Ghost, and on the Sacred Trinity, being improved Extracts from "A System of Divinity." By the Rev. W. Davy, A.B. Curate of Lustleigh, Devon. 2 vols. 8vo. Featherstone, Exeter. pp. 630 and 660.*

THESE Volumes might suggest good hints to the fertile genius of Mr. D'Israeli, either for the "Curiosities of Literature," or the "Calamities of Authors," the fate of Mr. Davy's publications being remarkably unfortunate, and his personal history as remarkable for his unabated industry, as his *Discourses* are for personal merit.

The First Edition of his Works in six volumes octavo, published by subscription in 1786, escaped our notice; but was favourably spoken of by the *Critical, Monthly, and Edinburgh Reviews*. Their sentiments are extracted by Mr. Davy, who thus proceeds:

"The following Letter from the late Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, to the Editor, on his receipt of the first edition, as it must be of great weight with the public, in recommendation of this work, from so distinguished a seat of learning, is here wholly inserted; franked by his Lordship, the Bishop of Peterborough; whose judgment, therefore, in this case, may well be supposed to be united.

"Rev. Sir,—I am extremely obliged to you for the six volumes of the *System of Divinity*, which I received a few days ago: I heartily wish you success in so useful and laudable an undertaking. And, as I think it will best promote your intentions by making the work more generally known, I have ordered it to be deposited in the University library.—I am, Rev. Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

L. TURNER.

Pembroke Hall, Sept. 27, 1786.

"Encouraged by these encomiums on my labour*, and having exhausted the contents of my own little study for the purpose, I spared no pains in applying to my neigh-

bours for inspection into their studies, for further appropriate *Discourses*, or improvements on past labours:—no expense was withheld in purchasing, from public libraries, every book that could give me assistance: and having, by close application, for years together, again exhausted (as far as I could find) every subject according to my plan; I applied to his Grace the Archbishop, who gave me my requested assistance:—the Bishop of London refused me, as did also the then Bishop of Exeter.

"Thus discouraged, I dropt all further application; and resolved to try my own ability in the case: I purchased some old type, and made a press myself; and, in five months, with unremitting labour, produced 328 pages, with prefatory matter, which I distributed in part to such persons as I thought best qualified properly to appreciate the work, and to assist it, if approved."

Having been favoured by the author with one of these in every way extraordinary copies, the writer of this article lost no time in declaring his unbiassed opinion of it; as may be seen in our vol. LXV. p. 671. It bears the title of "*A System of Divinity*, in a course of Sermons, by the Rev. William Davy, B.A. (of Baliol College, Oxford). Lustleigh, Devon, printed by himself, *pro bono publico*, 1795."

"As the Address is long," adds Mr. Davy, "and the design, for which it was given, is past away, I shall here only reprint that part of it which mentions the copies delivered, as it will manifest my endeavours to ascertain the real merit of the work, and to have it brought forward again in a proper manner by a generous assistance, if approved."

Twenty-six copies were thus given away, leaving only fourteen in the author's possession.

"At which limited number, the work will be proceeded on (God willing) in future, if not thought worthy of greater encouragement.

"The supernumerary copies, delivered to any, over and above a single one, are designed for their judicious distribution among the learned;—that, from a variety of judicious discussions on the work, its real value may be ascertained.

"A copious Index to the whole is prepared, to be filled up as the work shall advance, assisted by an improved similar one, from the first edition."

In addition to the short Review in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Mr. Davy was gratified by the usual return of thanks of the Royal Society; and for

"Recom-

* Favor Virtuti dat Vela.

“Recommendations of the work from correspondents, who affirm that, ‘indeed they cannot think too well of a plan that promises to exhibit proofs of the existence and attributes of the Deity,—and the truth of his Revealed Will, collected from the accumulated arguments of the most judicious writers on such subjects.

“It seems also more peculiarly adapted to the present day, when we should use every weapon in our power, to oppose the attacks that are made from every quarter upon the fundamentals of our holy Religion:—hoping that the apprehensions expressed for the success of the work were groundless, and that no want of encouragement may have induced to relinquish the undertaking, which promises to possess such evident utility:—most cordially wishing to be possessed of the work,—to add their names to the list of my subscribers, and offering their assistance towards procuring others.

“Though I was extremely obliged to these advocates in my cause: yet, as the head was without fruit (towards me at least), these lower branches were not of sufficient strength.”

Then follows the opinion of the writer in the *British Critic*; part of which shall be here copied:

“We can scarcely conceive a more striking proof of honourable and laborious zeal, or, on the whole, a more extraordinary production than the present book. A Clergyman, desirous to diffuse the most important branches of sacred science, by compiling the sentiments of the ablest writers into a *System of Divinity*, attempts to publish his work by subscription, in 6 vols. 12mo. A tolerable List of Subscribers appears, but their number being thinned by desertion, he is left, at the end of his enterprise, 100*l.* out of pocket, out of about 270*l.* which he had expended. This happened in 1786. Not discouraged, though by no means in circumstances to sustain such a loss, he contracts his necessary expenses, and continues to labour assiduously towards improving his compilation, and preparing it for a second edition. That being effected, but the author equally unable to risk a second loss, and procure a second subscription, how does he proceed? By a mode the most singular that was ever attempted, and one that evinces the most indefatigable perseverance.—He constructs a press himself, he purchases old types at a cheap rate, and by his own manual labour, pursued unremittingly for five months, he produces forty copies of a specimen, consisting of 328 pages, besides prefatory matter; and these he distributes to such persons as he thinks most likely to appreciate the work, and to assist it if approved. It cannot indeed be affirmed, that the typography thus produced is fit to rival that of Bulmer or Bodoni, or that it is free

from errors; but, though its imperfections are obvious enough, when the mode of production is considered, it appears a very extraordinary effort. Contractions, and a few awkward expedients are very excusable, and insufficient to remove the wonder of seeing such a volume executed by a single person, untaught in the art, and with implements so uncommonly imperfect.”

The learned Critic, after enumerating the contents of the eleven Sermons, and part of a twelfth, announced in this Volume, thus proceeds:

“Such are the topics which this worthy and indefatigable Divine has, by his own personal labour, presented to a few, as a specimen of his whole work. It appears, though we have not an opportunity of comparing, that the whole is very greatly augmented since it was first published; and we do not hesitate to pronounce, that if it could fully be completed for general sale, it would form a very useful and excellent acquisition to the public. It has been, as the author informs us, the labour of thirty years, and certainly the labour has not been bestowed in vain. Though it is professedly a compilation, the parts are so blended together, that it is not easy to trace whence the writer has selected them: and we doubt not that he might, without much difficulty, have passed it as an original work.—Perhaps also, without much impropriety; for, if he has adopted only the sentiments in general of other writers, without their words, it may be altogether as original as many publications which are so announced.

“Here follow some specimens of the production, ‘in which (as the Review proceeds) the author appears throughout as a very able advocate for the doctrines and practice of our Church.’—But these may be seen either in the Reviews here referred to, or at large in the work itself.—Concluding thus,

“‘We must here take our leave of Mr. Davy, and shall feel much satisfaction, should we be at all instrumental in procuring for him the great object of his long continued, peculiar, and meritorious labours, the power of producing his whole work, in a proper manner for the use and advantage of the public.’”

The *Literary Panorama*, in 1811, after giving an account of the whole work, according to the title-page, and prefacing, hath the following:

“Mr. Davy has selected some good things, and his *Compendium* includes much information, not readily to be found in any other work. We commend the intention of the author, as he hath expressed it in his Preface:—we admire the spirit of perseverance, with which he is endowed;—his courage in undertaking the work, and his dili-

diligence in executing it, alike excite our astonishment.—If his salary* be equal to his labour, it will be a pretty thing enough."

"For one copy presented to the Dean and Chapter, of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, by the advice of Bishop Fisher, whose assistance I requested for the proper distribution of my labour, the following was received:

"Rev. Sir,—I am directed by the Dean and Chapter of this Cathedral, to present to you their thanks for the very handsome donation made by you to them of your System of Divinity, in twenty-six volumes; which they have ordered to be placed in their library.—I am, Rev. Sir, your most obedient servant, GEO. SHORT, Chapter-Clerk."

A long extract then follows from the *Quarterly Review*; for which, and Mr. Davy's annotations on it, we refer to vol. II. pp. xxvi—xxxiii.

We shall conclude the present by copying a letter from the munificent Bishop of Durham, requesting a copy of the work:

"Rev. Sir,—I have lately met with a copy of your late volume, entitled 'Divinity, or Discourses on the Being of God, the Divinity of Christ, and the Personality of the Holy Ghost.' I have been much struck with your piety and perseverance, in the prosecution and completion of a work collected and composed by you, and printed with your own hand. I do not remember to have had the pleasure of seeing your former numerous volumes, but you ask for information *where* and *how* you may direct the copies of this impression of the last Volume may be sent: I will gladly receive two copies of the volume of this impression (leaving the rest to your disposal) to be directed to the Bishop of Durham, Cavendish-square, London, for which you will do me the favour to accept the accompanying Bank-bill of twenty pounds.

"Your own mind is, I have no doubt, prepared to receive every real satisfaction from the consciousness of having done so much to the furtherance of that plan which Lord Bacon said was likely to be productive of the best system of divinity in the world.

"I cordially congratulate you on the conclusion of such a Work in your eightieth year.—I am, Rev. Sir, with much regard, your well-wisher, S. DUNELM."

Prefixed to the work is a pleasing portrait of the Author, ætatis suæ 82, 1825, very finely engraved by R. Cooper.

For the copies variously sent, we are informed, Mr. Davy has received some pleasing acknowledgments; and, thus

encouraged, it has been intimated, that a subscription, if opened by the *great*, and publicly known as *encouraged by them*, in some respectable place in London and at the Universities, a sufficiency would doubtless soon be raised, for the due publication of this worthy man's whole labours. In such a plan we should cordially assist.



80. *The Chinese Miscellany, consisting of original Extracts from Chinese Authors, in the native Character; with Translations and Philological Remarks.* By Robert Morrison, D.D. F. R. S. M. R. A. S. &c. &c. 4to. pp. 52. Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen.

THE author of this small Tract is a labourer in the department of philology of no ordinary eminence. His Grammar of the Chinese Language was published at Serampore in 1815, and his Dictionary of the same language was commenced at Macao in 1815, and completed at the same place in 1822. These works, it may be fairly presumed, are imperishable monuments of his learning and industry; to which also the British public is indebted for several minor productions.

The design of the present publication appears to be, the initiation of the reader into some of the elementary principles of that very difficult language—the Chinese, by displaying those principles in a manner not less entertaining than useful.

The first section exhibits the 373 ancient symbols, from which it is stated the modern radicals or heads of classes in the Chinese were formed. These symbols represent numbers, celestial objects, terrestrial things, human beings, animals, plants, human productions, and miscellaneous subjects. The invention of them is ascribed to a learned Chinese named Tsang-hëe, of whom a very curious portrait is given in plate 5, which symbolizes the penetration of the sage, by representing him with four eyes, and his humility and contempt of worldly grandeur, by long straight hair, and a mantle of leaves. Many of these symbols are very rude pictures, faintly analogous to the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians; and their import is often comprehensive, including two, three, or more similar ideas, of which we will give only two examples:

* Then 40*l.* per annum; now, by various applications, 60*l.*

No. 314—Threads cut asunder; to cut off; decision.

No. 339—Separate from selfishness; public; just.

On page 17, Dr. Morrison has given a table of the order of the 411 syllables, of which, exclusive of tones and accents, the Chinese language consists.

This is followed by a table exhibiting the pronunciation and meaning of 214 radicals.

The author has appended to these tables, free and verbal translations of a few Chinese sentiments and detached phrases, with specimens of Chinese verse; some brief historical remarks on the literature of the Chinese; a summary of the Chinese ancient books called “Woo-king” and Sze-Shoo,” or Chinese Chronicles;” and notices of European intercourse with China, and of books concerning it, arranged in chronological order.

The work is ornamented with twelve lithographic plates, of which the last contains the author’s autograph.

We have seldom met with so much amusement and instruction combined in so small a compass in any work, and especially in a work professedly philological, as in that now before us. We came to the perusal of it with an apprehension that we should have to wade through a dry detail of forms and sounds with scarcely any interesting ideas, and were most agreeably disappointed in finding ourselves in a few minutes almost in the very arcana of Chinese intellect.

We have been informed that Dr. Morrison, who holds an appointment in the service of the East India Company at Canton, is expected to return to China early in the next year.



81. *Account of a Shooting Excursion on the Mountains near Dromilly Estate, in the Parish of Trelawny, and Island of Jamaica, in the Month of October, 1824 !!!* 8vo. pp. 15. Darton and Harvey.

82. *Authentic Report of the Debate in the House of Commons, June the 23d, 1825, on Mr. Buxton’s Motion relative to the Demolition of the Methodist Chapel and Mission House in Barbadoes, and the Expulsion of Mr. Shrewsbury, a Wesleyan Missionary, from that Island.* 8vo. pp. 119. Hatchard and Son.

83. *The Slave Colonies of Great Britain; or a Picture of Negro Slavery drawn by the Colonists themselves; being an Abstract of the various Papers recently laid before*

Parliament on that subject; with a Postscript. 8vo. pp. 164. Hatchard and Son.

84. *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.* 8vo. Nos. 1 to 5.

85. *Extracts from the Royal Jamaica Gazette, June the 11th to June the 18th, 1825.* 8vo.

THE appearance of these Tracts, which are for the most part published under the patronage and circulated at the expense of the Anti-Slavery Society, is understood to be preliminary to the revival in Parliament of discussions respecting Colonial Slavery.

The first article contains the details of an attack which was made by some planters in the Island of Jamaica upon a colony of runaway slaves, who had without observation established themselves, and during many years resided peaceably, in the centre of a wood in the parish of Trelawny. When attacked, their defence was both for skill and courage worthy of a better fate, if not of a better cause; and their final discomfiture will very probably be considered by some as having been marked by excessive severity. Upon this subject we forbear to offer an opinion. It is so interwoven with the question of original proprietary right, upon which the most decided as well as the more candid partizans are compelled to agree to differ, that we hold it prudent in an article designed rather to extend information, than to determine doubtful points, to leave the arguments which are contained in this short tract as we find them, that our readers, after having perused them, may form their own individual opinion.

The second article professes to be an Authentic Report of the Debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. Buxton’s Motion on the 23d of June last; and we see no reason to believe that it falls short of its pretensions.

The third article is full of interesting matter, to which we must advert, although briefly. It contains a digest rather than an abstract of some voluminous papers relative to captured Slaves, and to the condition of Slaves in the British West Indies, which have been transmitted from the Colonies, and laid upon the table of the House of Commons, in obedience to its orders. These returns are far from being perfect or even satisfactory upon all the points at issue; but so far as they go, they appear to be favourable

to the views of the Abolitionists. Among the points established by them are the continued existence of a Slave Trade in the Mauritius: also the indisposition of the Colonists in general to the adoption of those ameliorations in the condition of the Slaves in the West Indies, which have been repeatedly and earnestly recommended from the Mother Country; and the cruelty and injustice which the slaves continue to experience at the hands of their overseers.

With such details before us as those which are quoted and referred to in this pamphlet, we confess that we should be happy to see the whole system abolished to-morrow; provided its abolition were accompanied by the introduction of a system of legal government by moral motives, and no injury done to vested interests. It is obviously an effect of slavery to degrade the whites equally with the blacks. Wherever it exists, the passions prevail over reason and all those better motives to action which ought to influence mankind.

The postscript is an abstract of the most interesting document in the series, viz. the official Minutes of the Fiscal of Berbice. This Colony contains little more than 20,000 slaves, and the Fiscal's Report embraces a period of not more than five years, viz. from 1819 to 1823 inclusive; yet it must be acknowledged, that so great a mass of cruelty as is here exhibited, could scarcely be imagined to have existed in so limited a population, and so short a space of time.

To enumerate in the briefest manner all the flagrant cases of cruelty which are brought to light by these Minutes; would swell out our Review to too great a length, we shall confine ourselves to the following:

“*Minkie*, a young female, cruelly flogged, and had her mouth broken, by order of her owner one Jones, for no other reason than because he wished to part with her, and money enough had not been offered.—1819.

“*Felix*, compelled to allow his wife to prostitute herself to the manager, and upon expressing dissatisfaction, he and his wife subjected to severe and repeated floggings.—1822.

“*Brutus*, a watchman, flogged for not allowing his daughter Peggy to be deflowered by the manager, the poor man considering her to be too young.—1819.

“*Rösa*, a pregnant woman, flogged by order of Mr. Grade severely with the whip doubled. She was flogged on Friday; and on Sunday,

after a severe labour, was delivered of a dead child, its arm broken, and one eye bruised and sunk in the head. This female was one of a gang who were all ordered to be flogged together. The driver remonstrated against flogging the pregnant woman, but in vain. The manager exclaimed, ‘Never mind, flog her till the blood comes.’—1819.

“*David*, a poor infirm dropsical negro, appears to have suffered dreadful persecution from Mrs. Sanders, his owner, between 1819 and 1823. On the latter date he was flogged for alleged idleness not only in the usual way, but with tamarind rods under the soles of his feet; *because he bore the marks of former punishments so very evidently, his back being cut up.*”

These are some of the instances of cruelty of peculiar turpitude; but the whole collection, which in the original document extends to 82 folio pages, closely printed, is a mass of oppression and consequent misery. We repeat that we should be most happy to see the system annihilated,—persuaded that while human nature continues as it is, there is little prospect of any really beneficial modification of a system of slavery.

The fourth article contains some interesting Tracts.—The fifth gives a discouraging picture of West Indian society.

So far as these Pamphlets are calculated to promote a mild and moderate feeling of dislike to Colonial Slavery, not, as we have observed, incompatible with vested rights, we have no objection to promote their circulation and success.

86. *The Literary Souvenir; or, Cabinet of Poetry and Romance. Edited by Alaric A. Watts. 1825. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.*

THIS brilliant literary bouquet contains upwards of 80 original Tales and Poems from the pens of Southey, Millman, Coleridge, Campbell, Hemans, Montgomery, Wiffen, Hogg, Galt, Allan Cunningham, Clare, Barton, Bowring, Dale, Miss Mitford, L. E. L. Bowles, Polwhele, Delta, Maturin, Sheridan, Wrangham, Howitt; the authors of “Gilbert Earle,” “London in the Olden Time,” “The Phantasmagoria,” “To-Day in Ireland,” and the Editor himself, who is a large contributor to the work. The Prose Tales and Sketches are fourteen in number.

“The sale of six thousand copies of the *Literary Souvenir* for 1825 (says Mr. Watts in his Preface) has stimulated my publishers and

and myself to produce in the present volume a work calculated to deserve, if not to secure, a still more extended degree of patronage. It would, however, be disingenuous in me to lead my readers to expect any very material improvement hereafter. The literary contents of the following pages, both prose and verse, whether anonymous or avowed, if my own trivial contributions, and some two or three articles from able, but unknown pens, be excepted, have been supplied at my instigation by a host of the most popular writers of the age. The embellishments too have been executed, as will be seen, by the most eminent engravers of the day, in a style which, as it regards several of them, has certainly never been surpassed, if equalled, in the small scale to which they are necessarily restricted."

The *Literary Souvenir* contains ten engravings by Heath, Goodall, W. and E. Finden, Rolls, and Thomson (the six most eminent engravers of the day) from designs furnished expressly for the work, by Leslie, Newton, Turner, Dewint, Chauntry, Wright, &c.

We think our readers will admire the following specimens of the Editor's own Muse.

MY OWN FIRE-SIDE.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

LET others seek for empty joys,

At ball, or concert, rout, or play;
Whilst, far from Fashion's idle noise,
Her gilded domes, and trappings gay,
I while the wintry eve away,—

'Twixt book and lute, the hours divide;
And marvel how I e'er could stray
From thee—my own Fire-side!

My own Fire-side! Those simple words
Can bid the sweetest dreams arise;
Awaken feeling's tend'rest chords,
And fill with tears of joy my eyes!
What is there my wild heart can prize,
That doth not in thy sphere abide,
Haunt of my home-bred sympathies,
My own—my own Fire-side!

A gentle form is near me now;
A small, white hand is clasped in mine;
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask what joys can equal thine!
A babe, whose beauty's half divine,
In sleep his mother's eyes doth hide;—
Where may Love seek a fitter shrine,
Than thou—my own Fire-side!

What care I for the sullen roar
Of winds without, that ravage earth;
It doth but bid me prize the more,
The shelter of thy hallowed hearth;—
To thoughts of quiet bliss give birth:
Then let the churlish tempest chide,
It cannot check the blameless mirth
That glads—my own Fire-side!

My refuge ever from the storm

Of this world's passion, strife, and care;
Though thunder-clouds the skies deform,
Their fury cannot reach me there.
There, all is cheerful, calm, and fair,
Wrath, Malice, Envy, Strife, or Pride,
Have never made their hated lair,
By thee—my own Fire-side!

Thy precincts are a charmed ring,
Where no harsh feeling dares intrude;
Where life's vexations lose their sting;
Where even grief is half subdued;
And Peace, the hallow'd, loves to brood.
Then, let the pampered fool deride;
I'll pay my debt of gratitude
To thee—my own Fire-side!

Shrine of my household deities!
Fair scene of home's unsullied joys!
To thee my burthened spirit flies,
When fortune frowns, or care annoys:
Thine is the bliss that never elays;
The smile whose truth hath oft been tried;
What, then, are this world's tinsel toys
To thee—my own Fire-side!

Oh, may the yearnings, fond and sweet,
That bid my thoughts be all of thee,
Thus ever guide my wandering feet
To thy heart-soothing sanctuary;
Whate'er my future years may be;
Let joy or grief my fate betide;
Be still an Eden bright to me
My own—MY OWN FIRE-SIDE!

THE BACHELOR'S DILEMMA.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

By all the brightsaints in the Missal of Love,
They are both so intensely, bewitchingly
fair, [reprove,
That, let Folly look solemn, and Wisdom
I can't make up my mind which to choose
of the pair!

There is Fanny, whose eye is as blue and as
bright [noontide array;
As the depths of Spring skies in their
Whose every fair feature is gleaming in light,
Like the ripple of waves on a sunshiny
day:

Whose form, like the willow, so slender and
lithe, [and grace;
Has a thousand wild motions of lightness
Whose heart, as a bird's, ever buoyant and
blithe, [from her face,
Is the home of the sweetness that breathes
There is Helen, more stately of gesture and
mien, [shroud;
Whose beauty a world of dark ringlets en-
With a black regal eye, and the step of a
queen, [from a cloud.
And a brow, like the moon breaking bright
With a bosom, whose chords are so tenderly
strung, [its sighs;
That a word, nay, a look, oft will waken
With a face, like the heart-searching tones
of her tongue, [and wise.
Full of music that charms both the simple
In

In my moments of mirth, amid glitter and
glee, [est of any,
When the soul takes the hue that is bright-
From her sister's enchantment my spirit is
free, [Fanny!

And the bumper I crown is a bumper to

But, when shadows come o'er me of sick-
ness or grief, [is swelling,

And my heart with a host of wild fancies
From the blaze of her brightness I turn for
relief, [of Helen!

To the pensive and peace-breathing beauty

And when sorrow and joy are so blended
together, [as loth;

That to weep I'm unwilling, to smile am
When the beam may be kicked by the weight
of a feather; [them both!

I would fain keep it even—by wedding

But since *I must* fix or on black eyes or blue,
Quickly make up my mind 'twixt a Grace
and a Muse;

Pr'ythee, Venus, instruct me that course to
pursue [zled to choose!"

Which even Paris himself had been puz-

Thus murmur'd a Bard—predetermined to
marry, [Grace,

But so equally charm'd by a Muse and a
That though one of his suits might be
doomed to miscarry, [its place!

He'd another he straight could prefer in

So, trusting that "Fortune would favour the
brave," [said him nay;

He asked each in her turn, but they both
Lively Fanny declared he was *somewhat* too
grave, [too gay!

And Saint Helen pronounced him a *little*

May so awful a fate bid young poets beware
How they sport with their hopes 'till they
darken and wither; [to a pair,

For who thus dares presume to make love
May be certain he'll ne'er be accepted by
either!



87. *Forget Me Not, a Christmas or New
Year's Present for 1826.* Ackerman.

MR. ACKERMAN may be styled
(as our Gallic neighbours would say)
the principal *bijoutier* of his day; and
the exquisite *bijou*, which he has now
presented to the public entitles him to
our highest commendation. This is
the fourth annual offering, intended as
a tribute of esteem and friendship to
the fair sex, and we may safely affirm
that it even surpasses, in the richness
of its designs, and the elegance of its
tout-ensemble, all its predecessors. The
Engravings are fourteen in number,
executed, in the first style, by Heath,
Courbould, Le Keux, Finden, &c.,
and designed by Westall, Pugin, and
other eminent artists. The figure of

CONTEMPLATION, which forms the
frontispiece, is a perfect gem. The
COTTAGE DOOR presents a chef-
d'œuvre of rustic simplicity; and the
BRIDGE OF SIGHS, by its admirable
perspective effect, is like reality itself.

The literary department is of a light
nature, and precisely calculated for
what it was intended—the amusement
of the ladies. The poetry is of the
first order, having been contributed by
some of the most popular writers. We
shall present the following pleasing
specimens.

STANZAS. BY HENRY NEELE.

Suns will set, and moons will wane,
Yet they rise and wax again;
Trees, that winter's storms subdue,
Their leafy livery renew;
Ebb and flow is ocean's lot;
But man lies down and rises not,
Heav'n and earth shall pass away,
Ere shall wake his slumbering clay.

Vessels but to havens steer;
Paths denote a resting near;
Rivers flow into the main;
Ice-falls rest upon the plain,
The final end of all is known;
Man to darkness goes alone;
Cloud, and doubt and mystery,
Hide his future destiny.

Nile, whose waves their bound'ries burst,
Slakes the torrid deserts thirst;
Dew, descending on the hills,
Life in Nature's veins instils;
Show'rs, that on the parch'd meads fall,
Their faded loveliness recall;
Man alone sheds tears of pain,
Weeps, but ever weeps in vain!

REMONSTRANCE.

*Addressed to the Writer of the preceding
Stanzas.*

By the Editor of the Forget Me Not.

Christian minstrel, sing'st thou so?
Is Man born but to grief and woe?
Doth he alone shed tears of pain?
Weep, and ever weep in vain?
Hid is his future destiny
In cloud, and doubt, and mystery?

Far better then, indeed, had Man
Perish'd ere his brief race began;
Better he ne'er had seen the day,
Nor felt the sun's enlivening ray,
Nor learnt the charms divine to trace
That bloom on Nature's lovely face!

But can it be?—And when this clay
Or soon or later must decay,
Shall Reason's torch, shall Genius' fire,
Love, Friendship, Charity, expire?
Shall all those high imaginings
Which raise us far 'bove earthly things—
Those lofty hopes, which seek the skies—
That Mind, which through Creation flies;
Plunges

Plunges to Ocean's depths ; explores
With daring ken Earth's hidden stores ;
Which scales the heavens, and measures
there

The glorious planets' vast career ;
And, bounding on through realms untrod
By mortal foot, ascends to God—
These — shall these perish ? — Wherefore
then,

Minstrel, were they given to men.

What though the body sink to rest,
Like weary babe on nurse's breast,
And to its kindred dust return,
There lives a spark which still shall burn.
Nor can this spark, howe'er defin'd,
Psyche, or spirit, soul or mind,
Offspring of an eternal sire,
Like things of grovelling dust expire.

Then, Christian minstrel, sing not so,
Man is not born to gloom and woe ;
Sure as he lies down he shall rise,
And gain his proper home—the skies ;
And though he here shed tears of pain,
He shall not ever weep in vain,
A friend of Virtue's endless meed,
He walks the path by Heaven decreed,
Cheer'd by his glorious destiny—
Life, light, and immortality.

88. *Friendship's Offering*, for 1826. Lup-
ton Relfe.

THE spirit of competition amongst these rival publications ensures so much excellence in their execution, that we know not which to prefer. "*Friendship's Offering*" has only recently come into the hands of its present Editor, Mr. T. K. Hervey, author of "*Australasia*," and he has entirely changed its character and plan, both evidently for the better, as he has been enabled to admit a greater variety of articles from writers of no mean fame. The Editor has himself furnished him nine poems ; others have been contributed by Mr. Bowles, Mr. Jerdan, L. E. L. Bernard Barton, Washington Irving, Horatio Smith, &c. Four new Poems by the author of "*The Seasons*," are inserted from the originals in the possession of the Earl of Buchan.

Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the embellishments. They are engraved by Finden, Fry, and Thomson, &c. ; but the View of Rouen we consider a failure. "*Country and Town*," are well contrasted in the following verses by Mr. Horatio Smith :

Horrid, in country shades to dwell !
One, positively, might as well
Be buried in the quarries ;

No earthly object to be seen
But cows and geese upon the green,
As sung by Captain Morris !

One's mop'd to death with cawing crows,
Or silent fields ; and as for beaux,
One's optics it surprises
To see a decent animal,
Unless at some half-yearly ball,
That graces the assizes.

O ! the unutterable bliss
Of changing such a wilderness
For London's endless frolic !
Where concerts, operas, dances, plays,
Chase, from the cheerful nights and days,
All vapours melancholic !

There, every hour its tribute brings ;
The future comes on golden wings,
Some new delight to tender ;
And life,—depriv'd of all alloy,—
Is one unceasing round of joy,
Festivity and splendour.

So cries the rural nymph ! while they,
The wearied, disappointed prey
Of London's heartless riot,
Sick of the hollow joys it yields,
Gladly, withdraw to groves and fields,
In search of peace and quiet.

O ! happiness !—in vain we chase
Thy shadow, and attempt to trace
Its ever-changing dances ;
Like the horizon's line, thou art
Seen on all sides,—but sure to start
From every one's advances !

89. *An Appeal to the British Nation on the Humanity and Policy of forming a National Institution for the Preservation of Lives and Property from Shipwreck.* By Sir William Hillary, Bart. Author of a "*Plan for the Construction of a Steam Life Boat, and for the extinguishment of Fire at Sea, Suggestions for the Improvement and Embellishment of the Metropolis, and a Sketch of Ireland in 1824.*" 8vo. pp. 63. third edit.

IF it were not for rocks and shores, against which the sea breaks a vessel, like a mere egg-shell, we are satisfied that ships might be constructed, which, if there were sea-room, would baffle the violence of storms. Many modes of escape, when a ship is on shore, might also be devised, by taking, as experiments, the accidental means by which many have saved themselves, and improving upon them. The institution formed by the generous exertions of the Honourable Baronet, has the object of inviting ingenuity to exert itself, in this way of preserving life, and we heartily wish it success.

90. The

20. *The Life of John Sharp, D. D. Lord Archbishop of York. To which are added, Select, Original, and Copies of Original Papers in three Appendixes. Collected from his Diary, Letters, and several other authentic testimonies. By his son, Thomas Sharp, D.D. Archdeacon of Northumberland, and Prebendary of York, Durham, and Southwell, Rector of Rothbury. Edited by Thomas Newcome, M. A. Rector of Shenley, Herts, and Vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex. 2 vols. 8vo.*

THE following short pedigree will announce the descent of the Archbishop :

Thomas Sharp, of Bradford, co. York, Dry-Salter.	—	Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Weddall, of Widdington, co. York.
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John, the Archbishop, born at Bradford, Feb. 16, 1644.	—	Elizabeth, dau. of — Palmer, of Wintthrop, co. Linc.
--	---	--

Thomas Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, living 1753.	—	...
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John, Archdeacon of Northumberland.	William, of Fulham, Surgeon.	Granville Sharp.
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Mrs. Andrew-Boult Sharp, wife of the Rev. Andrew-Boult Sharp, of Bam-borough in Northumberland, and daughter to Mrs. Sharp, of Clare Hall, Hertfordshire, is now the sole heiress of both the name and blood of Sharp, being niece to John Sharp the Arch-deacon, and great-granddaughter of the Archbishop.

The father and mother of Dr. Sharp were of opposite political and religious opinions. The father was a Puritan and Parliamentarian; the mother a Loyalist, and friendly to the Liturgy. They had the good sense not to let their respective creeds destroy their private peace, and the son acquired benefit from both. From the father he derived devout habits, rigid Calvinistic predestinarianism (which he afterwards shook off), and the habit of writing short hand, “in order to take down in notes” the preachments of those times. His mother imbued his mind with a love for the letter of the Liturgy, and monarchical principles. He was sent to school at Bradford, and at the age of fifteen admitted, on April 26, 1660, of Christ’s College, Cambridge. Besides the usual course of reading, he studied Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and

Botany. In 1663 he began upon books in Divinity, and applied himself closely to Dr. Lightfoot’s Harmony, and Grotius upon the Gospels, the advantage of which, especially the latter, he often afterwards acknowledged. He obtained a scholarship in his fourth year, but was disappointed of a fellowship, the prospect of which however had previously led him to the hard study of the Greek Poets.

Though disappointed of a fellowship, “his graceful, distinct, and proper manner of reading the lessons out of Scripture, in the College Chapel, while he was B. A.” gained him the friendship of Dr. Henry More, a great divine and philosopher. He accordingly recommended him to Sir Heneage Finch, then Solicitor General, as his domestic Chaplain and tutor to his sons. This was the foundation of all his future preferments; for Sir Heneage procured for him the Archdeaconry of Berks, at only twenty-eight years of age; and when he became Lord Chancellor, gave him a prebend of Norwich, and the living of St. Bartholomew, Exchange, which he subsequently resigned for that of St. Giles in the Fields. Soon after which he married.

Upon the accession of James *the Bigot* in 1685, he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty; but in 1686 incurred the Royal displeasure for treating upon some points in the Romish controversy in the pulpit. A curious result attended this affair. The Bishop of London refusing to suspend the Doctor, was himself suspended instead, for that very refusal. The Romish Priests tampering with his (Sharp’s) parishioners, he properly exposed the errors of their Church, and the priests in revenge libelled him with the basest misrepresentations. These brought upon him an accusation of sedition, treason, and rebellion, and James wrote to the poor Bishop of London to suspend him. However, “the silencing the Doctor was not so much the thing intended, as to get a handle against the unfortunate Bishop, who was soon after cited before the Ecclesiastical Commission. Oddly enough, a man remarkable for the fewness of his good actions, Lord Chancellor Jeffries, was very civil to him, and (the Bishop of London being safe in the trap) advised Dr. Sharp to petition the

King

King for restoration to the exercise of his function. We doubt not but his motives were good in this petition, for after his resumption of duty, he opposed Popery, and refused to read the King's declaration. When the mine exploded (the bloodless gunpowder plot which blew up the Papists in their turn), the Doctor made a kind visit to the ex-Lord Chancellor Jefferies, then in the Tower.

"My Lord was not a little surprized at his constancy, as appears by his salutation of him at his first entrance into the room, in these words: '*What, dare you own me now?*' The Doctor seeing his condition judged he should not lose the opportunity of being servicable to his Lordship, as a Divine, if it was in his power to be so; and freely expostulated with him upon his public actions, and particularly the affair in the West. To which last charge his Lordship returned this answer, 'that he had done nothing in that affair without the advice and concurrence of' 'Who now,' said he, 'is the darling of the people.' His Lordship further complained much of the reports that went about concerning him, particularly that of his giving himself up to hard drinking in his confinement; which he declared was grounded upon nothing more than his present seasonable use of punch to alleviate the pressure of stone or gravel, under which he then laboured." P. 97.

There might be no keeping out of scrapes in those times, but there is no

reasonable excuse for Dr. Sharp in the following incident. After the abdication of James, he preached before the House of Commons a sermon written in the time of King Charles, and in it prayed for King James, and against the deposition of Kings. However, the blunder was forgotten; he gained favour with King William, and was made Dean of Canterbury. Upon the deprivation of the non-conforming Bishops, he nobly refused to fill one of the vacated sees (because he thought they could not be legally ejected), which rejection was ascribed by William to a principle, "which did not recommend him to his Majesty, who was not a little disgusted."

Dr. Sharp, by his interest with Lord Chancellor Nottingham, had however procured for Tillotson, in former times, a Residencyship of St. Paul's, and rendered him other services. The closest intimacy had subsisted between them; and Tillotson, who was grieved at his friend's refusal of a bishoprick, laid a scheme for raising him (Dean Sharp) to the archiepiscopal see of York, when it became vacant. This, Tillotson said, was an expedient of his to take off the King's displeasure, as that would be done by his promising to take the see. Within a fortnight after this, Archbishop Lamplugh died, and Dr. Sharp succeeded him.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE.

Continued from p. 354.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS have recently started into life and vigour with a suddenness almost as great as that of the birth of twopenny works. Some of the graver class indeed were still in existence when Mr. Ackermann commenced his "Forget me Not;" but in general they had fallen behind, and become obscure. The summons of Ackermann recalled ANNUALS to fresh life, and since then every year has added two or three new ones to the list, under the titles of "Friendship's Offering;" "The Graces" (now "The Literary Souvenir"); "Remember Me," &c. &c. Two new ones have been already announced for November, one of a religious cast, the other on the usual plan, with the exception of the embellishments, but to be published at Edinburgh, and entitled "Janus." Of all this class the "Forget Me Not" and "Literary Souvenir" claim the pre-eminence both

in plates and contents. "Friendship's Offering" also is very creditable to the editor and publisher. "The Spirit of the Public Journals," edited by Westmacott, of "Gazette of Fashion and English Spy" notoriety, consists of selections from the periodical publications of the preceding year. It is deserving of patronage, although infinitely inferior to what it might be in able hands. To introduce Geoffrey Crayon's "Bold Dragoon," it is foolishly extracted from "The News of Literature and Fashion!" Some ancient jokes are likewise quoted from the holes and corners of the newspapers into which they have crept. *En passant*, the story of "The Ghost" in Jackson's Four Ages, copied, without acknowledgment, into at least a dozen works; and from thence into a dozen others, was lately inserted in a morning paper, with an observation at the end, that the story was good, and though it had not hitherto appeared in print, was worthy of preservation. "Oh face of triple brass!"

As it would be wholly useless and unentertaining to comment on the heaps of Diaries, Almanacks, Pocket-books, &c. which annually spring from the fertile hotbeds of Messrs. Poole and Marshall, we proceed to

WEEKLY REVIEWS. Of these "The Literary Gazette" is the principal. The extent of its literary information, and the many works it notices, are its principal support. "The Literary Chronicle" follows, and enjoys nearly an equal portion of applause. "The News of Literature and Fashion" is somewhat of a different cast, as the beau monde is the principal subject of its articles. An attempt was made a little time ago to establish another, entitled "The Phoenix." Amongst the defunct works of this sort are "The Literary Journal" and "The Literary Register."

STAGE ANTIQUITIES. "Researches on the Costume proper to be adopted in Shakespeare's Plays," have appeared for some months. The undertaking is praiseworthy. The author is Planche, the dramatist. The illustrations are not surpassingly excellent.

CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE. Six thick volumes on the plan of the "Causes Célèbres," and under the title of "Celebrated Trials," have recently made their appearance. It is much to be regretted that some man of ability does not devote himself to such a work. The present is not at all equal to the expectations it caused, and does no honour to the editor.

ANECDOTAL LITERATURE is at present in all its glory, as volumes of it are almost daily published by Messrs. Knight and Lacy; but this is not to be wondered at, after the great success of "The Percy Anecdotes," which has, luckily, not glutted the market. The latter are now reprinting by Cumberland.

MEMOIRS are at present scarce in English Literature; although the French possess them in abundance. Those of Madame Genlis are translating as the volumes come across the channel; but they excite no great interest. It is a pity that many interesting French works are not "done into English." Barantes' "Ducs de Bourgogne" is worthy of the honour. Mazure's "Révolution de 1688," and the "Théâtre de Clara Gazul," are announced.

SHAKSPERIAN LITERATURE is, as usual, highly cultivated. A new edition has lately appeared, which contains all his plays and poems, a life, accounts of all the novels and other sources from which the plots of his dramas have been taken, with their chronological order—a dissertation on his clowns and fools—an account of his dramatic contemporaries—a description of the theatre in his time (with plates)—lives of the original actors in his plays, and of the performers who have since distinguished

themselves in his characters (with copper-plate portraits)—an account of the Shaksperian reliques, the original dedication and verses to the Players' Edition, the commendatory verses, Dr. Johnson's preface, notes, &c. A new edition by the Rev. William Harness, in eight volumes, is also announced.

THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES are about to be illustrated by a magnificent work by Dr. Birkbeck, which, in shilling weekly numbers, will occupy four years in publication! Numerous engravers (amounting to more than fifty) have been for some time engaged on this work, which is to appear in January. A publication now defunct, entitled "The Circulator," paid some attention to this subject. At present there is no work which does so in particular, with the exception of "The Trades" and "The Mechanics" Newspapers.

THE NEWSPAPERS are too important a subject to be entered upon at present. It may however be mentioned, that new ones have been commenced, one of which was on a singular plan, being supported entirely by advertisements, and distributed gratis to the public. The late Act respecting this species of publication gave it a check, by imposing a stamp on it; but it still continues its existence.

Ready for Publication.

The History of the Church of England during the reign of King Henry the Eighth, in two large volumes octavo. By HENRY SOAMES, M. A. Rector of Shelley, in Essex.

A Critical Essay on the Writings of St. Luke, translated from the German of Dr. Frederic Schleiermacher; with an Introduction by the Translator, containing an Account of the Controversy respecting the Origin of the three First Gospels since Bishop Marsh's Dissertations.

The Holy Inquisition, being an Historical Statement of the Origin, Progress, Decline, and Fall of that infamous Tribunal. Originally written in Latin, by Philip A. LIMBORCH, D. D.; re-modelled and enlarged by C. MACKENZIE.

The Reign of Terror; containing a collection of authentic narratives, by eye-witnesses, of the horrors committed by the Revolutionary Government of France under Marat and Robespierre.

The History of Lymington and its immediate neighbourhood; with a brief Account of its Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions, &c. &c. By DAVID GARROW, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Tavern Anecdotes, and Reminiscences of the Origin of Signs, Clubs, Coffee-houses, &c. &c. Intended as a Lounge-book for Londoners and their Country Cousins.

Early Metrical Tales, including the History

tory of Sir Egeir, Sir Gryme, and Sir Gray Steil.

Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases, and their probable Connexion with the Shows of the Eleusinian and other Mysteries. By JAMES CHRISTIE, a Member of the Society of Dilettanti.

An History of the Roman Emperors, from Augustus to the last Constantine. By Mr. C. A. ELTON.

MURRAY'S (HUGH, F.R.S.E.) Narrative of the Settlement and Present State of Van Dieman's Land, New Holland, and the Coasts and Islands of Australia. Also History of Greenland and the Whale Fishery, and of the Northern Voyages of Discovery.

History of British India, and of the Commerce of Europe with the Eastern Nations. 3 vols.

Biography of distinguished Individuals who have contributed to modern improvement in the arts, sciences, and commerce.

History of the Discovery, Revolutions, and Present State, Political and Commercial, of the Continent of America.

Memoirs of Alexander Murray, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh. Original Correspondence and the Biographical Notice by Sir HENRY MONCRIEF WELLWOOD, Bart.

The English Gentleman's Library Manual; or a Guide to the Choice of useful modern Books in British and Foreign literature, with biographical, literary, and critical notices. By WILLIAM GOODHUGH.

The Rev. Dr. MORRISON'S Parting Memorial, consisting of discourses written and preached in China, at Singapore, on board ship at sea, in the Indian Ocean, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in England.

An Historical Romance, entitled *Dé Foix*, or Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Fourteenth Century. By Mrs. BRAY, late Mrs. Charles Stothard, author of a Tour in Normandy, Brittany, &c. &c.

The third and fourth volumes of KIRBY and SPENCE'S Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects.

A new edition of the Sketches of the Character, Manners, and the Present State of the Highlanders of Scotland. By Col. DAVID STEWART.

Christmas Tales for 1825. To be continued annually. Partly original and partly translated from foreign writers of eminence. Also, Autobiographical Memoirs of Ferdinand Franck, a portion of which appeared in the first and second volumes of the *Forger Me Not*.

Gems of Art, Part VI. which completes the first volume, containing 30 plates, engraved from pictures of acknowledged excellence.

Beauties of Claude Lorraine, Part I. containing 12 plates: to be complete in

Two Parts, consisting of 24 Landscapes by Claude.

November Nights, being a Series of Tales, &c. for Winter Evenings. By the Author of *Warreniana*.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. CRADOCK'S Volume of Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs is printed. A copy of it has been presented at the Castle Palace, Windsor, and Mr. C. has been most graciously honoured by the permission of dedicating the Work to his Majesty; no copy is intended to be sold, certainly not at present. A short Appendix remains yet incomplete, merely from a continuation of the severe indisposition of the Author.

The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy have generally been regarded as similar in styles, dates, and general features to those of England; and from the recent publications of Cotman and Turner, as well as from drawings and French works; we find there are many analogies and coincidences. The evidence already before the publick, and the illustrations now in the progress of publication from the drawings of M. Pugin, will soon enable us to draw very satisfactory conclusions, and obtain accurate information respecting the national and provincial architecture of that department of France. The latter gentleman, with five of his pupils, has spent the last seven or eight weeks in Normandy, and is recently returned with a mass of architectural sketches and measurements, and has likewise brought home a series of very interesting casts of capitals, bases, figures, canopies, sculpture, &c. from some of the buildings at Rouen, Caen, &c. No. II. of his Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, is preparing for publication.

The State of the Protestant Religion in Germany; in a Series of Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. HUGH JAMES ROSE, M.A. of Trinity College, and Vicar of Horsham, Sussex.

The Second Part of Mr. BAKER'S History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton, containing the Hundreds of Fawsley and Chipping Warden, is in great forwardness, and may be expected soon after Christmas.

South Yorkshire.—The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A. Author of the History of Hallamshire. Within the Deanery are contained about 60 Parishes; It comprehends the Wapentakes of Strarford and Staircross, with a considerable portion of the Wapentake of Osgodcross.

Mr. H. LYTON BULWER'S Work on Greece, entitled, *An Autumn in Greece*, in the year 1824; comprising sketches of the Character, Customs, and Scenery of the Country; with a View of its present critical State.

State. In Letters addressed to Charles Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.

Original Letters and Papers, written by Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, during the reign of James II. Uniform with the 8vo. editions of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. Also a Series of Original Manuscript Note Books of Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

A posthumous Romance, by ANN RADCLIFFE, author of the Mysteries of Udolpho, &c.

Engraved Specimens of Ancient Arms and Armour, from the justly admired Collection of Llewelyn Meyrick, Esq. LL.B. and F.S.A. after the Drawings and with the Descriptions of Dr. Meyrick. By JOSEPH SKELTON, F.S.A. author of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire.

Four Volumes of Sermons by Dr. Doddridge, left by his will to the late William Orton, with a desire that they should be published for the benefit of the Doctor's family.

A new Selection of Sacred Music. By M. F. LEMARE.

The Fourth Part of the New Translation of the Bible, from the original Hebrew Text only. By JOHN BELLAMY.

The Constitution of the Human Family; with the duties and advantages which are involved in that singular Constitution. By the Rev. CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON.

Etymons of English Words. By JOHN THOMPSON, late Private Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings.

Tales from the German, of E. T. Hoffman, La Fontaine, J. Paul Richter, Fred. Schiller, and C. T. Korner.

A Defence of the principle of the Poor Laws, in answer to their impugnors, Mr. Malthus, Dr. Chalmers, and others, together with suggestions for their improvement. By M. T. SADLER.

The Annual Miscellanist of Literature for 1826, comprising unique Selections from the most important Works published within the last year.

A New Edition of the Dramatic Works of Shakspeare, with numerous Engravings. The Notes, original and selected, by S. W. Singer, F.S.A.

A Translation of Baron Charles Dupin's Lectures on Mathematics, with additions and improvements, adapted to the state of the arts in England.

A Translation of La Secchia Kapita, or the Rape of the Bucket. An Heroic-comical Poem, in 12 Cantos, from the Italian of Alessandro Tassoni, with Notes, by JAMES ATKINSON, Esq.

The Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas, containing all the Maps given in the General Atlas, with some peculiar to itself.

CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 4. The Seatonian Prize for the present year was on Tuesday last adjudged to the Rev. John Overton, M.A. of Trinity College, for his Poem on "The Building and Dedication of the Second Temple."

Nov. 11. The following is the subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the ensuing year:—"The Mosaic Dispensation not intended to be perpetual."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 24. Thomas Amyot, Esq. M. P. in the chair.

A Paper was read on the remains of the sub-church of Edward the Confessor at Westminster Abbey, by Wm. Capon, Esq. Architectural Draughtsman to H. R. H. the Duke of York, in a letter to Mr. Ellis.

These remains are to be found in cellars for wood, beer, &c. and other underground vaults; but the most important remain is that vault or chamber where the pix was deposited, and which was formerly, as Mr. Capon thinks, the Treasury of the Kings of England. Here is an altar-table and piscina*: the latter was restored many years since through the timely interference of Mr. Capon. On the upper slab of the altar is a concavity, probably used to contain the oil for anointing the Kings at their coronations, which might have been consecrated here as part of the Church of Henry the Third's favourite saint, Edward the Confessor. Some parts Mr. Capon even thinks earlier than the time of Edward the Confessor, perhaps part of a previous church built by Edgar, or probably of that before his time by Sebert. The level of this sub-church is four feet six inches below the present level of the Abbey Church, which is two feet four inches above the level of the present cloisters. The level of the City of Westminster has at different times been raised from four to six feet; in King-street about five feet, as appears from an ancient house now in the occupation of Mrs. Walton. In 1793 some houses adjoining Gardener's-lane were pulled down, to which you descended by five or six steps; and about 60 or 70 years ago Charing Cross was raised about five feet. At every entrance to the Abbey from the street you descend; at some the descent is less than at others.

WESTERN LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

On the 10th of Nov. a meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to take into consideration the establishment of a Literary and Scientific Institution, for the accommo-

* See it engraved in vol. LXXXIV. i. p. 9, fig. v.

dation of persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits in the Western part of the metropolis.

Henry Drummond, Esq. explained the objects of the Meeting.

Thomas Campbell, Esq. said, that these Institutions were not inconsistent with a "London University;" and he should like to see the chairs of these Institutions as well as of a "London University," filled with men who would rival the Professors of the existing Universities. There were, however, out of that room prejudices against these Institutions. Those prejudices did not originate with "the scandalous parts of the press, who were ever at war with liberal principles," nor with the "nightmen and scavengers of periodical publications;" if they had so originated he should not have noticed them; but they were supported and backed by higher authority. Dr. Whitaker promulgated his alarms at the formation of public libraries, as calculated to corrupt principles, by bad books being mingled with good; to depress learned men, by making learning general; to make the humble or working classes sauey, lazy, &c. Those alarms were chimerical. As to public libraries corrupting public principles, how much greater was the danger from private libraries! There bad books might be mingled with the good; but public libraries were likely to be scrutinized by vigilant censors. There was no reason for alarm; that novelty which was the prevailing characteristic of our times, was "a spirit of health;" it was no "goblin damned." They might fearlessly look it in the face. He concluded with congratulating them on the exertions that were making to provide the rational means of cultivating the mind.

Mr. Hobbhouse, M. P. said, that power without knowledge was a demon breathing pestilence and death. Without knowledge, religion itself was degraded into superstition; man became worse than dust, and lost the impressment, the imprint of Divinity with which he was ushered into the world.

A series of Resolutions were agreed to, after remarks from Mr. Grote, the banker, Mr. P. Moore, M. P. Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Heath, &c.

A General Meeting of the Members of this Institution was held on Friday Nov. 25, at the Freemasons' Tavern for the purpose of receiving a report from the Provisional Committee appointed to frame a body of rules and regulations for the management of the Society. Mr. T. Campbell was called to the Chair; and, after a few introductory observations, a Report was read by the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, which, after stating the number of Members at present to be 451, and setting forth the names of several gentleman of literature and science who had volunteered to give lectures to the Society on different subjects,

proceeded to detail the various donations already presented to them; amongst which were 50*l.* and a set of chemical apparatus by Mr. H. Drummond; 150 volumes of books by Mr. P. Moore; and 300 volumes by the Society for Mutual Improvement. The Report also stated, that the rooms belonging to the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Charing Cross, had been hired for three months, to begin with.

ROYAL LIBRARY AT COPENHAGEN.

This library contains a considerable collection of manuscripts in the Oriental languages, brought from the East, both by the celebrated Niebulir, and by other travellers, and Danish Consuls who have resided for a shorter or a longer time in Asia and Africa. These treasures were much augmented by the death of the illustrious Chamberlain De Suhm; who had purchased at a great expense all the Arabic manuscripts in the possession of the learned Orientalist Reiske, of Gottingen, and whose superb and vast library has lately been added to that of the King. From ten of the principal of these precious manuscripts, and from others of minor value, Dr. Rasmusen, the Professor of Oriental languages, has derived the materials for a work which he has just published, called "*Annales Islamici, sive Tabulæ synchronistico-chronologicæ chalifarum et regum Orientis et Occidentis.*" The most important of the manuscripts of which Dr. Rasmusen has availed himself, and from which he has composed fifty-eight pages of synchronistieo-chronological tables, of a crowd of dynasties that have reigned in different countries, Eastern and Western, from the flight of Mohammed, in the 622*d* year of our era, down to the year 1609, is written by Abul-Abbas Ahmed ben Jussuf Damaseus. Of this manuscript there exists but two copies; the one just mentioned at Copenhagen, the other in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

NEW LIFE BOAT.

Andrew Hennessy, of Passage, Cork, has constructed a life or safety-boat, from models submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty and Trinity Board in London. It is 36 feet keel, 7½ feet beam, and 5½ feet deep, capable of saving fifty or sixty persons from wreck, in addition to her full crew. The timbers, which are very slight, are of oak, tarred and parcelled with light strong canvas, over which there is a casing of thin whalebone, then served like a rope with a marline. The covering or skin of the boat, instead of a plank, is a particular kind of canvas, of great strength and durability, and perfectly water-proof. The materials of this canvas have been saturated with a chemical process in the loom, which preserves it from wet and the action of the atmosphere. It always preserves its pliability, and will not heat, mildew,

mildew, or rot. The boat is decked or covered with the same cloth. The deck is laced through the centre fore and aft, from stem to stern-post, and covered with laps, so as to prevent the water getting in. The oarsmen sit on their thwarts, which are of the canvas already described, through the deck, from which coats are erected, fitted by plaits to their bodies, and buckling below the breast. The use of planks as a coating, or for the deck, is altogether avoided.

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON PLANTS.

The following experiment was made a few weeks since by Mr. Henry Phillips, to shew the different effects of natural and artificial lights on plants. He selected plants of the *Minosa*, *Elegans*, *Nova*, and *Decurrens*, while their pinnated leaves were fully expanded. On placing them in a dark room the leaves immediately collapsed like the sticks of a fan, or as the feathers of a bird's wing fold over each other. The strongest artificial light that could now be thrown on them had no effect on the automatic motion of the plants, and the foliage remained in a collapsed state until they were removed into the natural light of day, when their sensitive properties immediately became perceptible, and the whole of the leaflets were seen moving towards their natural and elegant direction, with as much regularity as a regiment of soldiers file off at the word of command.

LIFE PROTECTOR FOR CARRIAGES.

A successful trial was lately made of a very interesting and highly important invention, for which a patent has been granted to Lieut. Thomas Cook, R. N. of Upper Sussex-place, Kent-road (the inventor of the "Night-Life Buoy," &c.) which he designates a "Life Protector for Carriages," the use of which is to stop horses in the event of their running away in any kind of vehicle to which it may be attached. So simple is this invention, both as to its construction and application, that a child might, with the greatest facility, put it into full operation, when the horse or horses will be gradually drawn in against any resistance which they may offer until the strain is off the traces, at which time, it of itself ceases to act, the driver having it in his power to release them again in an instant, whenever he feels himself disposed so to do. Should any accident occur in travelling, by which the driver is thrown from his seat, or should he fall from it in a fit, or from being intoxicated, a lady in her carriage has the power of stopping a pair or four horses with ease and with certainty.

MOAIC GOLD.

A most important discovery has recently been made in London, in the production of a composition metal, or alloy, which equals gold in the richness of its colour, and in its applicability to articles of plate and orna-

mental purposes; it also resists the action of the atmosphere, not tarnishing or oxidising even when exposed out of doors to the sea. Some specimens of this metal, which is termed Moaic gold, have been handed about in the higher circles.

About six months since, the son of Mr. Lemon, the indefatigable Keeper of the State Papers, discovered, on examining some of the papers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a paper in the hand-writing of the Queen, and marked "The Thirde Booke." Conceiving this to belong to something of importance, he placed it carefully aside, and by a diligent search has at length obtained the papers of four other books, which turn out to be an entire translation of "*Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*." In Walpole's "*Royal and Noble Authors*," it is mentioned that Queen Elizabeth had translated this work, but no vestige of it was known to exist. Nearly the whole of the work is in her Majesty's own hand-writing; but there are parts evidently written by her Private Secretary, and by the Secretary of State for the time. All the difficult passages, and all the poetical portions are in the Queen's own hand, and it is not a little curious, that in the translation of the latter, she has imitated all the variety of metre which is to be found in the work. It is, therefore, a literal rather than a poetical translation. There are letters also discovered which identify this translation to have been made by the Queen, and it is to be hoped that the public will soon be gratified with the publication of this truly great literary curiosity.

A short time ago, a search having been made among some ancient papers in Heriot's Hospital, there was discovered a challenge to mortal combat, addressed by the famous Rob Roy to the Duke of Montrose. It is in excellent preservation, and not a doubt can be entertained of its authenticity. It is at present in the hands of one of the sub-librarians of the Advocates' Library.

In Weber's Northern Antiquities is to be found the following instance of literary application, which, taking all the circumstances into consideration, is perhaps without parallel: Hans Sacks was born in Nuremberg, in the year 1494; he was taught the trade of a shoemaker, and acquired a bare rudimental education, reading and writing; but being instructed by the master singers of those days in the praiseworthy art of poetry, he at fourteen began the practice, and continued to make verses and shoes, plays and pumps, boots and books, until the 77th year of his age. At this time he took an inventory of his poetical stock in trade, and found, according

according to his own narrative, that his works filled thirty-two folio volumes, all written with his own hand; and consisted of 4,200 mastership songs, 208 comedies, tragedies, and farces, some of which extended to seven acts; 1700 fables, tales, and miscellaneous poems; and 73 devotional, military, and love songs; making a total of 6048 pieces great and small. Out of these, we are informed, he culled as many as filled three massy folios, which were published in the years 1558-61; and, another edition being called for, he increased this to six volumes folio, by an abridgment of his other works.

The following list of the principal English Bibles, with their respective dates; may serve to assist the collector of them in his researches; (it is to be observed, that printing was in use 57 years before any New Testament was printed:)—1526 and 1530, Tindal's Bible; the first printed.—1535, Coverdale (Miles) Bible.—1537, Matthew's Bible.—1540, The Bishop's Bible; printed by Grafton.—1562, The Geneva Bible.—1568, Great English Bible.—The same in 8vo, reprinted 1572.—1552, New Testament; printed by Jugge.—1584, Rhenish Testament.—1610, King James's Bible.

SELECT POETRY.

STANZAS.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

Written on hearing military Music, the Tory Whistle, and the Sound of many Voices, round his Glebe House in Magelligan, after Midnight, on the 7th of October, 1825.

Air—"The Banks of Banna."

OH! dark and stormy is his day,
And short his rest or ease,
Who shuns the broad and flow'ry way,
A faithless world to please;
Who scorning Falsehood's winning charms;
Unpleasing Truth will tell
To those his warning voice alarms,
Like this nocturnal yell!
His friendly soul is thought unkind,
His language bold and stern,
While few can in his ardent mind
The patriot discern.
Yet tender may be that man's heart,
Love beaming in his eye,
Who acts the faithful pilot's part,
When danger hovers nigh.
The more he loves, the more he feels,
And still the less he fears,
And as the shatter'd vessel reels,
Exhorts the crew in tears
To rise at once from sloth or sleep,
And in their places stand,
The barge from fatal shipwreck keep,
And gain the wish'd-for land.
And would the passengers be wise,
Who while the tempest roar'd,
Against the pilot's peace would rise,
Or east him overboard?
Oh, surely no; 'twere better far,
To listen to his voice,
Till pass'd thro' all the stormy war,
With him they might rejoice.

SONNET

To the Isle of St. Clement in Mount's Bay, Cornwall.—Written in Autumn.

LONE Rock! around thy solitary head
The deep'ning cloud is as a mantle spread

Of sadness; while in murmurs at thy feet
The restless heavings of the billows beat.
How chang'd from when thy sunny cliffs
display'd
Their picture front upon the glassy sea;
When on thy moss our listless limbs were
laid,
And hours of festive mirth pass'd cheerily.
But yet renew'd again and yet again,
Those scenes shall glow to Contemplation's
eye,
And storm and darkness intervene in vain
To veil the views which Thought can still
supply.
So, tho' Life's present path thick shades
o'ercast,
One ray shines ever bright, the memory of
the past.

Trereife, Oct. 1825.

C. V. LE GRACE.

LINES

Written at Swanage in September, 1825.

WITH sauntering step I musing stray
Along the marge of Swanage bay;
Her firm and sandy beach explore,
And hear the foamy billows roar
(While frequent sails attract the sight,
And beauteous Veeta's cliffs of white),
Or wander in the grove marine,
Where Pitt's presiding taste is seen,
In grotto and alcove display'd,
Beneath the elm's protecting shade;
Or listen to the wavy swell
Around the point of Peveril.
Sometimes my steps to Studland bend,—
Her beath-clad eminence ascend,
And view'd from thence in prospect clear,
Poole Bay, and Brownsea Isle appear;
And I have seen St. Adhelm's steep,
And Beacon Fane that skirts the deep,
The all-devouring deep, that gave
The Halsewell's crew a watery grave,
And thought upon th' heart-rending cry
Of Pierce's hapless family.
The near adjoining groves I hail,
That clothe the slopes of Encombe vale,
Where

Where, unembarrass'd by the cares
Of legal and of State affairs,
Time-honour'd Eldon rests awhile,
And tastes the sweets of Purbeck's Isle.

D. CABANEL.

HOMER.

TROIS mille ans ont passé sur la cendre
d'Homère,

Et depuis trois mille ans Homère respecté
Est jeune encore de gloire et d'immortalité.

CHENIER, Epître à Voltaire.

Translation.

Three thousand years o'er Homer's ashes lay,
Three thousand years our grateful meed we
pay;

For yet but young in glory and in fame,
Immortal honours still surround his name.

Chelsea, Nov. 8.

T. FAULKNER.

THE BILLOW.

A Caprico.

BILLOW! whither art thou straying?

Tell me where!

With sea-nymphs in the ocean playing,
Free from care.

A Nereid's cold back bestriding,
Mermaids to coral-caverns guiding,
Or in a floating sea-shell riding,
Light as air?

BILLOW! thou art ever changing,
Foul or fair:

O'er the vessel's side high ranging,
If you dare:

When on high bright PHÆBUS beaming,
Or pale LUNA's lamp is gleaming,
When tir'd mariners are dreaming,
'Thou art there.

BILLOW! one mortal brief career,
Resembles thee:

On life's rough ocean insincere,
So 'twill be,—

'Till we by penitence and pray'r,
In HEAVEN find acceptance there;
Then let us for that bourne prepare,

ETERNITY!

Margate Pier, Nov. 22.

T. N.

STANZAS TO *****.

MAID of the South! where Albion laves
Her bosom in bright emerald waves;

Thou loveliest of the vestal band,
That linger on her sea-girt strand;
What Naiad form can match with thine!
'Thou sovereign Queen of Beauty's shrine!

Thro' flowery vales, and verdant groves,
Where Medway's dimpling current roves;
Still may those charmed shades prolong
Soft echos of thy silver tongue:

Or, there, perchance, in girlish hour,
Thy fingers' twine the braided flower.

GENT. MAG. November, 1825.

I saw thee once!—that hour is fled!
Fleet as the diamond gleam it shed;
Yet, all of lov'liest, and best,
Shone, halo-like, around its breast!
And ever shall fond memory woo
The glitter of that golden hue!

Can I forget the roses hid
Thy bright and jetty locks amid?
That seem'd to mock, with lust'rous glow
The maiden blush that burn'd below?
Or can stern absence hope to quench
That wild eye's sweet intelligence?

Maid of the South! farewell to thee
Star of my soul's idolatry!

What tho' 'mid classic scenes afar
By Isis waves I rove!

Still beams thy wildly lucid star

O'er the lone walks I love!

And oft this Bardic Lyre shall fling
A sweetly votive offering.

Oxon, Oct. 15.

CANZONE.—(An Allegory.)

YOUNG Love stole a rose from a bower,
Where wantonly smiling it grew,
'Twas noon, when the sun in his power,
Had melted the crystal white dew.

'Twas fresh as the breath of the air,
And sweet as the lily's perfume,
'Twas fairest of all that were there,
And loveliest of Nature's pure bloom.

Love prey'd on its heart, till decay
Had stolen its bright glowing colour;
It pin'd, and then wither'd away—
False Cupid had fled to another.

Oh trust not the charms that can move,
The bosom when youth is in bloom;
Love never, oh! never will prove,
So true in its course as its noon.

J. H. B.

A FAIRY SONG.

LIKE a spark from the fire
I shoot to the skies,
Like a shaft from desire
Is shot thro' bright eyes,
I speed my course hither, and thither, and
there,
O'er the waters, the earth, and up in the air.

To the maiden I steal,
When sleep's o'er her thrown,
And bright dreams reveal,
And then I am flown.

Like a spark from the fire
Up, up, to the skies;
Like a shaft from desire
Darts forth from bright eyes,
So I speed my course up, up, up in the air,
And repose in the blue fields that floateth
there.

L. W. W.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Jesuits are growing bolder and bolder every day on the Continent. Three professors of Paris, M. Royer Collard, M. Guizot, and M. Cousin, are interdicted from lecturing. The French papers state that 100,000 florins have been subscribed by one individual towards a Jesuit's college in Ireland.

"ST. ETIENNE, Nov. 1.—The Procureur du Roi having been informed that an association of more than twenty persons met contrary to law to discuss religious matters, ordered the police officers to examine the matter. Accordingly, they took fifteen women, two children, one man, and one woman who was reading the New Testament at the house of a widow named Faure. The police officers found "directions for conduct," the names of an English and an American lady, the project of forming in society, separating from the Romish Church, the places where the meetings were to be held, the names of several persons connected with the society," &c. After seizing the paper containing all these particulars, the police officer inquired of the people why they had met? They replied, to instruct themselves in religion, as it was taught by Scripture. The police officer made them observe, that the papers he had seized contained more than thirty names; they replied, that there were only fifteen at St. Etienne, and that the others were at St. Jean de Bonnefond. This matter was carried before the Police Court, which decided in consequence of the law forbidding meetings composed of more than fifteen persons, this society being composed of thirty; and the object of it being to discuss religious matters—in reality, to separate from the Roman Church, and establish a society like that known in other countries by the name of Quakers, that the meeting was a subject of scandal, which ought to be repressed, and sentenced each of the accused persons to pay a fine of fifty francs and the expences.

The iron-wire bridge, from the Champ Elysées to the Esplanade of the Invalids, makes rapid progress. It will rank among the curiosities of Paris; but its utility is very questionable. It is only about 200 yards from the Pont Louis XVI.; and who will not prefer going 200 yards on plain ground, to climbing up forty or fifty steps to go swinging over the Seine, and then having to descend as many? As an object of art it is faulty, as the two pillars mask the Hotel of the Invalids from the Champ Elysées. An iron-wire bridge has been constructed at Annonay, between Tain and Tournon. Experiments have been made to

ascertain its solidity: the maximum applied was 58,000 killogrammes (about fifty-eight tons English), which only occasioned a slight inflexion in the curve, that instantly resumed its primitive form: two waggons loaded with stones going over at the same time, seemed to make no change in the curve. The ceremony concluded by driving a diligence over it, drawn by seven horses, and going at a brisk rate. The bridge was completed in fifteen months, and cost 8,000*l*.

SPAIN.

The Court of Madrid has thought proper to remonstrate against the course pursued by the British Ministry in the recognition of the South American States. The Spanish minister, M. Zea Bermudez, addresses a long and elaborate paper on the subject, to which Mr. Canning has replied in the most masterly and conclusive style. It is well known that not only King Ferdinand, but the Government of France, and the other powers of the Continent, have treated the Constitutional regime of 1820 as an illegitimate factious usurpation forced upon the Sovereigns. Mr. Canning, on the other hand, adverts to its acts—particularly its proposal to negotiate with the Spanish colonies on the basis of independence,—as acts of the regular Government of Spain. And in reference to the war with France, the principle of what is termed legitimacy is most explicitly disavowed. The Spanish Minister urged the war against France for the restoration of the Burbons, as binding the British Government against forming relations of amity with the "rebellious subjects" of his Spanish Majesty in America. But Mr. Canning replies, that, so far was the French war from a war of legitimacy, the Government of this country acknowledged and treated with the Directory—made peace with the Consulate, and again acknowledged and treated with the Imperial Government—that Buonaparte was dethroned solely for his restless and inordinate ambition, incompatible with the peace of Europe—and (so far was the restoration of the Bourbons from being an object of the war) that after the abdication of Buonaparte, it was a question with the great powers, whether a Prince, not of the house of Bourbon, should not be placed on the throne of France. Since the issuing of this document the Spanish Government has relaxed in its resolution against the independence of the colonies.

ITALY:

A letter from Rome, dated Oct. 23, gives an account of the submission of a gang of robbers;

robbers; and such is the weakness of this wretched government, that a proclamation announcing these *great events* intimates an intention of applying to the religious authorities, in order to fix a day for solemn thanksgiving! It appears that the bandit chief Gasbrione, together with seven of his associates, surrendered at discretion, and were escorted, in irons, to Rome, and lodged in Fort St. Angelo, on the 24th of September. Among these ruffians, two are designated in the Roman prints as "famed" and "famous." The remainder, about twenty in number, kept aloof, resolving, it is said, to be governed by the eventual treatment of their companions. Subsequently two others came in; another was killed by a Neapolitan detachment on the 8th of Oct. and six others delivered themselves up on the 11th.

The Court of Rome has taken alarm at the anomalous condition of the South American States. The Sovereign Pontiff thinks, though Ferdinand has been foolish enough to cast away the temporal dominion of his late rich western empire, Rome must take care of the spiritual despotism which she still holds in the New World, and that it would therefore be as well to separate the Papal cause from that of Spain. Accordingly he has addressed to the Spanish monarch a remonstrance, advising him to come to some accommodation with his late subjects, accompanied by an intimation that upon his failing to do so, the Court of Rome will feel itself bound to approve of the Bishops appointed by the *de facto* Governments of South America.

The annual census (ending at Easter 1825) of the Roman population has been recently published. The entire population of the capital is, 138,750 — Families, 33,271 — Priests, 1,483 — Monks and Friars, 1,662 — Nuns, 1,502 — Marriages, 1,158 — Births, 4,243 — Deaths, 4,446 — in the Hospitals, 2,002 — in the Prisons, 1,020 — "Heretics," Turks, and Infidels (exclusive of the Jews), 217 — increase of population since the preceding year, 220.

It is commonly asserted in Rome, that within a few months, no less than five hundred persons, charged with, or suspected of being members of secret societies, have been arrested in the States of the Church. Prince L. Spada, and those who were taken up at the same time, still remain close prisoners at the fort of St. Angelo.

The Pope has published a long proclamation relative to the re-building of the Church of St. Paul, near Rome. All classes of persons, in all countries, are eagerly requested to contribute to this pious undertaking, to which he allots 50,000 dollars annually from his own treasury.

Some weeks ago the Roman Journal announced the approaching publication of a new work by the celebrated Champollion, re-

lating to Egyptian Hieroglyphics. On the promised day many of the literati repaired to the booksellers by whom the delivery was to be made, but were informed that the work was not to be issued. The discovery of some points of history of too early a date is said to have caused this inhibition.

Three Fasciculi of the version of Cobbett's *Letters against Protestantism* have already been published, and are eagerly read by a certain class. The translator is subjected to censorial authority, and is often obliged to use explanatory notes under the dictation of the existing authorities.

TRIPOLI.

Letters of the 19th of Oct. state, that the fears entertained from the squadron of Sardinian vessels, before Tripoli, have produced a peace. It appears, that on the arrival of the squadron at Tripoli, the Commodore required that the Consul should immediately be received, and the treaties renewed, as in the event of refusal, he was instructed to commence hostilities; three days were given to consider of their ultimatum. At the expiration of the time a peremptory refusal was returned by the Bashaw, on which an instant attack on the forts, the castle, and port, was commenced; three vessels were taken and one burnt. The Bashaw then sent a flag of truce, stating that he would comply with any terms which were offered to him. Hostilities ceased, and the peace was concluded. The squadron consisted of a 60-gun ship, 1 frigate, 1 sloop, and 3 brigs. The loss of the Sardinians was only one man killed and seven wounded.

NORTH AMERICA.

By the Act empowering his Majesty to grant to the Canada Land Company the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, his Majesty is authorised to sell and convey to the Company in fee-simple one-half of the Clergy Reserves, and the money to be paid by the Company is to be appropriated exclusively to the support and maintenance of the Protestant Clergy of the Province.

By arrivals from North America, we learn that one of those dreadful calamities which sometimes happen in remote regions, to towns thinly inhabited, and mingled with surrounding forests, has occurred at Miramichi, in New Brunswick. The woods have taken fire, from some accidental cause; those persons occupied in felling timber within their precincts have been consumed; the flames have seized the dwellings,—for how could so widely spreading a devastation be arrested in its progress?—and an afflicting scene of misery has ensued. It seems that the woods in that part of the country had been for some time on fire, but without exciting any apprehension of the catastrophe which was about to involve in ruin a large portion of the population of the province.

On

On the 7th of October the flames acquired an ascendancy, which rendered flight in some instances impracticable, and resistance unavailing. The alarming progress of this destructive element had been concealed by the state of the atmosphere which it occasioned, until the night of that day, when, aided by a hurricane which increased its violence and rapidity, it burst with uncontrollable fury upon the heads of its victims. All the accounts that have been received describe the rapidity of the flames to have been such as to have precluded the possibility of saving property to any extent. In most cases, the unsuspecting beings, suddenly aroused from their slumbers, were unable to dress themselves, and immediate destruction was the consequence of a moment's delay. So instantaneous were the effects of the fire, that many persons who were saved owe their preservation to the vicinity of the river, into which they threw themselves, and were taken up by boats, or escaped on rafts of timber. In that part of Miramichi called Newcastle, out of 250 houses, but 14 escaped; and indeed the circumstance of any property being saved is considered as a miraculous interference. Christian charity has

extended what succour it was able from the surrounding settlements; and a more perfect relief will probably be supplied by the considerate benevolence of the Mother Country, as a meeting for that purpose was held at the London Tavern on the 11th inst.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A treaty has been entered into between Don Pedro and the King of Portugal, through the intervention of Great Britain, by her Minister Sir Charles Stuart. It consists of eleven articles,—the first acknowledging “Brazil to hold the rank of an Empire, independent and separate from the kingdoms of Portugal and Algarva,” and the other stipulating that “all property, whether real, personal, or moveable, sequestered or confiscated, and belonging to the subjects of the two Sovereigns of Brazil and Portugal, shall be forthwith restored, together with their arrears, deducting the expences of the administration thereof,”—and moreover, that “all ships and cargoes taken, belonging to both Sovereigns, shall be in like manner restored, or their owners indemnified.”—In this happy manner has the quarrel between these two nations been brought to a friendly result.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Oct. 21. The steam-boat *Comet*, with passengers from Inverness and Fort William, was run down off *Kempock Point*, between Gourock and the Clough Light-house, by the steam-boat *Ayr*, outward bound. In rounding the point the vessels came in contact with such force and violence, that the *Comet* went down almost instantaneously, when above seventy persons were in a moment, precipitated into to the deep! eleven only were saved, out of above eighty. The *Ayr* had a light upon her bow, but the *Comet* had none. The *Ayr* received such a shock, and was so much damaged, that she reached Greenock with much difficulty, in a sinking state. At the moment the accident took place, those on the deck of the *Comet* were engaged in dancing. At an early hour in the morning, Mr. Marshall, Sheriff, from Greenock, reached the spot to give his advice and assistance on this distressing occasion. Numerous dead bodies were washed ashore. The *Ayr*, instead of lending any assistance, gave her paddles a back stroke, turned round, and went off to Greenock, leaving them to their fate!

It appears from the *Mauks* paper of the 5th Nov. 5, that some disturbances

have lately arisen in the island, from the determination of the agricultural population not to submit to the new exaction of tithes on potatoes, &c. or what is called green crop—no such tax having, hitherto, been imposed upon them. Two carts, which had collected this tithe from some poor folks were, it seems, overturned, and the proctors and others rather roughly handled; and two individuals were taken into custody; a circumstance which, it seems, brought the pretty general indignation of the people to a crisis, and some trifling acts of insubordination followed. The setting fire to the proctor's house was a measure in which it is supposed none but a few of the most intemperate were engaged. On Thursday the 3d the malcontents presented a memorial to the Bishop, entreating him to forbear the exaction of the potatoe tithe, and offering to repair the injuries sustained in consequence of the unjustifiable conduct of some of the parishioners. The answer is as follows: “Whereas it has been reported by evil minded persons, that the tithe of potatoes will be taken from the poor tenants of this island, and from persons little able to pay the same:—They are hereby assured that such tithe will not be demanded from them, either this year or at any future time; and if any mistake should arise in this

matter, the persons aggrieved will obtain redress, on applying to the bishop."

It is said to have been fully determined by the prelates of the northern Dioceses, that they will in future ordain no candidates for orders who have not graduated at one of the Universities; we believe the college at St. Bees is the only exception.—Hitherto it had been the custom in the dioceses of York, Chester, Durham, and Carlisle, to ordain young men, of competent learning and qualifications, who were either educated for the church, or if they had previously pursued any other avocation, had devoted two or three years to the studies preparatory for holy orders. But the great increase in the number of graduates from our Universities, who are desirous of entering the Church, and the difficulty of their obtaining titles, are said to have suggested to the heads of the church this restriction.

A public dinner at *Sheffield* in testimony of respect to the virtues and talents of Mr. James Montgomery, of Sheffield, on his retirement from his labours as a public writer, lately took place, Viscount Milton in the chair. One hundred and sixteen persons sat down to dinner. The noble chairman addressed the meeting in an animated manner, in commendation of their distinguished guest; and the speech of Mr. Montgomery was a master-piece of eloquence. He entered into parts of his own history, for the purpose of stating the difficulties which he had to encounter, and naming the friend who had assisted him.

An Association has been formed, through the active exertions of the Rev. John Davies, of Kilkhampton, for the protection of vessels which may be stranded on the north coasts of Devon and Cornwall from the disgraceful practice of "wrecking."

One of the largest steam-engines now in use, is at the United Mines, in Cornwall, it is said to raise 80,000lbs. of water, 100 feet high, per minute, and consumes only 30lbs. of coal per minute to produce that effect. Raising the quantity of water above-stated, is equivalent to the work of 250 horses; and as a horse working at that rate ought not to be employed more than eight hours per day, there would be three relays, or 750 horses, necessary to maintain the continuous effect of the steam-engine. If we regard the steam-engine only in as far as it concentrates power, and renders it manageable, it excites astonishment; for the attendance, the uncertainty, the difficulty of application,

and even the first cost of horses, far exceed those of an engine.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The bubble of Joint Stock Companies has at length burst, and many curious circumstances have come to light connected with these gambling transactions, particularly the Gwenappe Mining Company, the General Fish Company, &c. The different banks, where deposits for these shares have been paid, have not been a little annoyed by the importunities of the shareholders for a return of their money; and various ineffectual applications have been made to the Lord Mayor for the recovery of the deposits. At length Messrs. Everett and Co. have undertaken to pay off the deposits on shares in the following companies: the Antwerp Steam Navigation Company, the Dieppe Steam Navigation Company, and the Havre de Grace Steam Navigation Company. All of those companies have been dissolved, in consequence, it is supposed, of the impediments (the language generally used by those who commenced the formation of deceptions of the kind) which presented themselves; and the directors keep to themselves, for the discharge of imaginary expences, one-fourth of the money subscribed. It is worthy of notice, that no deed of settlement was drawn up, that no engine was purchased, that, in fact, nothing at all was done in any one of those companies, and that they, as well as many others of the same kind, were superintended by the same persons. Each of them consisted of 1000 shares, on each of which the sum of 2*l.* was paid; so that the projectors and their emissaries have pocketed nearly 1,500*l.* by the three speculations, which cost them no more trouble than that which sprung from the mere writing of the prospectus; all the rest of the management was left to the broker employed in the market, whose practice it was to cry out that the shares were at such and such a premium; and this report proved sufficient to keep up their artificial value, especially when those brokers made a few bargains at the premium quoted by them.

The *Thames Tunnel* is proceeding.—The large and ingenious iron shield, which is destined to protect at once the workmen and the tunnel itself from almost a possibility of danger during the operation, is now at the bottom of the great shaft, and fixed and ready to proceed horizontally. The workmen are cutting away the brick-work, preparatory to their striking out horizontally under the Thames. This, from the solidity

lidity of the work and the hardness of the cement, is a laborious work, and necessarily of slow progress. It is hoped that in 18 months from the getting through the wall, the tunnel will be carried to and under the further shore of the river; and, in the opinion of persons most competent to form a correct judgment, the first expectation of ultimate and complete success is increased by all the circumstances which have hitherto attended this important undertaking.

The St. Katharine Dock Company are proceeding to carry the provisions of the Act into effect. They have already purchased about three-fifths of the freehold of the site, and are making the necessary arrangements with the leaseholders and occupiers. The materials of the church and buildings, late the property of the St. Katharine's Hospital in the precinct, have been advertised for sale, preparatory to the ground being cleared; and it is expected that the works connected with the entrances, basin, and docks, will be commenced in the month of January next.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Oct. *Walker (Clerk) v. Ridgeway*, Serjeant Wilde moved for a new trial. The facts were these: the plaintiff was a Clergyman of the Established Church, and proprietor of the tithes of a certain parish in the county of Hereford. The defendant was the cultivator of a farm which lay in the plaintiff's parish. The latter sent notice to the Clergymen of his intention to cut down a field of wheat. The Clergyman's tithing man attended, but the weather seeming unfavorable for harvest work, he left the field. The weather subsequently cleared up, the defendant cut down the wheat, set it out in sheaves, and then gathered them into shocks, consisting some of 9 sheaves, some of 10. The Clergyman refused to collect his tenths from those shocks, on the ground that that manner of setting out his tenths was contrary to the ancient custom, and full of unnecessary trouble and uncertainty. He accordingly brought his action of wrong, for the improper setting out of the tithes. The case was tried at the Hereford assizes, before the Hon. Justice Burrough. The presiding Judge directed the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, but the Jury were of a different opinion, and found for the defendant. The Judge remonstrated in vain. The Jury persisted in their opinion. On these grounds Mr. Sergeant Wilde moved that the verdict be set aside, and a new trial granted.—The Chief Justice said, "Take the rule to shew cause, brother Wilde; prejudices

are sometimes found in a Jury of farmers when deciding on a tithe question."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 4. A two-act opera, entitled *The Wedding Present* was produced. It is a translation, or rather adaptation from the French, by Mr. Kenny. Independently of some pretty music, there was nothing attractive in the piece.

COVENT GARDEN.

In the absence or entire destitution of histrionic talent, the managers, in imitation of the Surrey Theatre, have introduced a *soi-disant* monkey from Paris. In the present degraded state of the royal theatres we were not unprepared for something worthless or contemptible; but this last disgrace was reserved for a Kemble, who does not hesitate to convert the stage (on which a brother and a sister trod with so much honor to themselves and gratification to the public) into a mere *menagerie*, or puppet-shew. The piece in which this full-grown punch exhibited his disgusting tricks was *The Shipwreck of Polieinello*, or *The Neapolitan Nuptials*. The respectable part of the audience expressed the strongest disapprobation; but the clamorous *gods* were sufficiently noisy in supporting this contemptible mimicry; consequently it was repeated.—The piece was afterwards changed for a melodrama, entitled *Jocko, the Brazilian Monkey*, which has been hackneyed at the minor theatres to satiety. The plot is too senseless to notice, as it was merely intended for the exhibition of Jocko's tricks. We shall mention one instance of absurdity, as a sample of the rest. The Brazilian planter shews Jocko a watch, and asks what o'clock it is,—when he exhibits a *wonderful display of intellect* (what a sagacious Frenchman)! by knocking five times on a cocoa-shell! as if any child could not do the same, though disguised as a monkey. It is stated that this M. Mazurier is paid the enormous weekly salary of 150*l.* being at the rate of 25*l.* per night. Previous to his treaty with Mr. C. Kemble, Mazurier was applied to on the part of Mr. Elliston, and refused to take less than 40*l.* per night, and 60*l.* for each of the masks which he might require.

Nov. 16. A new comedy, attributed to the pen of Mr. Hyde, author of *Alphonsus*, was performed, bearing the title of *Love's Victory, or a School for Pride*. The incidents and plot appear to be taken from Moliere's *La Princesse d'Elide*. The piece was given out for repetition amidst great applause.

PROMO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Office of Ordnance, Oct. 10. Royal Reg. of Art. Lieut.-col. Macdonald to be Col. —Major and Brevet Lieut.-col. Holcombe to be Lieut.-col.—Capt. and Brevet Major Addams to be Major.

War Office, Oct. 21. 78th Reg. Capt. Douglas to be Maj. by purchase, v. Falconer. — 81st Brevet Maj. Horton to be Maj. vice Taylor. — 88th, Maj. Heathcote, 27th foot, to be Maj.—92d, Capt Winchester to be Maj.—Unattached: to be Lieut.-cols. of Infantry, Maj. P. Taylor, 81st Foot.—Maj. Falconer 78th Foot. To be Major of Infantry, Capt. Webb, 3d Light Dragoons.

Oct. 22. Sir E. Thornton, late Minister Plenip. to Portugal, to bear the title of Conde de Cassilhas, conferred on him by his Portuguese Majesty.

War Office, Oct. 28. Staff: Maj. Fitzroy to be Deputy Adj.-gen. to the troops at the Cape of Good Hope, with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the army. Unattached: Major England, 23d Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf. To be Majors of Infantry: Capts. Chambers, 29th Foot. — O'Grady, 53d Foot.—Whichcote, 4th Drag. Guards.—Wood, 65th Foot.—Perceval, Rifle Brigade.

Nov. 8. George Bragge Prowse, of Yeovil, Somerset, Esq. to take the surname, and bear the arms of Prinn.

War Office, Nov. 11. 2d Life Guards, Capt. Barton to be Major.—7th Drag. Gds. Major Grey to be Lieut.-col.—Brevet Lieut.-col. Lord Hill to be Major. — 19th Reg. Capt. Dobbin to be Major. — 60th Reg. Brevet Lieut.-col. Galiffe to be Lieut.-col.—Brevet Major Thorn to be Major. Unattached: Capt. Ellis, 16th Light Drag. to be Major of Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Wetherell, Pibendary of Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. C. Barnwell Barnwell, Mileham R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. W. Butler, St. Nicholas R. co. Nott.

Rev. T. Chambers, Studley V. co. Warwick.

Rev. E. Coleridge, Monksilver R. co. Berks.

Rev. G. H. Curtois, East Barkwith R. Linc.

Rev. R. Eden, Hertingfordbury R. co. Herts.

Rev. J. Edwards, Finningham R. co. Suff.

Rev. J. Couch Grylls, Saltash Ch. Cornwall.

Rev. H. Watts Harries, Prendergast R. Pembrokeshire.

Rev. J. Jones, Bodedeyrn P. C. Anglesea.

Rev. T. Kilby, St. John's P. C. Wakefield.

Rev. C. S. Leathes, Ellesborough R. Berks.

Rev. S. Madan, Twerton V. Somerset.

Rev. R. Meredith, Hayborn V. Berks.

Rev. J. F. Parker, Bentham R. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. W. Quartley, Heynsham V. Somer.

Rev. M. Scott, Slawston V. co. Leicester.

Rev. J. Senters, St. Augustine R. Norwich.

Rev. T. L. Shapcott, St. Michael's V. Southampton.

Rev. R. Walsh, Six-mile-bridge R. Ireland.

Rev. W. Waters, Rippingale R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. — White, St. Andrew's R. Hertf.

Rev. E. Wilton, Christ Church C. Wilts.

Rev. Dr. Crane and Rev. W. Walker, to be Chaplains to the Earl of Carlisle.

Rev. W. Moore, Chaplain to Earl of Donoughmore.

Rev. T. Randolph, Chapl. in Ord. to the King.

DISPENSATION

Rev. T. Brown, Rector of Conington, Cambridgeshire, to hold Westow R. Huntingd.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. J. Dove, Stoke Golding Grammar-school co. Leicester.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 19. At St. Austin's, Wilts, Mrs. Ralph Allen Daniell, a dau.—20. At Camberwell House, Bradford, Wilts, Mrs. Rich. Thos. Bateman, a son. — 22. At Swindon, Mrs. Amb. Goddard, a dau.—24. At Beverley, the wife of Capt. Fred. Robertson, a son.—30. At Craythorne-house, Tenterden, Mrs. Fred. Adams, a son.—At West Leke, Notts, the wife of Rev. Charles Oxenden,

Lately. At Hamburgh, the wife of Rev. Richard Baker, Brit. Chaplain, a daughter.

Nov. 1. In Norfolk-st. Park-lane, London, Lady Combermere, a daughter.—3. At Bagborough-house, Somerset, Mrs. Francis Popham, a dau. — 5. In Brownlow-street, Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Wm. Sage, a

dau.—6. At Bath, the wife of Rev. J. R. Hopper, a dau.—9. At Wadley-house, Farringdon, Berks, Mrs. H. Weyland Powell, a dau.—At the Minster Parsonage, Beverley, Mrs. Robert Machell, a son. — 13. At Compton-house, Farringdon, the wife of Capt. W. B. Dashwood, R. N. a dau. — 14. The wife of the Rev. S. E. Batten, Harrow, a dau.—At his house, Montague-square, the wife of Mr. J. Taylor, a dau.—12. At Pontefract, Mrs. Flintoff Leatham, a son.—In Harcourt-street, Dublin, Mrs. J. T. Boileau, a son.—18. The wife of James Woodford, Esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, a son.—Lady Burghersh, a son. — 19. In Somerset-street, Portman-sq. Mrs. C. H. Pilgrim, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

May 17. At Madras, John Rob. Cuppage, esq. third son of Lieut.-Gen. Cuppage, R. A. to Anne, youngest dau. of John Underwood, esq. of Vizagapatam.

Sept. 20. At Gretna Green, the Rev. Tho. Caton, to Louisa Frances Lumley, 2d dau. of the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Saville; afterwards remarried at Womersley, co. York.

Sept. 30. At Paneras, Mr. W. R. Tymms, of Bath, to Miss Eliz. Frances Hall, of Reading.

Lately, at Whitehurch, the Rev. J. Morrell, Fellow of Brazenoze Coll. to Eliz. relict of the late Rev. R. Mayow.—At Over Kellet, the Rev. Sir Rich. Le Fleming, Bart. M. A. Rector of Grasmere and Bowness, Westm. to Sarah, third dau. of late W. B. Bradshaw, esq. of Alton-hall, Lanc.

Oct. 15. At Heydon, Norfolk, Henry Handley, Esq. M. P. to Hon. Caroline Edwardes, eldest dau. of Lord Kensington.

Oct. 17. At Gleniericht Cottage, Perthshire, the Rev. Allan, son of late Colonel Allan Macpherson, of Blairgourie, Perth, to Margaret, youngest dau. of late William Chalmers, of Gleniericht.

Oct. 19. At Waleot, Bath, Edw. Hyde Clarke, esq. to Miss Georg. Cath. Terisa O'Moran, of Brunswick-place, Waleot.

Oct. 20. At Grays, Tho. Ingram, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Rich. Webb, esq. of Belmont, Essex.—At Great Yarmouth, J. H. Munro, esq. of Keppell-st. Russell-sq. to Amelia, youngest dau. of T. Steward, esq.—Rev. Luke Forster, of Blackburn, Lanc. to Miss S. Vale, of Brunswick-pl. City-road.—Henry Locock, esq. of Euston-sq. to Susan, youngest dau. of Rev. Wm. Smyth, R. of Great Linford, Bucks.—At Wells, Major H. C. Streatfield, 87th Reg. to Eleanor, dau. of late Harry Darby, Esq.—At Doncaster, the Rev. James Jackson Lowe, Fellow of Brazenoze Coll. to Cath. Mary, only dau. of T. W. Tew, Esq. of Doncaster, banker.

Oct. 22. At Eltham, Rev. B. Guest, A.M. of Everton, Liverpool, to Eliz. Cath. eldest dau. of T. Lingham, esq. of Shooter's-hill.—At Chelsea, Alex. Hall, Esq. of Austin Friars, to Jane Mary Anne, d. of Ashburnham Bulley, esq. of Durham-place, Chelsea.

Oct. 25. At St. James's, Westminster, Wm. John Symons, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-pl. to Anne Emma Crewe.

Oct. 29. At the Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Mrs. Patterson, an American lady of great fortune, and a Catholic. The ceremony was performed, in the first instance, by his Grace the Lord Primate. The bride was given away by the Bishop of Raphoe, and the marriage was afterwards solemnized by the Papist Archbishop of Dublin.

Nov. 2. At St. James, Westminster, Sam. R. Jarvis, esq. of Fair Oak House, Hants, to Eliz. dau. of late Rev. Peter Murthwaite, Rector of Newnham, Oxf.—5. At Knutsford, Tho. Parr, esq. of Appleton, to Clara, dau. of late Rev. Croxton Johnson.—At Thurston Church, Suffolk, Geo. Gataker, esq. of Mildenhall, to Eliz. 3d dau. of Tho. Wilkinson, esq. of Nether Hall.—6. At Melcombe Regis, Edw. Smith Delamain, esq. 67th reg. to Jessie Anna, dau. of late Robt. Waugh, esq.—At Poole, Jos. Garland, jun. esq. Alderman, to the widow of John Slade, esq.—8. At Croydon, Matthew Stent, jun. of Harmondsworth, to Mary Ann, only dau. of Mat. Newman, esq. of Cromford, Mid.—At Topsham, Devon, Adam, son of David Gordon, esq. of Abergeldie, N.B. and Dulwich, Surrey, to Susan, dau. of late Rev. John Swete, of Oxtou House, Devon.—At Dunham Massey, Sir John Walsh, Bart. of Warfield, Berks, to Lady Jane Grey, youngest dau. of Earl of Stamford and Warrington.—At Marylebone, Sir John Tho. Claridge, recorder of Prince of Wales Island, to M. P. eldest dau. of Vice-Adm. Scott.—At Lord Arden's, Nork, near Epsom, Sir William Heatheote, Bart. of Hursley Park, Hants, to the Hon. Car. Frances Pereéval, dau. of Lord Arden.—9. At Bristol, the Rev. Martin Slater, of Wootton-Basset, Wilts, to Eliza, eld. dau. of late Rich. Connebee, esq.—10. At St. George, Han.-sq. the Rev. Tho. Shreiber, Rector of Bradwell, Essex, to Sarah, 3d dau. of Rear-Adm. Bingham.—At Broad Hinton, near Marlborough, John Mathews Richards, esq. of Roath Hall, near Cardiff, to Arabella, dau. of Thomas Calley, esq. of Burderop Park, Wilts.—12. Rich. Elwes, esq. of Stoke Park, Suffolk, to Cath. eld. d. of Isa. Elton, esq. of Stapelton House, Glouc.—14. At Harberton, Devon, C. Anthony, esq. of the Mall, Clifton, to Thomason, dau. of late Edm. Browne, esq. of Blakemore.—15. Capt. John Walter Roberts, R. N. eld. son of Rev. Wm. Roberts, Rector of Worplesden, Surrey, to Frances, dau. of John Sergeant, esq. of Lavington, Sussex.—18. At St. Michael, Wood-street, Stacey Grimaldi, esq. of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, second son of Wm. G. esq. to Mary Ann, 2d dau. of Tho. Geo. Knap, esq. of Haberdashers' Hall.—19. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Lord Headley to Miss Mathews.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rich. Bethen esq. Barrister and Fellow of Wadham, to Eleanor-Mary, dau. of Robt. Abraham, esq. of Kepple-st. Russell-sq.—21. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, I. Cha. Wright, esq. eld. son of Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley, Notts. to Theodocia, eld. dau. of late Tho. Denman, esq. M.P.

O B I T U A R Y.

COUNT DE LACEPÈDE.

Oct. 6. At the age of 68, Bernard Germain Etienne Laville, Count de Lacepède. He was born at Agen, of a noble family, Dec. 16, 1756. Intended by his family for the career of arms, he entered the Bavarian service; but the irresistible impulse he felt for the study of natural history, made him abandon the field of honour for a milder fame—that of excelling in the sciences. At that period Buffon was in the zenith of his glory; the magic of his style threw a lustre over his subject worthy of its sublimity. Ray had drawn an outline of the wisdom of God in the works of the creation: it was left for Buffon to fill it up, and paint those wonders with all the colours of a brilliant imagination. Science herself seemed lovely in his descriptions, and we cannot wonder that Lacepède should place himself under so great a master, and soon become his favourite and most distinguished pupil. Buffon and Daubeton obtained for young Lacepède the situation of keeper of the cabinets of the King's Garden at Paris. He occupied this post when the Revolution broke out. He had already published the "Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents," which announced the continuation of Buffon. His work was traced on a similar plan to that of the great master, but Lacepède's enthusiasm for him did not blind him to his defects. The principal object of Buffon seemed to be to strike his readers with admiration, and to amuse rather than to instruct. He contented himself frequently with the external character of a subject of natural history, without examining its internal organization. Comparative anatomy was then merely the *skeleton* of a science: though Aristotle had collected an immense number of isolated facts, and modern naturalists had made some progress towards a regular classification of a few orders. Comparative anatomy was in this state, when Linnæus and John Hunter appeared: they greatly extended the bounds of science, and opened a new field for the patient and indefatigable scrutinizer into the mysteries of nature. Lacepède was one of the first in France to appreciate the superiority of their system over that of his Professor, and to introduce it into his work. But he had soon reason to find, that, even then, comparative anatomy was in a very imperfect state: it was reserved for M. Cuvier to collect the scattered fragments—to reject false theories—to form new ones consonant to

those laws observed by the Great Eternal in the vast multiplicity of his creations—to embody those laws, and form of them systems at once beautiful and harmonious. The cabinet of comparative anatomy, at the Garden of Plants, is a splendid monument of his genius, learning, and immense observation*.

M. Lacepède duly appreciated the new system, and his later works prove that he profited by it. His Natural History of Fishes, 5 vols. 4to. 1798; is a proof of this. But the events of the Revolution distracted his attention from science. Of a mild disposition, but firm in the principles he thought right, he steered his course without attaching himself to any party: loving the Revolution from principle, as the grave of absolute power, but lamenting its excesses, his known probity and honour could alone save him in the conflict of factions. He was elected, in 1791, President of the National Assembly; and it was in this character that he received the address of the Whig Club, with which the Assembly agreed in political sentiment, and he proposed that "Letters of Naturalization should be granted to Dr. Priestley's son, on account of his father's house being burnt by the English fanatics for his known attachment to the French Revolution."

M. Lacepède did well to renounce politics and attend to natural history, as he perhaps owed to it his personal safety during the horrors of the Revolution. On the creation of the Institute he was elected one of its first members. He afterwards became member of the Institute of Bologna. Charged by government to give the necessary instructions to Captain Baudin, on his voyage of discovery, Lacepède selected two young men of great merit, Bory de St. Vincent, and Peron, to accompany him. Buonaparte again tore M. Lacepède from his peaceful occupations, and we see him, successively—in 1799, Member of the Conservative Senate; in 1801, President of the Senate; in 1803, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; in 1804, Senator of Paris; in 1805, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the Legion. As President, it was Count Lacepède's duty to address Napoleon on all occasions; devoted entirely to him, his eloquence sought new expressions to convey his admiration, and make it pass as

* We may also refer to his work, now so ably in the course of translation, and published by Mr. Whittaker.

the organ of the whole empire. In January 1814, when the crisis of the new monarch was approaching with rapid strides, he dared to utter the word Peace, at the head of the Senate. His words are remarkable:—"We combat between the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our infants. Obtain peace, Sire, and let your hand, so often victorious, drop your arms, after having signed the peace of the world." The political career of M. Lacépède ended with that of his master, and he returned again to his studies, which he ought never to have forsaken. In private life, M. Lacépède was a model of the social virtues, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. The sciences were not the only objects of his meditation: passionately fond of the fine arts, and especially of music, he composed several symphonies and sonatas, which display considerable taste. He also entered the regions of fiction, and published, we believe, two novels only, *Ellival* and *Caroline*, 2 vols.; and *Charles D'Ellival* and *Caroline de Florentino*, in 3 vols. He rarely touches the chords of the stronger passions, but excels in scenes of gentleness and love. His lectures at the Garden of Plants were numerous attended: the opening addresses of each course were particularly admired. He published several dissertations, and composed part of the articles in the *Annals du Museum d'Histoire et Naturelle*, and contributed to several periodicals; but we have no scientific works of magnitude from him since 1804, when he published his *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées*.

He enjoyed general good health, and was very regular in his attendance at the sitting of the Institute. His opinion of vaccination, as a preservative from the small-pox, was not in consonance with the general doctrine, and he unfortunately fell a victim to his error: he had never had the small-pox, when he took the infection some few weeks since; it was unhappily of a very malignant kind, and carried him off, to the great loss of science, and the regret of a numerous circle of acquaintance, in whom his affability and gentleness inspired lasting sentiments of friendship. His funeral was attended by deputations of the Peers of France, the members of the Institute, and an immense concourse of persons in the first ranks of society, anxious to pay this last tribute to the memory of genius and virtue.—*Literary Gazette*.

SIR JOHN STEWART, BART.

Lately. At his seat, Killymoon, Cootho town, co. Tyrone, through a fall from his poney phaeton, which he had been driving near his demesne, Sir John Stewart, Bart. The horses took fright, and ran away with

him; being enfeebled by long and severe indisposition, he had not strength to restrain them, and was thrown out on his head, which caused a concussion of the brain. He was promptly attended by several surgeons, but this great and good man never spoke after the fatal accident, though he lived for three days.

Sir John had been returned six times for the county of Tyrone, and had been a member of the Irish and Imperial Parliament for 40 years, during which time he was a steady, uniform, and zealous supporter of the Constitution in Church and State. He filled the offices of Counsel to the Revenue Board, Solicitor General, and Attorney General; and of him it was truly observed, by an aged Statesman—"that he was one of the few men who grew more humble the higher he advanced in political station." The County of Tyrone will long remember, with gratitude, his public services. Owing to his exertions and support, Omagh, the County Town, has been long the most improving Town in the North of Ireland, and every part of the country bears marks of the improvements which have been made under his fostering care. Numberless, indeed, are the friends he has left to deplore his loss; and those in Tyrone, we have no doubt, will manifest their feeling to the father by supporting his son. He had the command of a troop of cavalry, and a corps of 140 foot, called the "Newmills Volunteers."

Sir John was married in the year 1790, to Miss Archdall, sister of General Archdall, M. P. for the county Fermanagh, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. Hugh, the eldest, succeeds to the title and estates.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR T. P. HANKIN.

Oct. 26. At the Cavalry Barracks in Norwich, aged 59, Lieut.-col. Sir Thomas-Pake Hankin, Knt. commanding the 2d or Royal North British Regiment of Dragoons stationed there.

This highly-respected officer joined the regiment as Cornet, July 21, 1795; was promoted a Lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1796; Captain, Oct. 18, 1798; Major, April 4, 1808; Lieut.-col. in the Army, June 4, 1814; and Lieut.-col. commanding the Regiment, Oct. 11, 1821. He served in that distinguished corps at the battle of Waterloo, where he sustained a severe wound in the knee. Upon His Majesty's visit to Scotland in 1822, Lieut.-col. Hankin, then in the command of the regiment there, amongst other gracious marks of the approbation of his Sovereign, received the honour of Knighthood. He was twice married, first to the only daughter of Captain John Reade of the 25th Regiment, who died within a year after their union; secondly, to Miss Margetts

of Huntingdonshire, now his widow, by whom he has left no family.

He was son-in-law to Captain Read, who was brother-in-law to Dr. Wilmot; and so firmly persuaded were Sir T. P. Hankin and Captain Read of Dr. Wilmot's being the author of Junius, that the former in October 1813 informed his first cousin, Olivia Wilmot Serres, soi-disant Princess of Cumberland, in a letter to her daughter, that had he known she was engaged about the life of Dr. Wilmot, he could have furnished many useful documents as to Junius, for her work.

His gallant and noble disposition is well known by his superior officers, by whom he was universally respected.

Amidst his military pursuits the gallant Colonel did not neglect the *belles lettres*.

His remains were deposited in the Cathedral of Norwich, with the military honours becoming his rank, and with those attendant marks of universal esteem and regret which his public services and his private worth so justly merited; and they were followed from the barracks to the grave, not only by the officers and men of the regiment, but by the most respectable personages in the city and its neighbourhood: Lord Stafford, Mr. Edmond Wodehouse the Member, and Sir R. J. Harvey the High Sheriff of the County, Major Storey, R.M., Doctors Yellowly and Wright, Messrs. Kerison, Harvey, Hudson Gurney, Deere, Hawkes, &c. with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Steward, and Sheriff of the City joining in the procession. The Rev. Dr. Fisher, the senior Prebendary, officiated at the funeral, the psalms and anthems being sung by the Choir, attended by the band of the regiment.

MRS. W. P. L. WELLESLEY.

Sept. 12.—At Richmond, aged 35, Mrs. Wellesley Pole Long Wellesley. Although her death was unexpected at the moment it occurred, she had been long lingering. On the 19th the remains of this amiable, unfortunate, and much-lamented lady, were removed from Richmond, on their way to Draycot, in Wiltshire, the seat of Lady Tilney, there to be deposited in the family vault. The melancholy procession consisted of the hearse, in which the coffin was borne, drawn by six horses, and three mourning coaches, drawn by four horses each. The first coach contained Mr. Scarborough and Mr. Wright, and in the two following were the nurse, three maid-servants, coachman, and footman of the late lamented lady. The two Misses Long, and Mr. Bicknel, the late unhappy lady's steward, set off for Draycot post on Monday. His Grace the Duke of Wellington was to join the mournful procession on Thursday at Chippenham, within five miles of Draycot.

Two days previous to the removal of the remains from Richmond, intelligence reached her friends that it was the determination of Mr. Long Wellesley to come over from France to attend the funeral, and this circumstance gave them all great pain and uneasiness. Some considerations, however, suspended Mr. Long Wellesley's determination of coming over, if he ever felt such a disposition; for on the day before the removal of the remains, a courier arrived at Richmond from Mr. Long Wellesley in France, to state that he should not attend the funeral, but bearing a peremptory order from him, that his three children, two boys and a girl, should be given up to the courier, to be conveyed to France, there to be brought up and educated under the auspices of their father. The Misses Long, sisters of the late unfortunate lady, who from the period of her separation from her husband to her death, have constantly resided with her, immediately on the death of their amiable sister, removed to another house, taken for the temporary purpose in another part of Richmond, and thither they removed with them the three children. On the arrival of the courier at the house of the Misses Long, he demanded the children, according to the written order which he produced; but he received a direct refusal to deliver them up from these ladies, and he obliged to retire. On Tuesday the Misses Long set off from Richmond for Draycot, there to join their mother, Lady Tilney. Previous, however, to their departure from Richmond, whither they intended to return after the funeral, they determined to adopt every precaution to prevent the children from being carried off by stratagem or by force. Accordingly, anticipating that Mr. Long Wellesley might, at some unseasonable hour, suddenly intrude himself with violence, and carry off the children during the absence of the Misses Long in Wiltshire, these ladies applied, through their law agent, to a magistrate, for the aid of a peace-officer, to remain in their house at Richmond, in care of their house and all its inmates until their return; and accordingly, an active and discreet police-officer was sent down, with directions to take into custody any person, be he whom he may, who should attempt to use any violence towards the property, the house, or its inmates. One of the children is a girl not five years old.

The 7,000*l.* a-year, awarded by the decree of the creditors, will go to the support of the children of Mr. Long Wellesley; in this case he will lose the 4,000*l.* per ann. his late wife made over to him. The property, on the day of marriage, exceeded in value 40,000*l.* a-year.

Some of the youthful companions of this

this ill-fated lady say, that she frequently expressed an opinion that she was too rich to be happy, or likely to meet with a match of disinterested affection. We believe, that her marriage was one not of affection, but of importunity—that she yielded to a long and indefatigable siege; and not without the most pointed and daring threats, that the determined lover would not yield but with his life.

From the moment she first appeared in life, she was distinguished by kindness of heart, and affability of manner—her spirit was forgiving, and her feelings were warm and affectionate.

HENRY KNIGHT, Esq.

Sept. 19. At Tythegston Hall, co. Glam. aged 62, Henry Knight, Esq. Vice Lieutenant of that county, and late Colonel of its Militia.

He was descended from Wilcock Turbervill of Tythegston, who lived in the 13th century. In the reign of Hen. VIII. the estate devolved to the family of Lougher by the marriage of Cecil Turbervill to Watkin Lougher of Newton, Glamorgan, from whose descendants in the female line the grandfather of Mr. Knight inherited the property.

He received his education at Gloucester College School, and at Winchester, after which he became a Member of Pembroke College, Oxford. On quitting the University he travelled through Italy, and acquired that correct taste which was displayed in the improvement of his residence.

WALTER FAWKES, Esq.

Oct. 24. At his house, in Baker-street, London, aged 56, Walter Fawkes, Esq. of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire.

Mr. Fawkes was returned a member for Yorkshire at the general election in 1806, and retired from Parliament at the dissolution in the spring of 1807. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county of York, in 1823.

On the 10th of Dec. 1823, he had the misfortune to lose his first wife. He married, secondly, Jan. 4, 1816, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, daughter of J. Fernon, Esq. of Clontarf Castle, co. Dublin, and relict of Hon. P. Butler, third son of the Earl of Carrick.

He was brother to F. Hawksworth, Esq. of Barmbro' Grange, and the Rev. A. Hawksworth, of Leathley Hall, near Otley, whose deaths have occurred within the short space of six months. Mr. Fawkes was a gentleman universally esteemed for his urbanity, and most deservedly sustained the character of an excellent landlord as well as a kind master. In his public career he was a firm supporter of the Whig interest, and a strong advocate for Parliamentary reform. He was a great admirer of the fine arts, and

had some plates of local views engraved at his own expense. He was the author also, of two political pamphlets, and of a "Chronology of the History of Modern Europe," 4to. 1810.

WILLIAM FELL, Esq.

Lately. Aged 46, W. W. Fell, Esq. Barrister-at-Law; and who had just entered upon the duties of his situation as successor to Mr. Norris, in the office of Stipendiary Magistrate at Manchester.

He went to Liverpool for the purpose of arranging some business at the Kirkdale Sessions, and returned from thence to the Crown Inn, Redcross-street, in the course of Monday. He there took his place for Preston, by the New Times coach, at five o'clock the following morning, and went to dine with some friends at the Waterloo Hotel, from whence he returned about half-past eleven, apparently in good health, and retired to bed, giving directions to be called about four in the morning, in order to be ready for the coach at five. At four o'clock the porter knocked at the room door, and, receiving no answer, again knocked in a louder manner. The knocking, however, not being attended to, he retired to inquire whether any other person had been placed in the same room. Finding that there was not, he returned, opened the door, and found the unfortunate gentleman lying undressed, on his back, upon the floor, with his head under the washing-stand, and insensible. The porter called his master, and immediately procured a surgeon, who found that the vital spark had fled. From the appearances in the room and washing-stand, it is supposed that he got out of bed in order to discharge his stomach, and probably burst a blood-vessel in the exertion. It appears that he drank cold punch in the early part of the evening, and Champagne towards the latter end, but he had not the least appearance of inebriation when he returned to the Crown Inn. A special inquest was convened on Tuesday, before the coroner, Wm. Molyneux, Esq. attended by Mr. Statham, town clerk, and upon the evidence of the medical gentlemen the verdict of the jury was, that he died in a fit of apoplexy.

Mr. Fell was in the prime of life, and had attained considerable eminence in his profession, and was deservedly much esteemed by the gentlemen of the profession and a large circle of friends. The poignant grief of his amiable wife and family will be more easily imagined than it can be described.

JOHN PAGET, Esq.

Aug. 21. After a short illness, aged 63, John Paget, Esq. of Newberry House, and East Cranmore Hall, Somerset; deeply lamented by his family and connections, and

and highly respected by all who enjoyed the intercourse of his society, as was amply attested by the unusual gloom which the intelligence of his decease produced in his immediate neighbourhood, where he was always distinguished for zealous loyalty to his King, and sincere attachment to the Church of England.

From his earliest youth he evinced the same bias for the study of ecclesiastical architecture and general antiquarian research, which so much distinguished his late brother, the Rev. Richard Paget, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who contributed many interesting papers to this Magazine under the signatures of D. T. and R. P.; and to whom will be found a just tribute in our number for May 1795, page 382.

The subject of this notice was educated at Oriel College, since which time he gradually acquired, and critically elucidated a valuable collection of specimens of our earliest typography, and had recently completed a perfect and probably unique series of all the English coins current since the Conquest: and though his innate diffidence in his own powers precluded him from appearing in public as a writer, yet the value of his private communications on subjects connected with our early literature, has been frequently acknowledged by those conversant in antiquarian lore.

MR. CHARLES MILLER.

Nov. 18. Aged 46, Mr. Charles Miller, of Aldgate High-street, Jeweller. He bore more than twelve years of most tedious and lingering suffering, with a patience and resignation almost unexampled. Confined, for the whole of that long period, to his chair, by paralysis of the lower extremities, he continued, till within a few weeks of his death, to give assiduous attention to his business, to perform all the duties of a husband and father, and even to join in the placid enjoyments of domestic society; evincing a calmness of mind and serenity of temper that seemed alone to combat with and arrest the insidious progress of inveterate and hopeless disease.

Mr. Miller was the only son of Thomas Miller, sometime of the Ordnance Office in the Tower, and afterwards of Gravesend, Gent. and grandson of John Miller of Chichester, Esq. a younger son of Sir John Miller of East Lavant in Sussex, the second Baronet of that family. He has left a widow and one infant son to lament his untimely loss.

MR. A. H. MARRIOTT.

Sept. 3. At Plymouth, aged 73, Mr. Arthur H. Marriott, in which town he had lived upwards of twenty years. The deceased was formerly a comedian, and

played for several years on the boards of the old theatre, Oxford, with considerable success, being at that period a great favourite. He possessed almost to the last a fund of genuine humour and originality. The deceased had accumulated a sum of money sufficient to render his vale of life smooth; but a transaction which occurred fourteen years since most wretchedly embittered his latter days. About that period he purchased some premises in Stonehouse; after he had paid for them, and had had possession, it was contended that the person who sold them had no authority, and that deceased's title was consequently bad. A bill in Chancery was filed against him, and for nearly fourteen years has this *chancery suit* been eating to his "heart's core." He has been repeatedly heard to say, "were it not for that law suit I should be the happiest man alive, but as it is, I am the most wretched; for so long a period has he suffered the "law's delay," being unwilling to lose his little property without a struggle, and there being no other means of getting rid of this suit. At last, death put a period to his sufferings, but not before the Lord Chancellor had put an end to the cause; for, a day or two preceding his death, judgment was given against him, but of this he was never acquainted, as he was too far gone to be troubled with the event of that cause, which to him had been a most grievous one.

MR. JOHN KENNEDY.

Nov. 12. In Marsham-street, Westminster, at a very advanced age, and after a lingering illness, Mr. John Kennedy. For many years he had been head door-keeper at the House of Commons (a place of great emolument); and was well known to the several members, and to the frequenters of the lobby. In this situation he amassed a considerable fortune, and had large estates in his native county of Merioneth, Wales, being born at Gevanes. He was an intimate favourite with the late Chief Baron Richards, with whom he used frequently to dine, and to whom he once intended to leave the bulk of his property. Though the situations of the two persons nominally were so different, they were neighbours born; had been educated together, and, through after-life continued on the most friendly terms. The age and infirmities of Mr. Kennedy compelled him to retire from his situation, at the latter end of the last session of Parliament; but for several preceding sessions he had been unable to attend to its duties.

MR. JOHN JACKSON.

Oct. 20. At Brakenrigg, in the parish of Lesmahagow, Scotland, aged 76, Mr. John Jackson. It is well worthy of remark

mark that the predecessors of the deceased person, have successively possessed the farm of Brakenrigg about three hundred years, from the estate of Blackwood, and that they have likewise successively been honoured with the title of "King of Brakenrigg." The late deceased King had in his possession a sword and powder-horn, with which his grandfather fought at the battle of Bothwell-bridge. The manner in which he came by the possession of the sword is somewhat interesting. His grandfather, immediately on his return from that memorable engagement, having occasion to be in the field with his sword under his arm (as was customary in those times), and espying a company of cavalry approaching him, he possessed sufficient presence of mind as instantly to plunge it into the moss. After the departure of the soldiers, he returned to the spot for the purpose of finding his sword; but in vain; the circumstance was made known to his relations and neighbours, and many a fruitless search was made for its discovery, till after having remained for upwards of one hundred years in this obscure situation; it was accidentally found by the present Mr. Brown, of Auchrabbert.

CONSTANTINE DEMETRIADES.

We have been favoured with the following particulars, from the pen of a respectable Correspondent, who has long been a resident of Durham, and from personal observation had every opportunity of learning the character of this singular individual.

The account of Constantine Demetriades in your last Obituary, p. 377, was perhaps copied from the newspapers, where it has before appeared. Some of the particulars given of him place him in an unfavourable light, and must leave impressions, which, I am convinced, are erroneous. It is only justice to this eccentric man's character, which was uniformly inoffensive while he resided here, to vindicate it from these aspersions. I chiefly allude to the story of his "annuity," and his "getting possession of the whole, or part, of the principal, and bidding good-bye to his Durham friends, without ceremony." Of all this there is not a word of truth.

When he came to Durham, he brought letters of recommendation to me (and I believe to others also) from two or three respectable gentlemen in Newcastle, in consequence of which I noticed him, took lessons from him, and knew more of him than any other individual here. He was with me several times in the week during his residence in this city; and, having had opportunities of befriending him, I seemed to have his entire confidence, and received from him an account of his early life and wanderings.

His abilities as a teacher of languages were certainly moderate, and he did not procure more than three or four pupils here. I am not aware that he had the patronage of any of the Clergy; but I mention not this as conveying any censure on them; for (although he complained to me that he was not countenanced by them) I am not aware that he had any peculiar claim on their liberality. They certainly never purchased any "annuity" for him. I have not heard that the intention of doing so ever existed. Of course he could not "get possession of the principal." And, with respect to the uncharitable insinuation of dishonesty, although he always lived most parsimoniously, he always paid what he owed; and I am confident he did not leave Durham with any undischarged debt, nor with any imputation on his moral character.

To correct the misstatements above alluded to, was the immediate motive of my making this communication; but they are not the only errors in your Obituary. I never understood from him that it was "by the persuasion of Lord Elgin he was induced to come to this country," much less that "he relinquished his sacerdotal charge at the instance of the noble Lord." On the contrary, the account, which I had from himself, was that, after he left Athens, he resided some time at Jassy and at Bucharest, where he officiated in the Greek Church, until causes (which it is not now necessary for me to disclose) induced him to go to Trieste, at which place he expected a situation in the Greek congregation. Disappointed in this, and falling in with Romish Priests, he was persuaded to forsake the Greek profession of faith, and adopt that of Rome. By the advice of his proselyting friends, he went to Malta, in prospect of a maintenance in the Romish Church; but, again disappointed, some acrimonious expressions which fell from him were heard and conveyed to his superiors; and the result was, that the sincerity of his conversion was more than suspected, and the alternative remedy of a visit to the prisons of the Inquisition was administered. In a short time he obtained his release: and then he made the best of his way to the Protestant countries in the North of Europe, resolved to drop all farther connexion with the "Pope Devil," as he usually called the head of the Romish Church.

At Berlin he became acquainted with Dr. Brown, one of the physicians (or, as he always styled him, the Archiater) of the Prussian Court; and it was on the suggestion of Dr. Brown, and not of Lord Elgin, that Demetriades came to the resolution of trying his fortune in England. Through the Doctor he procured a passport from Lord Elgin (then the British

Ambas-

Ambassador), and this was all that his Lordship had to do with his visit to this island.

Poor Constantine was perhaps "below par" as a teacher of languages, but his misfortune was to be unconscious of this. He attributed his want of success, not to his want of abilities, but to the practices of some underhand enemies, against whom he was in the habit of inveighing for "taking away his respect," to use his own phrase. This idea, which had the full possession of his mind, together with the dread of being sent out of the country under the Alien Act, or of coming to want while he remained here, produced alternate fits of irritation and depression, and may account for, if not entirely justify, his parsimonious habits.

How he conducted himself after he left this City, I do not know. I thought it due to the poor man's character to state the above facts, in order to remove the unfavourable impressions of him which your Obituary is calculated to convey. J. W.

JOHN BROWN.

Sept. 24. At Broughton Gifford, near Melksham, aged 77, John Brown, 40 years a mendicant. In early life he was apprenticed to a weaver, which trade he followed for a few years after arriving at maturity, working for a respectable clothier at Melksham.

The circuit to which he confined himself in his excursions, did not extend much beyond the clothing district of Wiltshire, and part of the adjoining county of Somerset, but his visits were generally very regular, and when rebuked for repeating them too often, he would reply that it was so long since he came last (mentioning the time), adding, "and I come only once in so many weeks." Though in general importunate in his supplications for charity, yet when refused on the plea of there being nothing for him, he would coolly observe, as he walked away, "never mind, never mind, it will do when I call next time." In some of the villages at a distance from home, he has appeared as a silent petitioner, imploring the assistance of the spectators by signs only. On such occasions he was known by the name of the dumb-man, and was generally successful in obtaining food or money; but when seen by some of his neighbours, and reproved for his deception, he has readily found his speech, saying, "you mind your business, and I will mind mine." He would sometimes observe to his neighbours on returning from his excursions, that he "would rather see the heads than the tails," at the different houses he went to, thereby insinuating that the masters were more attentive to his plea of distress than the servants. When at a distance

from any houses, he has been known to accost the labourers in the fields, begging a part of their food, saying he was nearly perishing for want; and so meagre and abject was his appearance, and his manner of imploring them so earnest, that he has been relieved by those who could ill afford to share a pittance of their food.

A few days before his death, he went to a gentleman's house where he had been frequently relieved, and invited one of the servants to attend his funeral when he died, which he said would not be long first; he entreated him to attend, whether he received any further invitation or not.

The hut in which Brown lived and died corresponded with its inhabitant;—its exterior, mean and wretched in the extreme, whilst its interior contained an assemblage of poverty, filth, and misapplied articles of value, blended together, without any regard to order or discrimination. This hovel, for it deserves not the name of a house, is about fifteen feet in length, by five in breadth, and seven in height, comprehending only one apartment, and in this miserable abode its miserable inmate had huddled together the following, amongst other, articles:—One bed and beadstead, four chairs, three boxes, seven teakettles, four saucepans, five frying-pans, two gridirons, ten pepper-boxes, four flour-dredgers, forty table and tea spoons, three tea cannisters, four tea trays, one hundred and twenty dowlas and Holland shirts, one hundred and thirty pocket and neck handkerchiefs, forty cravats or stocks of cambric muslin, twenty pair of stockings, two night caps, thirty-four pair of shoes entirely new, and a great number of old ones, three pair of new buckskin breeches and many old ones, five coats and four waistcoats, three pair of gaiters (new), six hats three narrow and three broad brims, four smock frocks, a silver watch; and a pair of plated buckles for shoes. A large quantity of old silver (shillings, &c.), which sold for 12*l.* at the rate of 5*¼d.* per shilling, and about 3*l.* worth of old sixpences, halfpence, and penny pieces; four large bags full of meat in an advanced state of putrefaction, and about two bushels full of pieces of cheese, too bad to be given to pigs.

In a neighbour's house Brown had deposited a large chest and three boxes full of linen, shoes, and other articles; for the preservation of which the person was paid 10*l.* after his decease.

Notwithstanding he had collected so large a quantity of clothes, some of which were in excellent condition, he was frequently known to go into neighbouring towns to purchase wearing apparel, linen, &c. which on his return home he would put away in the most incongruous manner—(as for example a pair

pair of old shoes, with rusted nails, wrapped up in a new shirt) yet he would not leave his residence otherwise than in an old ragged suit, which betokened the most extreme want, and added to the wretchedness of his appearance.

Upon dividing the property which was found, and which is supposed to have included a considerable sum of money of the present currency (one statement having been published, of there being upwards of 140*l.* found in money, independent of other sums placed out at interest) it was apportioned to ten nephews and nieces; but in the division thereof considerable disturbance ensued, so as to render it necessary to call in the aid of constables in order to preserve the peace.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

Sept. 18. At Cumnoch, after a severe illness, aged 66, James Taylor, Esq. proprietor of the extensive pottery establishment of that place. The death of this gentleman is a public loss. He was a man of no ordinary powers and acquirements; and had it been his fortune to be placed where he might have had full scope and employment for his genius, he would long ago have held a distinguished rank among the benefactors of his country. But adverse circumstances, during the greater part of his life, shed a withering influence over all his projects, chilling his ardour, discouraging his exertions, and confining his usefulness within a very narrow sphere.

Mr. Taylor received the rudiments of his education at the celebrated school of Claseburn; and afterwards prosecuted it, during several years, at the University of Edinburgh. Having turned his attention both to medicine and divinity, and gone through a course of studies calculated to fit him for either profession, he might have been comfortably established in the Church, as he had more than one living offered to his acceptance. But the bent of his genius lay in another direction. He was passionately fond of philosophical pursuits, particularly geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and mechanics. He had paid much attention to the steam-engine, and was the first who suggested, and (in conjunction with the late Mr. Miller, of Dalswinton) carried into effect the application of that power to the propelling of vessels. The original experiment was performed on the lake of Dalswinton in the year 1788. It was completely successful; for though on a small scale (being with a four inch cylinder), and with a vessel not calculated for rapid motion, they went at the rate of five miles an hour with ease. In the following year the experiment was repeated on the Forth and Clyde Canal; and as it was on a larger scale, the motion

was proportionally accelerated, being nearly seven miles an hour, thus demonstrating that, by increasing the magnitude and power of the engine, almost any degree of celerity might be attained. These experiments gave the greatest satisfaction to a multitude of spectators, some of whom were of high respectability. They were recorded in several publications of the day, and in particular may be seen mentioned in the Scots Magazine for 1788, vol. ii. p. 566. But from some unaccountable whim, however, though the success equalled the most sanguine expectations of all concerned, Mr. Miller could never be prevailed upon to proceed further in the business; and as Mr. Taylor had not the command of sufficient funds, the project was necessarily, and on his part most reluctantly, abandoned.—Folton and Bell therefore had only the merit of seizing the already published ideas of another, and converting them to practical use.

MR. JOHN NICOL.

Oct. ... Found dead in his bed, at Edinburgh, aged 70, Mr. John Nicol, Mariner, who in 1822 published his "Life and Adventures." From this work, we have gleaned the following facts.

He was born in 1755 near Edinburgh. His father was by trade a Cooper, a very useful handicraft for a lad so wholly possessed with the love of the sea. In 1769 he was taken to London, and the voyage seems to have confirmed his disposition; though his return to Scotland and apprenticeship to the business of a cooper retarded its gratification till 1776, when he entered on board a vessel at Leith, and sailed for Canada, where he remained 18 months. With this the travel of his simple story commences, and however unadornedly told, is extremely interesting.

On leaving this country he embarked in the *Surprise* of 28 guns, Capt. Reeves, and in her took part in the action with the American ship *Jason*, Captain Manly, of which action he gives a very characteristic account. After returning to England, he again took convoy for St. John's. His next trip was to the West Indies, where, sailor-like, he entered into all the fun on shore; but we cannot follow him through all his peregrinations. In 1785 he sailed on a voyage of discovery round the world, in the *King George*, Captain Portlock, in company with the *Queen Charlotte*, Captain Dixon. They staid long among the Sandwich Islands, and especially at Owyhee, being the first ships there after the murder of Captain Cook.

His next remarkable trip was in the *Lady Julian*, Captain Aiken, a vessel which carried out 245 female convicts to New South Wales.

After all, poverty was the lot of this man

man of many strange sights, vicissitudes, and perils. "At one time (he says) in 1822, after I came home, I little thought I should ever require to apply for a pension; and, therefore, made no application until I really stood in need of it.

"I eke out my subsistence in the best manner I can. Coffee made from the raspings of bread (which I obtain from the bakers) twice a day, is my chief diet. A few potatoes, or any thing I can obtain with a few pence, constitute my dinner. My only luxury is tobacco, which I have used these forty-five years. To beg, I never will submit. Could I have obtained a small pension for my past services, I should then have reached my utmost earthly wish, and the approach of utter helplessness would not haunt me as it at present does in my solitary home. Should I be forced to sell it, all I would obtain could not keep me, and pay for lodgings for one year; then I must go to the poor's house, which God in his mercy forbid. I can look to my death-bed with resignation, but to the poor's house I cannot look with composure. I have been a wanderer, and the child of chance, all my days; and now only look for the time when I shall enter my last ship, and be anchored with a green turf upon my breast; and I care not how soon the command is given."

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Sept. 14. At Milford, near Lymington, aged 64, the Rev. *Whitehead Dennis*, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and son of the Rev. Jonathan Dennis, late Rector of Bramshot, near Liphook, Hants. He took his degree of M. A. March 19, 1785.

Sept. 20. At Swanton Morley, Norfolk, the Rev. *Wm. Collett*, Rector of that place. He was of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, B. A. 1819. He was instituted to the Rectory of Swanton Morley in 1808, on the presentation of Sir John Lamb, Bart. In 1817 Thomas W. Cooke, esq. presented him to Egmore, and in 1821 he was instituted to Surlingham on his own presentation.

Aged 33, Rev. *George Neville*, Rector of Chillington, Sussex, B. A. of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the Hon. George H. Neville, of Flower-place, near Godstone, Surrey. He was presented to the Rectory of Chillington in 1819 by the Earl of Abergavenny. On the 27th his remains were interred in the cemetery of the Lords Abergavenny in East Grinstead Church.

Sept. 29. In Down-street, Piccadilly, aged 67, the Rev. *John Anthony Perny*, D. D. Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Coventry, Rector of Hill Crome, Worcestershire, and Perpetual Curate of Oxenton, Gloucestershire. He was of Magdalen Hall, Cambridge,

GENT. MAG. November, 1825.

where he proceeded M. A. Feb. 27, 1812. He was presented to the Rectory of Hill Crome in 1815 by the King; and to that of Pirton, both co. Worcester, in 1816, by the Earl of Coventry, who also gave him the Perpetual Curacy of Oxenton.

Oct. 7. Suddenly, in a fit of insanity, the Rev. *Henry Bouchier*, the son of a highly respectable clergyman at Wellingborough, co. Northampton. About eight o'clock in the morning he was found by his servant maid weltering in his blood, having cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor; but some symptoms of life were still remaining. An alarm being instantly given, surgical assistance was sent for, but it was of no avail; he expired in a few minutes. It appeared in evidence that the unfortunate gentleman had been afflicted with a dangerous fever, which had affected his mind, and was the cause of the dreadful act. The Jury returned a verdict of *Insanity*. He had been for some time officiating for the Rev. Thomas Margetts during the illness of that gentleman at the Curacy of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely.

Oct. 11. At Hertingfordbury, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Ridley*, D. D. Rector of that parish, and St. Andrew's cum St. Mary's, Hertford, and of Kirkby Underdale, co. York, Master of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Prebendary of Gloucester, and one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the Counties of Herts and Gloucester. He was the fifth son of Matthew Ridley, esq. who died April 6, 1778, by his second wife Elizabeth (who died May 4, 1764) eldest daughter and sole heiress of Matthew White, esq.; he was thus brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. He received his clerical education at University College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. June 12, 1776, and B. and D. D. grand Compounder, June 3, 1802. In 1804 he was elected one of the Prebendaries of Gloucester; and in the following year his late Majesty presented him to the living of Kirkby Underdale. In 1817 the King, as Duke of Lancaster, presented him to the livings of St. Andrew cum St. Mary, Hertford. Dr. Ridley married Frances, daughter of Aubone Surtees, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sister to Elizabeth, Countess of Eldon. Dr. Ridley was also a descendant of Bishop Ridley the Martyr.

Oct. 13. Aged 71, the Rev. *T. Wisdome*, B. D. Rector of Farnham, Essex, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. July 1, 1777; B. D. May 27, 1784, and by which body he was presented to Farnham in 1794.

Oct. 15. At Kells, in Galloway, N. B. after a severe illness, the Rev. *Wm. Gillespie*, Minister of that parish.

At Preston Bagot, co. Warwick, in his

53d year, the Rev. *John Cartwright*, Rector of that place.

Oct. 24. After a few days' illness, at the house of the Rev. J. N. Goulty, Brighton, universally esteemed and deservedly lamented, in his 77th year, the Rev. *David Bogue*, D. D. of Gosport. He had been about 50 years Pastor of the Church of Protestant Dissenters at Gosport, was tutor of the Missionary Seminary, and one of the first promoters of the London Missionary Society. On Tuesday, Nov. 1, the remains of Dr. Bogue were removed from Brighton to Gosport, attended by a deputation of the London Missionary Society, and many other friends. Marks of respect for his memory were manifested by the inhabitants of Brighton, and of the several towns through which the procession passed. At Fareham, the deacons and trustees of the Chapel in which the deceased officiated, joined the procession, in mourning coaches, and several private carriages followed in their train; about a mile from Gosport, the body was received by the Church and Congregation over which the deceased had presided, as well as by the students of the seminary under his care; by whom it was conducted to the vestry-room adjoining the Independent Chapel, in Gosport, where it was deposited for the night. On the following morning, the remains of Dr. Bogue were conveyed into the Chapel, of which he had been Minister nearly half a century, when a funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. John Griffin, of Portsea, to a crowded auditory. At twelve o'clock the funeral procession moved towards Alverstoke, and on reaching the new burial ground, the funeral service was read by the Rev. Henry Aubrey Veek, and the procession returned in the same order that it came. In the evening a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Winter, when the Chapel was crowded to excess, and multitudes were prevented from gaining admission. During the day the shops and houses of the inhabitants were closed, and all seemed desirous of expressing their esteem and veneration for the memory of the deceased. His loss will be as deeply and as extensively felt amongst Dissenters as that perhaps of any man of his day. He was one of those men who contributed greatly to influence the character of the public mind.

Oct. 28. At the Rectory, Timsbury, co. Somerset, aged 77, the Rev. *William Brudenell Barter*, M. A. Rector of that place, Prebendary of Walton in Gordano, in Wells Cathedral, a Magistrate for the County of Somerset, and a Vice President of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society. He was of Baliol College, Oxford; M. A. Dec. 2, 1773, which body, in 1783, presented him to the Rectory of Timsbury. In 1798 he was elected Prebendary of Walton in Gordano. To the public, he was an active, able, and upright supporter of its several in-

terests, which fell under the examination of his intelligent and enquiring mind. In his sacred calling as a Christian Minister, he strenuously upheld, with much erudition, and the firmest conviction of their divine truth, the doctrines of the Church of England; maintaining at the same time a liberality of sentiment, which suggested the most indulgent considerations for those whose religious tenets were at variance with his own. In private life, his characteristic manliness, peculiarly softened by the most amiable feelings of affection; his charity, which was never dormant; his society, ever instructive and exhilarating, very powerfully attracted the love and esteem of a large circle of relatives and friends; and whilst his integrity and religious rectitude directed his attachments to the most deserving, his benevolence forbade him to look upon any man with supercilious disregard. An extensive neighbourhood will have to deplore the loss of a most valuable man, whose conduct in his various avocations was most exemplary, whether in fulfilling the duties of a pastor to his flock, over whom he presided at Timsbury 42 years, or as a magistrate, or in superintending various measures of a public nature, or as a friend; thus devoting his life to the service of his God, to his country, and to his relatives and friends.

Nov. 9. At the Rectory House, Greenstead, near Ongar, Essex, in his 65th year, the Rev. *William Hamilton Warren*, M. A. 30 years Rector of Greenstead, and Vicar of Great Budworth, Cheshire. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. Feb. 20, 1784, which body, in 1787, presented him to the Vicarage of Great Budworth. In 1794 he was presented to the Rectory at Greenstead, by the Bishop of London.

Latcly. Aged 92, the Rev. *S. Clarke*, for 43 years Vicar of Cheriton, being presented thereto in 1781 by his late Majesty. In 1794 he was presented to the Rectory of Chalkton cum Clanfield, and Ideworth Chapelry annexed, by the Rev. J. C. Jervoise, and in the following year J. C. Jervoise, esq. presented him to the Rectory of Blendworth, Hants.

At Cardiff, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Powell Edwards*, of Llandaff, Rector of Berry Narborem, Devon, and of Neath, co. Glamorgan. He was of Oriel College, Oxford, M. A. April 5, 1769. In 1770 he was presented to the Rectory of Neath cum Resolven Chapelry, by T. Edwards, esq. who in 1780 presented him to that of Berry Narborem.

Rev. *R. Jones*, of St. Dogmell's, Pembrokeshire.

At Chipping Barnet, Herts, aged 57, the Rev. *William Marr*, 25 years Curate of that parish. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, S. T. B. 1810.

In his 72d year, the Rev. *R. Perryn*, Rector of Standish, Cheshire. He was of Christ Church

Church College, Oxford, M. A. Jan. 14, 1779, and the same year was presented to Standish by Sir R. Perryn, knt.

The Rev. *Samuel Prosser*, M. A. Rector of Southwick, Sussex, and of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1805 his late Majesty presented him to the Rectory of Southwick.

Rev. *John Simpson*, Rector of Fishtoft, co. Lincoln, and Vicar of Thornton Curtis. He was presented to the Vicarage of Thornton in 1791 by Sir R. Wynne, bart. and was instituted to the Rectory of Fishtoft in 1811 on his own presentation.

At Cawapore, East Indies, the Rev. *H. L. Williams*, second son of H. L. Williams, esq. of Alderbrook Hall, Cardiganshire.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Robert Williams*, Rector of Llangar, co. Merioneth. He was presented to this Rectory in 1796 by the Bp. of St. Asaph, and to the Perpetual Curacy of Llandidno in 1801 by the Bp. of Bangor.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 9. At Limehouse, aged 74, William Woolcombe, esq. ship-builder.

Oct. 21. Of hydrophobia, aged 6, the youngest son of Mr. G. Harms, Angel-inn, Fleet-market.

At Islington, aged 74, the relict of Jon. Delver, esq. of Fell-st. whalebone merchant.

Oct. 22. Lady Margaret Wildman, wife of Capt. Wildman, 7th Hussars, and dau. of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

Oct. 23. In Sloane-square, Chelsea, aged 63, R. Thorp, esq.

In Devonshire-place, the widow of Francis Lantour, esq.

At the Vale of Health, Hampstead, aged 75, Thomas Judson, esq.

In Upper John-street, Golden-square, aged 75, Thomas Mitchell, esq. late a Captain in the Anglesea Militia.

Oct. 24. Aged 76, Thomas Aylett, esq. of Gloucester-terrace, formerly of Thetford Abbey, co. Norfolk.

Oct. 25. At Beverley-cottage, Putney-bottom, aged 66, Sarah, relict of Mr. Philip Cawston.

At Camberwell, aged 53, Catherine-Mary, wife of Henry Monro, esq.

Mary, wife of E. Ledger, esq. of Blackheath. Charles Walker, esq. of Kensington-sq.

Oct. 20. At the house of his uncle, Gen. Loftus, in Wimpole-street, Lieut. William Thomas Loftus.

Oct. 30. Major William Martin, late of the 8th dragoons.

Oct. 31. In Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq. aged 80, Mary, relict of L. Poignand, M. D.

In York-buildings, Mary-le-bone, aged 69, James Grant, esq. purser Royal Navy.

Nov. 1. John Tietjen, a German servant to Mr. Cross, at the Royal Menagerie, Exeter Change, who was killed by an elephant. The deceased, in sweeping out the den, struck

the elephant with a broom, on which the beast turned quickly, brushed him with his tusk on the breast, and pressed him against the bars of the den. The deceased immediately fell, and the elephant stood trembling, as if conscious that he had done wrong. The unfortunate Tietjen died in five minutes. The Coroner's verdict was, That the deceased was accidentally killed by the elephant. Deodand 1s.

As Denmark-hill, aged 78, Robert Sangster, esq.

At Mount-street, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth Oughton.

Nov. 2. At a friend's house, aged 77, Isaac Aguilar, esq. late of Devonshire-square.

Nov. 7. In Lancaster-place, the wife of Mr. N. Byrne, of the Morning Post.

Aged 79, Charles Waistell, esq. of Delancey-place, Camden-town.

Nov. 8. In Southampton-street, Covent Garden, Brookes Rynd, esq. late of St. Vincent.

Nov. 9. At his residence, Christ Church, Spitalfields, aged 74, of which parish he had been many years vestry-clerk, Mr. William Raffles, father of the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool.

In Norton-street, Portland-place, aged 82, Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. formerly Commissioner for Victualling his Majesty's Navy.

Matthew Surtees, esq. of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.

Nov. 10. In Carlisle-street, Soho, Mr. Antonio Gallassi.

Nov. 11. In Wigmore-street, aged 57, James Langford Oliver, esq.

Aged 37, at his residence in Hornsey-road, Joah Hunt, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Nov. 12. In Golden-sq. aged 80, John Willock, esq. many years an eminent auctioneer, and Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Nov. 14. Aged 30, George Calvert, esq. surgeon; third surviving son of the late Chas. Calvert, esq. of Oldham-street, and of Glosop-hall, co. Derby. The death of this gentleman will be a loss to the profession which he had chosen, and of which it was anticipated he would have become a distinguished ornament, from the talent displayed in his recently-published treatise "On Diseases of the Rectum;" in his translation of the "Anatomie Generale, par M. Biehat;" and by the rare circumstance of the Jacksonian prize of the Royal College of Surgeons having been adjudged to him for three years in succession.

Nov. 15. At Hampstead, Mary, wife of G. I. Baker, esq. of St. Martin's-court.

Nov. 16. At Aeton Lodge, Lady Arabella Hervey.

Susannah, wife of Wm. Peatt Litt, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

In Cork-street, the widow of the late Gen. Vernon.

Mr. Wm. Cary, mathematical instrument maker,

maker, Strand, who was, for many years, the regular contributor of the Meteorological Diary to this Magazine.

Nov. 18. At her house, Osnaburg-street, Regent's-park, aged 53, Mrs. Sarah Elliot, widow of the late Arch. Elliot, esq. architect.

In Great Surrey-street, aged 77, Isaae Vaughan, esq. an eminent manufacturer of hats, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Surrey.

Nov. 19. At Bethnal-green, Capt. John-Henry Cartier, of the Royal Navy.

After a long illness, Eliz. wife of John Benbow, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

BERKS.—*Oct. 14.* At Windsor Castle, aged 21, Augusta, dau. of Mr. Wyattville. She was on the point of marriage.

Oct. 6. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Frogley, of East Ilsley.

BUCKS.—*Oct. 28.* At Datchett, aged 80, Major Walter Scott. He was appointed Lieut. May 15, 1761, Lieut. 13th foot, March 25, 1768; Captain Dec. 2, 1775; Brevet-Major March 19, 1783. He was subsequently placed on half-pay 26th foot, with rank stationary.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Oct. 27.* At his house in Dighton-st. aged 89, Mr. Thomas Standfast.

Oct. 27. At Shepton-Mallett, the wife of W. Purlewent, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Oct. 30.* At Disley, Mr. J. Thorneley, formerly of Stockport. Every thing about this individual bore the marks of his eccentric character. On the plate of his coffin, as well as on the tombstone which covers his remains, he strictly ordered that his age should be inscribed not by the number of years he had lived, but by the number of moons, which amounted to 1145.

CORNWALL.—*Oct. 15.* At St. Ives, the wife of Paul Tremearne, esq. Mayor of that borough.

Oct. 26. At Trelassick, Luey, dau. of Tho. Daniell, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*Nov. 11.* At his residence, in Castle-st. Carlisle, aged 66, Tho. Benson, esq. He served the office of High Sheriff for Cumberland in 1814. This benevolent gentleman has bequeathed the interest of 5,000*l.* to the poor of the parishes of St. Cuthbert and St. Mary, Carlisle, to be distributed annually.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Oct. 17.* Aged 103, John Fox, of Castleton. He was born May 7th, O. S. 1722. He had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health during that long period, and his rational faculties remained unimpaired to the last hour of his existence. He was an early riser, and in the summer months was regularly at work by four o'clock in the morning. When passed his 100th year, he mowed in the fields, and followed other laborious employments. In the rebellion of 1745, he was engaged by

the king's troops to convey the baggage from Castleton to Sheffield. He took a pride in relating to his acquaintance, that the military chest was confided to his care.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Sept. 20.* At Devonport, aged 68, James Glencross, esq. principal of the firm of Glencross, Hodge, and Norman, bankers, Exeter.

Oct. 24. At Exeter, aged 73, Charles Collins, esq. one of the Magistrates of that city, and formerly a partner in the house of Baring, Short, and Collins.

Oct. 26. James Davey, esq. of Northbrooke-cottage, near Exeter.

Oct. 27. At Totnes, aged 80, Mr. W. Bastow, for 40 years one of the Serjeants-at-mace for that borough.

At Exeter, in his 103d year, Daniel Sugg. At the age of 20 he fought at the battle of Dettingen, and assisted in removing the wounded Duke of Cumberland from the field. At the battle of Culloden he was himself wounded; but from that period to his death he never had a day's sickness. He has left 4 children, 12 grand-children, and 15 great grand-children. His third son is now 70 years of age.

Nov. 1. At Dawlish, aged 35, Eliz. Ann, wife of the Hon. G. Lysaght.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Oct. 11.* At Lyme, aged 14, Conyers, third son of the late Rev. John Conyers Place, of Marnhull.

Oct. 23. At the Parsonage-house, Poole, Diana, wife of the Rev. G. H. Hyde; and on the Sunday following, Diana, dau. of the above. They were both interred in the family vault at Wareham.

Nov. 11. At Poole, aged 30, W. Parr, esq. solicitor. He was an ornament to the profession, which he practised with a degree of ability that gained him the highest estimation.

DURHAM.—*Nov. 11.* At Ryhope, aged 73, Tho. Wilkinson, esq. late of Hetton House. He formerly resided at Witton Castle, Coxhoe, and possessed very considerable estates in the North. He served as an officer in the army at the battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 11.* At Maryland Point, Stratford, William Stanley, esq.

Oct. 24. Mary, wife of Burchett Whennell, esq. of Hornechurch.

Oct. 29. At Walthamstow, Tho. Furley Forster, esq. father of Dr. T. Forster, the Author of "Researches concerning Atmospheric Phenomena," and other philosophical works. Mr. Forster was formerly an eminent Russia merchant, and a resident of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

Oct. 13. At Great Dunmow, Sarah Turvey, widow and relict of J. Raigner, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Oct. 27.* At Cheltenham, aged 54, Caroline, relict of James Torre, esq. of Snyder Hall, and dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Cotes, rector of Rise, co. York.

Oct. 28. Aged 72, James Giddings, upwards

wards of 38 years chief night-constable of the ward of All-Saints, Bristol, and more than 40 years funeral featherman in the house of Messrs. Penton and their predecessors in High-street, Bristol.

Lately. Mrs. Gist, wife of Josiah Gist, esq. of Wormington Grange.

Lately. At his sister-in-law's, Clarence-place, Bristol, Mr. Joseph Grimes, late of Hillgrove House.

Nov. 5. At his father's, in Park-row, Bristol, aged 30, Capt. Henry Lloyd, of the ship *Sylvia*.

HANTS.—Nov. 4. At Ashe Park, Jane, third dau. of the Rev. Edw. St. John.

Nov. 13. At Southampton, Ellen, youngest dau. of Zachary Langton, esq. of Bedford-row.

Nov. 16. At Portsmouth, the lady of Sir George Garrett.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Oct. 17. At Drybridge House, aged 47, Hannah Maria, wife of Thos. Bird, esq. F. A. S. Clerk of the Peace for the County; and youngest surviving dau. of the Rev. Edw. Phillips, M. A. Rector of Patching, and Vicar of West Tarring, Sussex.

HERTS.—Nov. 7. At Shenley, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Tho. Newcome, Rector of Shenley, and Vicar of Tottenham.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Nov. 15. Aged 73, Mrs. Anne Dillingham, widow of the late Thos. Dillingham, esq. of High Park, Kimbolton.

KENT.—Nov. 1. Mary Walsh, widow of James R. St. John Walsh, esq. of the Alien Department, Gravesend.

Nov. 1. At Lydd, Mr. John Gilbert, aged 78. The deceased was walking out smoking his pipe, when he, from some unknown cause, fell down, and the pipe passing through his tongue, entered the roof of his mouth, where it broke and left the piece therein, which occasioned his death in two days.

LANCASHIRE.—Oct. 19. Maria Corbett, wife of C. F. Vandeburgh, M. D. Boldstreet, Liverpool.

Oct. 22. At Oakhill, Accrington, aged 22, Thos. Hoyle Hargreaves, second son of the late Thos. Hargreaves, esq.

At Orford, near Warrington, aged 78, Margaret, wife of Thos. Lowton, esq. late of Appleton, Cheshire.

Nov. 1. Aged 55, James Ormerod, esq. of Chamber-hall, near Bolton.

Nov. 14. Aged 20, Edw. Bayley, eldest son of Mr. W. Morton, of Oak Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—At Grantham, Frederick Newcome, solicitor, son of Richard Newcome, esq.

Oct. 22. Aged 70, W. Etherington, esq. of Gainsborough.

Nov. 4. At Crowle, aged 87, Thos. Lightfoot, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—Oct. 28. In London-road, Twickenham; Mrs. M. Slaughter.

Nov. 1. Aged 75, Peter Thorne, esq. of Manor-house, Gunnersbury.

Nov. 5. Aged 82, W. Gosling, esq. of Edmonton.

Nov. 16. At his seat at Enfield, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. Riddell. He was appointed Lieut. 66th foot April 19, 1798; Captain Dec. 24, 1802; Capt. 50th foot, May 25, 1803; Major by brevet, Dec. 10, 1807, and Lieut. Col. June 4, 1814. This officer had been many years on the Staff in different parts of England, as an Assistant Quarter Master General.

NORFOLK.—Oct. 20. At Norwich, aged 83, James Alderson, M. D. many years an eminent physician in that city. He was the father of Mrs. Opie.

Oct. 24. At St. Giles's, Norwich, John Ditehell, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Oct. 26. Aged 46, Mrs. Botfield, of Norton-hall, relict of Beriah Botfield, esq. and only dau. of the late Dr. Withering.

Oct. 22. Aged 23, Mary, second dau. of the Rev. R. W. Wake, Beeter of Courteen-hall.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oct. 20. At his house, in Ellison-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 77, William Lloyd, esq. distinguished by his piety, benevolence, integrity, and firm attachment to the present constitution both in Church and State, highly respected during his life, and deeply lamented at his death. He has bequeathed legacies to most of the charitable institutions in that town.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Oct. 25. At Charlbury, aged 27, Geo. Cobb, esq. son of the Rev. John Cobb, D. D. Vicar of the above place.

Oct. 28. At his seat, Filkins Hall, Edw. Francis Colston, esq. the representative of the family of the great benefactor of Oxford, whose memory is now on the point of annual commemoration.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Oct. 20. Aged 19, Sophia, eldest dau. of John Smith, esq. of Waleot-terrace, Bath.

Oct. 20. Aged 64, Mrs. Pryer, of Northampton-street, Bath.

Lately. At Bridgewater, from a cancer in his nose, Mr. Sam. Nixon, silversmith.

Oct. 22. In Portland-place, Bath, aged 64, Mrs. A. Perfect.

Oct. 25. At her residence in Pultney-st. Bath, aged 60, Mrs. Brymer, relict of the late Alex. Brymer, esq.

Lately. At Sales House, Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Tunstall, whose loss will be severely felt by the poor.

Nov. 3. At Shepton Mallet, the wife of W. Purlewent, esq.

Nov. 13. At Bath, Eliz. the wife of S. Rolleston, esq.

SUFFOLK.—Sept. 17. At Crow Hall, Geo. Read, esq.

Oct. 5. At Stratford-Lodge, aged 27, Frances, wife of Harcourt Firmin, esq. solicitor.

Oct.

Oct. 11. At Chattisham; J. T. Hicks, esq.

Oct. 14. After a protracted illness, J. B. R. Leake, esq. a solicitor at Hadleigh.

Oct. 28. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 92, Mrs. Eliz. Braham.

SURREY.—At his house, Upper Tooting, aged 79, Mr. John Bovill.

SUSSEX.—Oct. 10. At Brighton, aged 72, John Hughes, esq. of Abingdon-st.

Oct. 27. At East Gate, Chichester, Sarah, wife of C. Wentworth Dilke, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—Oct 6. At Ambleside, aged 73, Mr. W. Baxter. In the same house in which he breathed his last, he had resided for half a century, and during that time never slept out of it but one night.

WILTS.—Nov. 2. At Mrs. D'Oyly's, Crane Bridge, Jane, only dau. of the late Wm. Peter Musgrove, esq. of Liskeard, Cornwall.

Nov. 2. At Calne, after a long illness, John Gabriel, esq. formerly of the respectable firm of Atherton and Gabriel, solicitors of that town.

Nov. 10. At Calne, aged 67, truly regretted, Daniel Baily, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Lately*. Mr. G. Nicholson, bookseller, Stourport, whose intelligent mind and rectitude of conduct acquired him universal esteem.

YORKSHIRE.—Oct. 17. At Tuggil, near Middleham, aged 63, Mr. John Lonsdale, the celebrated horse-trainer.

Oct. 26. At the Mount, near Whitby, Wm. Reynolds, esq. after a protracted confinement of fourteen years to his house.

Oct. 28. Aged 77, Henry Yarbrough, esq. of Heslington Hall, near York. His death was sudden, being attacked with the gout at his stomach while hunting, which caused his dissolution the same evening.

Nov. 1. At his son's house, near Sutton, aged 70, Thos. Frost, esq. 48 years an eminent solicitor of Hull, and nearly 40 years solicitor to the Dock Company.

Nov. 4. Aged 48, Mrs. Lakeland, relict of Robert Lakeland, esq. of York.

Nov. 7. At his house in Castlegate, York, George Ellis, esq.

Nov. 8. At Hessle, aged 38, Frances, widow of the late W. Boyle.

Nov. 10. John Hodgson, esq. one of the Aldermen of York, to which office he was appointed in 1824.

Nov. 16. At an advanced age, Mrs. Coulthurst, relict of the late Rev. H. W. Coulthurst, D.D. Vicar of Halifax.

WALES.—Oct. 21. At Energlyn, aged 75, John Goodrich, esq. Justice of Peace for Glamorgan and Monmouth.

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 19. At Erskine-house, Renfrewshire, the Hon. Caroline-Henrietta Stuart, youngest dau. of Lord Blantyre.

Oct. 31. At Edinburgh, Emily, wife of Arch. Macbean, esq. Royal Art. and only dau. of Wm. Johnston, esq. of Muswell-hill, Middlesex.

Nov. 4. At Cornhill, Aberdeen, the seat of her son-in-law, David Young, esq. Helen, relict of W. Baker, esq. of Fonthill Bishop, Wilts.

Nov. 6. Claud Neilson, esq. of Ardarden, Dumbartonshire.

IRELAND.—Oct. 15. In Jervis-str. Dublin, aged 79, Elinor, relict of the late Rev. Dr. O'Brien, and sister to the Ven. and Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archdeacon of Lismore.

Nov. 14. At Warren's Grove, co. Cork, Mary, relict of Sir Aug. Warren, bart. formerly M. P. for the City of Cork in the Irish Parliament, and sister of the Earl of Bandon, Viscountess Doneraile, and Baroness Riversdale.

Nov. 16. At Dublin, aged 36, Martha-Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Courtney Greenway, esq. third dau. of the late John Green, of Highbury Park, Islington, formerly of Hinckley, Leicester. She has left an only child, Martha-Elizabeth.

In Dublin, George Ievers, esq. of the Middle Temple.

ABROAD.—*April* 24. At Moorshedabad, Bengal, John Hyde, esq. formerly of Manchester. He was in perfect health, a corpse, and in the grave, in the short space of 24 hours.

June. Mr. Birkbeck, the author of a book of travels in the United States, and known as an emigrant to Illinois. He was drowned on his way home from Mr. Owen's settlement at Harmony. The back-woodsmen, it is said, had given him the name of "Emperor of the Prairies," in consequence of his buying 16,000 acres of public land at one purchase.

Aug. 20. At Tobago, aged 33, Lieut. James W. Eyre, R. Eng. second son of the late Rev. James Eyre, Rector of Winterbourne, Stoke, and Nettleton, co. Wilts.

Aug. 29. Benj. Scott, esq. of Jamaica, aged 91, who by his will gave freedom to three negroes, in addition to 80 others whom he made free during his life.

Sept. 4. At Kingston, Jamaica, of typhus fever, after an illness of four days, Jas. Corne Pownall, esq.

Sept. 7. At Jamaica, Capt. Charles Pigott, 77th reg. eldest son of the late Adm. Pigott, of Beddington, co. Surrey.

Oct. 9. At Troy, N. Y. America, aged 42, Wm. Burrige, esq. late a partner in the banking house of Burrige and Sons, Portsmouth.

Oct. 16. At Montreuil, in France, aged 28, Robert-Wm. Fell, esq. of Caversham-grove, Oxfordshire.

Oct. 19. At Florence, of apoplexy, the Marquis Lucchesini, who has equally distinguished himself in literature and diplomacy.

Oct. 21. At Boulogne-super-Mer, on his way for embarking to England, Dr. Hill, of London-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

Oct. 27. At Munich, the celebrated composer, Chevalier Peter Von Winter, Chapel Master to the King of Bavaria.

Lately.

Lately.—On his passage from Calcutta to England, aged 25, S. N. Legh, eldest son of the Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire.

Lately.—At Jamaica, after a very short Missionary labour in the Moravian connexion, the Rev. D. G. Hague. But four days afterwards, his decease was followed by that of his amiable wife, to whom he had been united about four months; and very shortly by that of another Missionary and a Mechanic belonging to the same establishment.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

PART I. 187.

Lady Bayning was the widow of Charles, first Baron Bayning, of whom see a short memoir in volume LXXXI. page 594. She was Annabella, daughter of Rev. Richard Smith, by Annabella, dau. of Wm. Powlett, esq. (by Annabella, dau. of Charles, first Earl of Tankerville. She bore his Lordship three sons, Charles Frederick, the second Baron (of whom see vol. xciii. ii. 468), William, who died young, and Henry, the third and present Baron; and six daughters, four of whom died young.

P. 190. Lady Albanley died Jan. 17. She was Anne Dorothea, eldest dau. of Richard Wilbraham, esq. (who assumed the name of Bootle), and was married to Sir Pepper Arden (then Attorney General) in Sept.^r 1784, and bore him William, the second and present Lord Albanley, two other sons and three daughters.

PART I. P. 641.

The will of James Baron Glastonbury, of Burleigh, Som. has been registered in Doctors' Commons, probate being granted to the Hon. Thomas Grenville, the sole execu-

tor. The personal estate was sworn under 250,000*l.* The will has 34 codicils annexed to it; they contain many legacies to friends and servants, particularly the latter, some of whom have handsome annuities. Lord Nugent has 3000*l.* the Right Hon. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn 6000*l.* the Hon. Thomas Grenville, 8000*l.* besides other bequests; the Hon. Catherine Neville, 300*l.* per annum. The estates in the counties of Somerset, Surrey, and Bedford, are devised to the Hon. Thomas Grenville and his issue male.

PART II. p. 168.

The remains of the late Mrs. Mary Lovin were interred by the side of the late James Bindley, esq. M. A. and F. S. A. as devised in her will, and a brief inscription placed on the elegant monument she had erected to his memory in memorial of 59 years friendship. She left various legacies to different charities, and private persons, and a small token of affectionate remembrance to Mrs. Bindley's two nephews and nieces—the Bindleys and Belsons.

PART II. p. 272.

The will of the Right Hon. Adm. Lord Radstock was proved on the 12th of Sept. and the personal property sworn under 80,000*l.* A settlement is made upon Lady Radstock, of 400*l.* per annum, and he bequeaths her 500*l.* and the interest for life of 8,000*l.* to his son, a sum of nearly 2,000*l.* on his attaining twenty-one. The residue is left to all his other children. By the codicils, there is a further bequest of 3,000*l.* Consols to her ladyship for life, with reversion to his son, who has also an immediate bequest of 5,000*l.* Consols, and a further provision of one or two thousand pounds is made for Emily and her children.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 18, to November 22, 1825.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1201	} 2435	Males	- 1079	} 2130
Females	- 1224		Females	- 1051	
Whereof have died under two years old				688	
<hr/>					
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.					

Between	{	2 and 5	235	50 and 60	168
		5 and 10	72	60 and 70	173
		10 and 20	94	70 and 80	155
		20 and 30	174	80 and 90	39
		30 and 40	173	90 and 100	8
		40 and 50	151		

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL, DOCK STOCK, and FIRE OFFICE SHARES, in November 1825, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, 2200*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 500*l.*—Coventry, 1250*l.*—Grand Junction, 303*l.*—Birmingham, 335*l.*—Monmouthshire, 225*l.*—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 198*l.*—Old Union, 98*l.*—Ellesmere, 126*l.*—Laneaster, 46*l.*—Regent's, 52*l.*—West India Dock, 212*l.*—London Dock, 92*l.*—East India Dock, 120*l.*—Globe, 167*l.*—Imperial, 115*l.*—Chelsea Water Works, 18*l.*

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending November 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
65 2	41 3	26 10	42 4	46 2	54 5

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Nov. 21, 50s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Nov. 16, 41s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Nov. 22.

Kent Bags	14l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.	Farnham Pockets....	18l.	0s. to 20l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	13l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.	Kent.....	16l.	16s. to 17l.	0s.
Essex.....	13l.	0s. to 15l.	0s.	Sussex.....	14l.	15s. to 16l.	0s.
Old ditto.....	0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Essex.....	14l.	10s. to 16l.	16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 7s. Clover 6l. 6s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	4d. to 5s.	0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s.	6d. to 5s.	2d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 21 :	
Veal.....	5s.	6d. to 0s.	0d.	Beasts.....	3,221 Calves 170
Pork	5s.	0d. to 6s.	0d.	Sheep	18,650 Pigs 120

COAL MARKET, Nov. 21, 36s. 6d. to 43s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 47s. 0d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 29 to November 26, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29	225	86½ 7/8	87½ 3/8	—	94¼	103½ 3/8	21	266½ 1/2	13 pm.	—	2 3 pm.	2 4 pm.
31	—	86½ 7/8	87½ 3/8	—	94½	103½ 1/2	21	265½ 1/4	12 pm.	—	1 2 pm.	2 1 pm.
1	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	224¾	86¾ 7/8	87½ 3/8	94¾	94½	103½ 1/8	21	—	14 pm.	—	1 2 pm.	1 2 pm.
3	224¾	86½ 1/2	87½ 3/8	94½	94	103½ 1/4	21	265	—	98¼	1 2 pm.	1 2 pm.
4	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	86¾ 7/8	87½ 3/8	—	94¾	103½ 1/8	21	265¾ 1/4	—	—	1 3 pm.	2 3 pm.
8	224½	86¾ 3/4	87½ 3/8	94½	91¼	103½ 1/2	21	—	13 pm.	—	2 3 pm.	—
9	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	223¾	86½ 3/8	87½ 3/8	94¼	94	103½ 3/8	20¾ 7/8	—	11 pm.	—	1 3 pm.	1 3 pm.
11	—	86½ 1/2	87¼ 6/8	94	93½	103½ 3/8	20¾ 3/4	265	—	—	1 2 pm.	1 2 pm.
12	222¼	85¾ 5/8	86½ 3/8	—	93½	102¾ 3/8	20¾ 1/4	—	—	—	1 pm. par.	1 pm. par.
14	223	85¾ 1/2	86½ 1/4	93½	93¼	102¾ 3/4	20¾ 1/8	—	10 pm.	—	1 2 pm.	1 3 pm.
15	222	85½	85½ 6/8	93½	92¾	102½ 3/4	20½ 1/2	265½ 1/2	8 pm.	—	2 pm. par.	2 1 pm.
16	221	85 3/4	86 5/8	93	92	102¾ 1/2	20½ 1/2	—	7 pm.	—	par 1 pm.	par 2 pm.
17	220	84¾ 3/8	85 1/2	92¾	91¾	102¾ 1/2	20½ 1/2	—	8 pm.	—	par 2 pm.	par 2 pm.
18	—	85 4/8	85¾ 3/8	92¾	92¼	102¾ 1/2	20½ 1/2	—	7 pm.	—	par 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
19	220½	85½ 1/8	85¾ 6/8	—	92¾	102½ 3/4	20¾ 1/4	—	5 pm.	—	1 pm. 1 dis.	par 1 pm.
21	222	85 4/8	85¾ 5/8	—	92¼	102½ 3/8	20¾ 1/8	—	6 pm.	—	par 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
22	221½	84¾ 3/8	85½ 3/8	92¾	92	101¾ 2/8	20¾ 1/8	—	6 pm.	—	1 pm. 1 dis.	1 pm. 1 dis.
23	221	84¼ 1/4	85 4/8	92¾	91¾	102 1¼	20¾ 3/8	—	2 dis. pr.	—	par 2 dis.	par 2 dis.
24	—	83½ 3/8	83¾ 4/8	92½	91¾	101¾ 2/8	20¾ 3/8	—	—	—	4 2 dis.	4 1 dis.
25	—	83¾ 7/8	84½ 5/8	91¾	91¾	102 1½	20¼ 1/4	—	—	—	3 1 dis.	3 1 dis.
26	218½	83¾ 2/8	84½ 3/8	—	90½	101½ 1/8	19¾ 7/8	—	2 dis.	—	2 7 dis.	2 7 dis.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Staffordshire Potteries 2
Stamford 2--Stockport
Sonthampton
Suff. Surrey...
Taunton--Tyne
Wakefield--Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven--Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2--York
Man 2--Jersey 34
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

DECEMBER, 1825.

CONTAINING

Original Communications.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE	482
Descendants of the Princess Mary Tudor, and Errors in Debrett's Peerage, &c. 483, 484, 485	
Genealogical Notices of the Croft Family....	485
Antiquities discovered at Milton in Kent....	486
Epitaph on Thomas Sheridan.....	487
On the Chronology of Herodotus.....	<i>ib.</i>
St. Michael's Church, Oxford, described....	489
Personification of Death	490
History of the Church and Priory of Swine...	491
Description of some Ancient Seals	497
Bradinch, co. Devon, and its Antiquities...	498
Innocent Laughter recommended	502
Vindication of Literary Ladies.....	503
Indecorous Custom in certain Cathedrals....	505
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HIST.—Worcester.	506
On Models of Stonehenge, Avebury, &c.....	510
On Ablution, Baptism, Fonts, &c.	511
Hints for the Benefit of the Clergy.....	512
Goodwin's Guile; or, the Nuns of Berkley	513
Definition of the term "Void"	516
On the Conquest of William the Norman....	517
Curious Monuments at Camberwell, Surrey..	518
Document illustrative of the Feudal Times..	520
On establishing a City Library.....	<i>ib.</i>

Review of New Publications.

Progresses, &c. of King James I.....	521
Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire, vol. III.....	523
Sharp's Coventry Pageants.....	527
Sir R. C. Hoare's Modern Wiltshire.....	529
Sir R. C. Hoare's Monastic Remains.....	532
Session of Parliament for 1825.....	534
Hansard's Typographia.....	536
Tour of a Foreigner in England and Scotland	540
Time's Telescope for 1826.....	541
Dr. Robinson's Magistrate's Pocket Book...	542
Boyd's Sermon—Kitto's Essays.....	543
Lost Spirit—Cadizah—The Bar.....	544
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—New Publications	545
Meetings of Learned Societies.....	546—548
ANTIQ. RESEARCHES—On Ancient Vases....	549
SELECT POETRY.....	553

Historical Chronicle.

Foreign News, 555.—Domestic Occurrences	557
Promotions, &c.—Births and Marriages....	559
OBITUARY; with Memoirs of the Duchess of Rutland; Mrs. Canning; Miss Shirley; Adm. Sutton; Gen. Gifford; G. Chalmers, esq.; Dr. Nott; Benj. Harenc, esq. &c....	561
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Canal Shares...	575
Prices of Markets.—Prices of Stocks.....	576

Embellished with a View of ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Oxford;
Representations of some ANCIENT SEALS; MONUMENT of THOMAS SHERIDAN;
And ICHNOGRAPHICAL PLANS of CHURCHES in Wiltshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In our number for January we propose to lay before our Readers a fine bird's eye View of the intended St. Katharine's Docks, with a circumstantial detail of the design of that immense public undertaking.

The helmet depicted by an ADMIRER of ANTIQUES, which was found in Stanwell Churchyard, Middlesex, is a demilauncer's casque of the time of Elizabeth. The bars and chin-piece, of which he speaks, were affixed for the purpose of placing it over a monument; now that they are removed, it is restored to its original state. The catch or rivet at the top was put on at the same time as the bars, in order to hold the crest, and, like them, were foreign to its original purpose.

T. R. WEETON is referred, for the present, to several elaborate Essays on Surnames, by Dr. Pegge the antiquary, in vol. XLII.; also to vol. XLIV. p. 252, and some other places mentioned in our General Indexes. An analysis of Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence" was printed in vol. LXXXI. ii. 18. A small volume on Names, by Mr. Brady, is reviewed in vol. XCII. i. 437.

The Medallion of Pescennius Niger, sent by our kind Correspondent J. L. is a very bad one, and being known to be false, is of little or no value. J. L. appears to have formed an erroneous opinion, when he states that such spurious pieces are held by Medalists in a certain degree of estimation. The contrary is the fact.

T. ROE says, "Antiquarius (p. 194), is referred to 'Dugdale's Baronage,' vol. II. p. 139, *et seq.* for much information respecting the noble family of *West de la War*. The principal residence of Thomas Lord de la War, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. was Offington in the parish of Broadwater in Sussex. This nobleman, by his will, dated 8 Oct. 17 Hen. VIII. bequeathed his body to be buried in the tombe of freestone, within the chancel of the Church of Broadwater. This tomb, like most others in country Churches, was so defaced with coats of whitewash, as to have lost all its original beauty, until the late Hon. Mrs. Damer, (who was connected with the family of De la War) employed herself in chiselling out the accumulated coats of whitewash, and restoring it to its former freshness. Thomas Lord La War, son of the above, was also buried in the Church of Broadwater; but the arms and ornaments on his tomb are yet buried in whitewash. He married Elizabeth, heiress of — Benville of Halnaker in Sussex. In the Church of Boxgrove, in which parish Halnaker is situated, is a magnificent sepulchral oratory or sacellum, in which a priest used to pray for the souls of himself and his wife. The two tombs at Broadwater, and this at Boxgrove,

are probably the work of the same artist, being most interesting examples of that style of architecture where the Grecian is engrafted in the Gothie. In the ancient house of Halnaker (of which see a view in vol. LXXXII. i. 409), and which is almost now a ruin, are some most curious remains; a room yet exists of carved waincoat, in which are figures of King Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine, of Thomas Lord De la War and his wife, together with various armorial bearings. This is now used as a bed-room by the cottager, who occupies the few remaining rooms in this once magnificent mansion, and seldom seen unless particularly enquired after. It is among the most interesting remains of domestic architecture with which the writer of this hasty note is acquainted. The estate at Halnaker was exchanged with the Crown for the site of the Abbey of Wherwell in Hampshire, during the lifetime of this Thomas Lord De la War; and the estate of Offington was alienated early in the reign of Elizabeth to Edward Alford. — A Stanstead Correspondent, who signs "PATRUM VIRTUS," remarks, that "the family of Ware, though the title was conveyed to the West family by the first-born female, was perpetuated by a younger son. A descendant went into Ireland with Earl Fitzwilliam, when Lord Lieutenant, as confidential Secretary, and is highly mentioned in history."

A CORRESPONDENT observes, "in p. 372, Lord Langford is stated to have been created Baron Rowley. This is an error adopted from p. 1138 of the *last Edition of Debrett's Peerage*; his Lordship's only title of Peerage was Baron Langford of Summerhill."

The same Correspondent says, "Lord Lilford's title is Baron Lilford, co. Northampton, without any other addition; it was incorrect, therefore, in page 275 to style his Lordship "Baron Lilford of Lilford Park, and of Atherton and Bewsey, co. Lancaster." The latter places were his Lordship's property, but made no part of his Baronial title.

Since the letter of Mr. Milne, in p. 496, was printed, that Gentleman has addressed us, saying that, upon reflection, he would write the name of his parish Sweyn-Denmark. It would still be pronounced Swedenmark.

We received the favour alluded to by our kind Correspondent from Magellegan.

ERRATA.—P. 98 b. 37, *for* death *read* second marriage; 189 b. 53, *for* Horsley *read* Halifax, (Mrs. Halifax was sister to Mrs. Way, recently deceased); 297 a. 11, *read* Kytson; 368 a. 44, Curraghmore; 392 b. 8 *from bottom*, Cumesii; 400 b. *last line*, *dele* which; 405 b. 25 *read* not; 407 a. 34, *read* 6 min. 29 sec.; 37, *read* 9 min. 6 sec.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

DESCENDANTS OF THE PRINCESS MARY TUDOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, Dec. 17.*

IN your Mag. for Nov. the EDITOR OF DEBRETT'S PEERAGE calls on the author of an article signed a GENEALOGIST, containing animadversions on his work, to make good, in your *present month*, certain statements he has sent forth, at the peril of being convicted of having asserted *what he cannot prove!* Nothing is more easy than to accept and carry to a successful issue this challenge. But your Magazine only reached me on Thursday evening, the 15th, and yesterday having written a reply extending to a sheet, it struck me on folding it up, that its length would exclude its insertion, since it could not reach you till the 20th or 21st. I have therefore suppressed what I had written; and must confine myself to the strictest limits in the reply of this month*.

I request your readers to look to the confidence and defiance of this challenge. See how completely a very simple and well-known tale will put him down! He taunts me to show that Lady Willoughby, the Marchioness Cholmondeley, the young Marchioness Bute, and Lord Guilford, are the descendants of the Princess Mary Tudor! He appeals to such of your readers as are conversant with the genealogies of our nobility; — among whom, however, I never yet met with one not familiar with the following facts, which he ventures thus to call in question.

Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Derby, heir of the body of Lady Eleanor, youngest daughter and coheir of the Princess Mary Tudor, left issue Lady Anne, his eldest daughter and coheir, married to Grey Brydges, 5th Lord Chandos, whose son and heir George, 6th Lord Chandos, left a daughter and

coheir Margaret, married to Wm. Brownlow, of Humby, co. Linc. esq. from whom descended Sir John Brownlow of Belton, bart. whose daughter and coheir Jane married Peregrine Bertie, 2d Duke of Ancaster, whose son Peregrine, 3d Duke, was father of Lady Willoughby and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley.

From another coheir of Brownlow came the mother of Francis North, 1st Earl of Guilford, whose grandson Geo. 3d Earl, was mother of the present Marchioness of Bute.

Now these are not the mere junior descendants hunted through a variety of changes of name and family, but the DIRECT and CHIEF HEIRS, deriving through great historical houses!

What else I have to say, if I shall think it worth while to say any more, after this specimen of my opponent's intelligence and self-confidence, must be reserved for another month,—except that I must not omit to assure *Debrett's Editor*, that I had not the most remote idea of his name and vocation, till at least a month after my communication to you, which was sent from Paris on 22d July. I learned his name with some surprise from a gentleman who came from England on or after the 4th of Sept.

I consider the notice of this fact essential, because I deem it utterly unjustifiable to be influenced in the critique of a book by personalities extrinsic to that book. I drew my inferences solely from the matter of the book itself. That matter cannot be denied to be public game. He who prints what is circulated and sold is surely not unamenable to public question for what he asserts. The *matter* of my reply is as open to attack, as the pages of *Debrett's Editor*. My writings are pub-

* A Table of the Descendants from the Princess Mary Tudor has since been received from this Correspondent, and shall appear in our next.

lic property; they are open to any animadversion which *Debrett's Editor* can make on them, consistent with good faith and decency of manner. I come forward without a mask, and subscribe my name to this article. I thought *Debrett's Peerage* not only not improved, but badly edited,—merely by an examination of its contents; not guessing who the editor was: I think so still: but I am *now* surprised at it; because I am assured by those in whose judgment I put faith, that the Editor is fully competent to his task: his vocation qualifies him for it, and I must therefore attribute his defects to carelessness.

He talks of my genealogical incapacity and ignorance. The signature of my name will be a ready index to the *proof* of it, if the charge be true. The matter is spread over a wide space, and he has a large field to select from. He calls in question also my literary skill: in which department his opportunities of proof are equally copious. He is very jocose about the awkward construction

of a sentence which he cites. If I wrote it so, which perhaps I did—(though I rather think it was an abridged extract from my communication), the whole error consists in the hasty writing of the word “*AS*” *the last instance*, instead of “*UNDER*” *the last instance*.

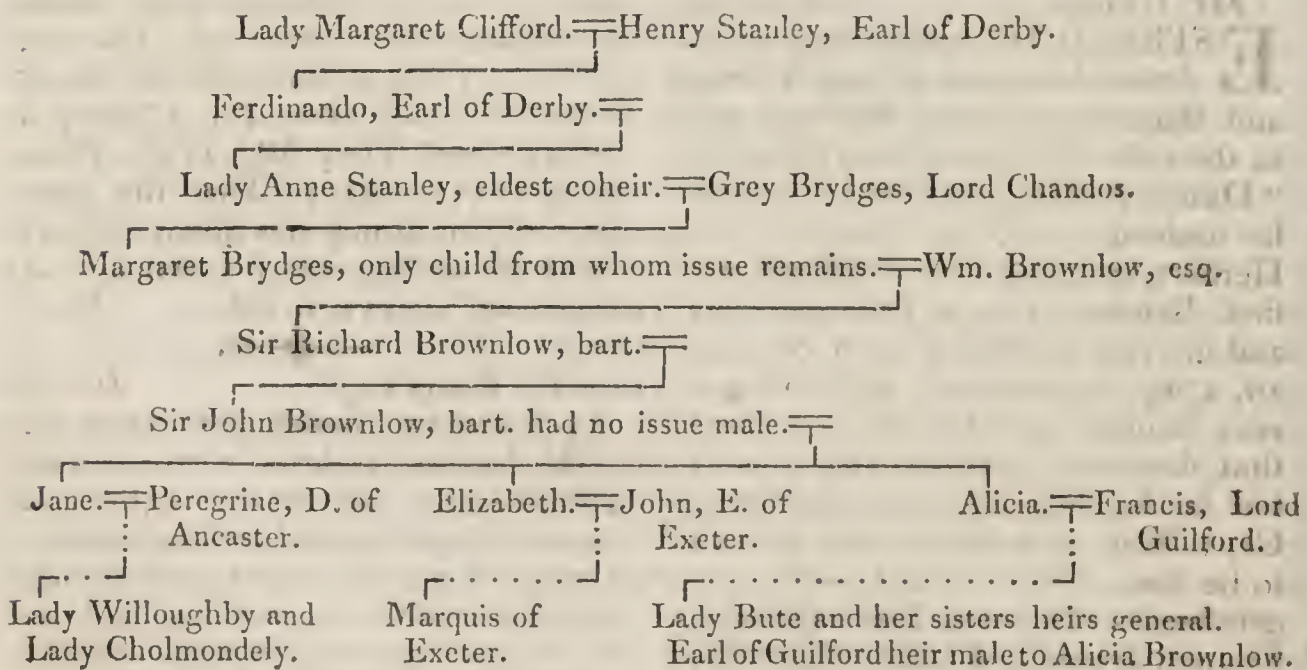
I beg to state, that nothing shall draw me into any *personal* contest with *Debrett's Editor*, especially since I know his name: I will reserve the right of detecting the errors of his work, because *that* is public property, if I think them worth notice.

Mr. Charles Butler in his most excellent and delightful “*Reminiscences*” says, “*It is a great satisfaction to him to reflect that none of his writings contain a single line of personal hostility to any one.*” I cannot pretend to make this boast;—I wish I could;—but I will at least take care, now that age requires repose, not to indulge without discrimination in animosities unworthy of me!

SAMUEL EGERTON BRYDGES.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.
THE Editor of *Debrett's Peerage* asks, in p. 422, how Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, Lady Cholmondely, Lady Bute, and Lord Guilford, are descended from the French Queen, Duchess of Suffolk. I beg leave to

inform him, that not only do all four descend from her lineally in blood, but that all four are entitled to quarter her arms, and that Lady Willoughby is senior coheir of the body of her youngest daughter Eleanor, Countess of Cumberland, whose only child



Among additional impending and probable disseminations of the blood of Henry VII. among British Peers, I beg leave to mention, in the direct line, the next Duke of Norfolk, save one, the next Dukes of Somerset, Beaufort, Bedford, Marlborough, and Manchester, the next Marquis of An-

glesea, the next Earls of Derby and Howe, the next Lords Bagot, Forrester, and Delamere. If the Earldoms of Ferrers and Pomfret descend from their present possessors collaterally, the next, save one, enjoying each title will be invested with this peculiarly illustrious lineage. Three of our Barons in-

immediately suggest themselves to me as descending from the great Lady in question,—Wrottesley, Wynne, and Sydney. Although Sir J. Lowther and Sir G. Heathcoate do not, their sons do.

I much wish that the *Stemmata Regalia Tudorica* were published on the same plan as the *Stemmata Chicheleiana*. I am of opinion that this work might be made exclusively comprehensive. I should conceive that personal feeling, if not genealogical

enthusiasm, would ensure to any one disposed and qualified to undertake it a remunerating subscription, and patient liberality in the line of imparting information.

Can any Correspondent tell me whether any issue exists from any of the three daughters and coheirs of Win. Brydges, 7th Baron Chandos, who died in 1676? Thence would be clearly additional descents from the French Queen.

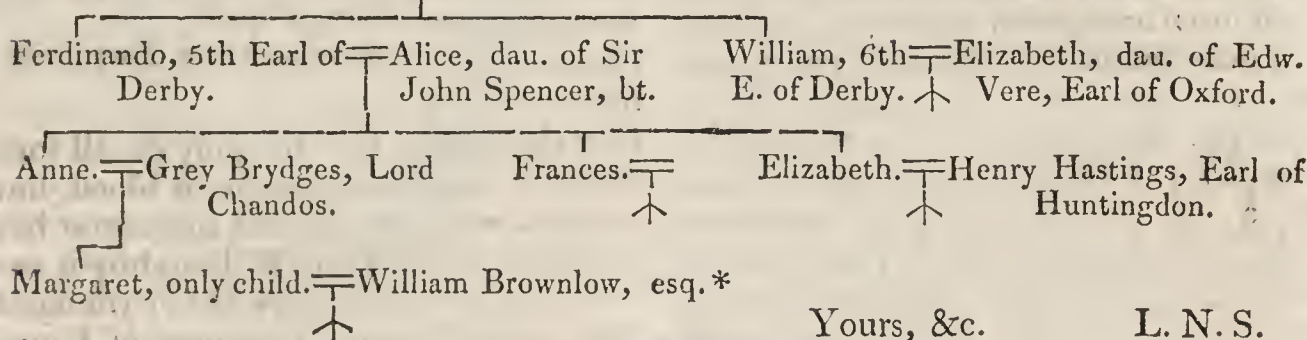
THE RAJAH OF VANNEPLYSIA.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

THE Editor of Debrett's Peerage is no doubt well acquainted with the fact, that Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, had issue three daughters and coheirs; Anne, eldest daughter; Frances, 2d daughter; and Elizabeth. From Frances, the second daughter, Debrett's Editor, in your last Magazine, has

Henry, 4th Earl of Derby. — Margaret, only child of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.



Yours, &c.

L. N. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

ESTEEMING correctness a most desirable object in our Peerages and Baronetages, the following errors in the title of *Croft of Croft Castle* in "DEBRETT'S BARONETAGE," ought to be noticed: 1. In the edition of 1819, Herbert, grandson of Sir Herbert the first Baronet, was made to be born and married on the self-same day, May 10, 1749; in that of 1824, the apparent double having been discovered, that date was unluckily fixed on for his birth, whereas, by reference to Gent. Mag. xix. 236, it will be found to be that of his marriage.—The same gentleman, who was Receiver of the Charter House and father of the Rev. Sir Herbert, (5th bart.) author of the *Life of Young*, died at his son's at Tutbury, Staff. after a decline of some months, July 7, 1785, aged 67. (Gent. Mag. lv. 573.)—2. Sir Archer, the 2d

Bart. is said to have had a son Arthur, for which read Archer.—3. The same 2d bart. is said to have died on the unheard-of date, Dec. 18, 1753-4, for which read Dec. 10, 1753. (Gent. Mag. xxiii. 590.) That the genealogy of this family has always been in some obscurity, may be seen by a letter in vol. LXXVI. i. 115. N. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

AS some workmen last winter were digging for brick earth in a field situated near the creek of Milton, between that town and Sittingbourne, in the latter parish, about two hundred yards North of the London road, they discovered several human skeletons about three feet deep, lying with their feet to the East; and some pieces of iron, which appear to have been spear heads, swords, &c. The largest of these is about 14 inches long, some of

* This descent being the same as that detailed by the preceding Correspondent, we have omitted it.—EDIT.

the wood is still remaining on the handle. A thin brass plate was also found of an oblong form, the convex side engraved with a device, somewhat resembling a rose, probably an ornament for a sword-belt, or breast-plate. Soon after an urn was dug up, made of lead-coloured earth, with two small iron boxes, which contained beads of baked earth, coloured glass, amulets, glass bugles, amethyst pendants, pieces of brass wire, a buckle of copper gilt, a thin piece of silver of the size of a half-crown, stamped with irregular figures, with two holes perforated, as if to suspend it; a copper coin, the impression obliterated, and a piece of gold, probably part of a bracelet or necklace, of a circular form, chased at one end, the other showing where it was broken asunder. This was carried by the workmen to a neighbouring watchmaker and offered for sale; not satisfied with the price bid for it, they took it to a Jew at Chatham, and sold it, I have been informed, for 9*l.*; it was doubtless very soon consigned to the crucible. It weighed three ounces. Fragments of urns of all sorts and sizes, some of a lead colour, some of a red, the larger ones of a coarse black earth, mixed with fragments of shells and sea-sand, surrounded with ashes and calcined matter, continued to be dug up daily, as well as a quantity of bones and teeth of animals. Four or five urns were taken up whole, full of ashes and burnt bones.

In a brick yard, two or three fields South-east of this spot, which had been used for several years, were found at the same time a square-formed iron chest or box containing bones and ashes, which fell to pieces in the taking up, and a quantity of fragments of urns, with two nearly whole, the largest of which is of a smooth brown-coloured earth, of an uncommon shape. Although it was taken up tolerably perfect, it has been impossible to preserve it whole; its diameter is about 10 inches.

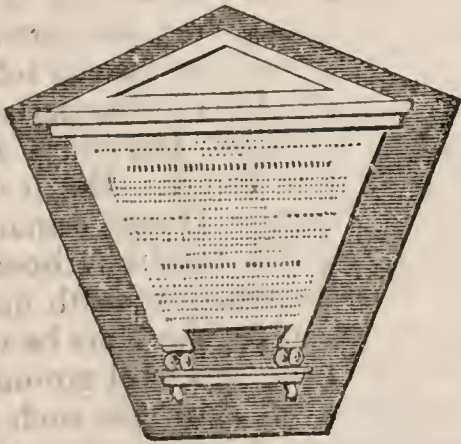
One of the workmen informed me, that in sinking a well about three years ago, a little to the North-east, a great number of such fragments were dug up. Now, we may fairly conclude, that this was a burying-place to a considerable extent. Whether these remains be British, Roman, Danish, or Saxon, it may be difficult to decide. If it be thought worth while to use the arguments of Dr. Stukeley to prove them of

such high antiquity as he has laboured to establish with regard to some discoveries made near Charteris in the Isle of Ely, as described in your Magazine for March, 1766; one of the beads now discovered may help us in the conjecture, as it exactly resembles those he mentions as commonly called Snake-stones, of which an engraving is given in the plate of British Antiquities in "*Camden's Britannia.*" Should they be supposed *Danish*, the supposition may be borne out with some degree of plausibility; for at the distance of a mile across the creek to the North, in the parish of Milton, are the remains of the fortress, now called Castle-rough, which *Hastings* the *Danish* pirate built when he came to plunder the neighbouring country in the year 893. King Alfred, sometime afterwards, in order to stop these incursions of the Danes, built over against this fortification, on the opposite or eastern side of the creek, another fort, in the parish of Sittingbourne, called Bayford Castle (*Hasted, Hist. of Kent*). But it does not appear that the Danes remained long enough in this neighbourhood to carry on their depredations with much success, and it cannot therefore be well imagined that such extent of ground as a burying-place (for doubtless such the urns with human bones declare it to be) was used by them. It should therefore seem more likely to have been used by the Romans; at what period it cannot yet be ascertained, until more coins, and those less obliterated than what have been already dug up, be found to illustrate it. If this conjecture be admitted, might not these discoveries serve to fix the station of *Durolevum* of the Itinerary, which has been so long in dispute among the learned. Dr. Horseley, in his *Brit. Rom.* p. 425, seems inclined to place this station to the North side of the great London road to Dover, and to suppose it a short and direct excursion, the distance requiring the excursion to be made about *Sittingbourne* and *Milton*. In placing it at *Sittingbourne* he is followed by *Talbot*, *Baxter*, and *Stukeley*, and at *Milton* by *Ward*. *Bp. Gibson* would have it at *Bapchild*; likewise *Camden*, although he is better pleased with *Lenham*, and would change the name *Durolevum* into *Durolenum* for that purpose. *Somner*, *Battely*, *Thorpe*, and others, suppose it to have been at *Newington*, near which antiquities have been discovered, and prove that

that the Romans occupied the country in the vicinity. Others, presuming on the incorrectness of the Itinerary in this instance, have placed it at Judde Hill, near Ospringe; and adds Hasted in his History of Kent, "Every other place has but mere conjecture, unsupported by any remains of Roman antiquity ever found in or near it." W. V.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 11.

PASSING the summer at Broadstairs, in one of my rambles to the surrounding villages, I copied the following inscription, written by the late Dr. Parr, to the memory of the father of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, from a tablet erected two years since in St. Peter's Church in the Isle of Thanet, of which the following is a representation.



Interred near this spot, on the 21st of August, 1788, rest the mortal remains of

THOMAS SHERIDAN, ESQ. A.M.

Author of "Lectures on Education," delivered at the University of Oxford, and divers other useful works: all tending to enlighten and ameliorate mankind. In illustrating human nature upon the Stage, the mirror he held was as true as his private life was exemplary. Indebted nothing to favour, his professional celebrity was the meed of only his own merit. He played his part with distinction as an Actor; as a man he closed a long career without mortal stain. He was honoured in his descent, and renowned in his issue. His father had to boast the friendship of no less a name than JONATHAN SWIFT, of whom the subject of this tribute published a pious, grateful, faithful biography. His son, the immortalizer of their race, the Right Honourable Richard Brinsley Sheridan (besides having cultivated English eloquence in Parliament nearer to the standard of Athenian perfection than any even of the mighty orators whom a rare coincidence had made his contemporaries) adorned Literature with such proofs of radiant genius, as are sure to live with the life, and to die only with the death of the

British Drama. This tablet is put up in 1823 by a passenger through the Isle of Thanet, in admiration of the intellect, though a stranger to the blood of the Sheridan family: 'Who builds a Church to God, and not to fame,
Never inscribes the marble with his name.'

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

IN the following disquisition I shall endeavour to determine the Chronology of the Historical Events recorded by Herodotus, between the battles of Marathon and Salamis. Herodotus, as being the most ancient of the Greek Historians, and as reciting his works only about 35 years, or less, after the last battle, is the only ancient author whom I shall consult; and I think I can fully prove from his words that there were eleven years between the two above-mentioned battles.

Our author then having described the battle of Marathon in his *Erato*, commences his *Polymniathus*; "When Darius heard of the battle fought at Marathon, he became much more indignant with the Athenians; and more eager to carry on the war against Greece. He immediately sent messengers to the several parts of his dominions, enjoining every one to prepare a greater number of forces than before. These commands being sent around, Asia was thrown into agitation for three whole years (*ἔδουετο ἑπτὰ τρία ἔτη*); but in the following year (*τεταρτῶ ἔτει*) Egypt revolted from the Persians." C. 1.

"When all things were prepared for his expeditions to Greece and Egypt, a great contest arose between his sons (Xerxes and Artabazanes) concerning the succession of the kingdom. Artabazanes was the eldest of three sons, whom he had by the daughter of Gobryas, before he was elected King; Xerxes of four, the sons of Darius by Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus, who were born after Darius's accession to the throne." C. 2.

"Darius had not yet declared his opinion, when Demaratus, the son of Ariston, who had been deprived of the kingdom of Sparta (by the intrigues of his colleague Cleomenes. See *Erato*. C. 70, &c.) happened to come to Susa." This person having heard of the controversy, suggested to Xerxes, that it was customary at Sparta, that if some children were born before their father was made king, but another later when he

he was king, this last-born son should succeed." Darius acknowledged the justice of this suggestion, and declared Xerxes king. C. 3.

"After these things, and the revolt of Egypt, while he was in the following year making preparations, Darius died, after a reign of 36 years." *μετα Αιγυπτια ἀποστάσιν τῷ ὕστερῳ ἔτει.* C. 4.

From these passages it is apparent that Darius died more than four years after the battle of Marathon; and consequently in the fifth year.—"When Xerxes was persuaded to make war against Greece, in the second year after the death of Darius, he first sent an expedition against those who had revolted, and reduced Egypt to a worse condition of servitude than they had felt before, gave the government of that country to his brother Achæmenes."

*δευτέρῳ ἔτει μετα τον θανατον του Δα-
ρειου.* C. 7.

"After the reduction of Egypt, four whole years were spent in assembling these forces; and in the fifth (*πεμπτῷ ἔτει ἀνομεύῳ*) Xerxes began his march with an incredible multitude." C. 20.

"Xerxes wintered at Sardis; and when in the spring he was on the point of setting out, the sun quitting her seat in the heavens, disappeared; and though the air was perfectly serene, a sudden night ensued in the place of day." C. 37.—From these passages it is plain that after the death of Darius, at least five whole years had elapsed before Xerxes quitted Susa.

The eclipse recorded above appears to have happened on the 8th of April, B.C. 480; as the following calculation from Ferguson's tables will show.

	s	o	'	"
To the year before Christ 500	3	18	12	49
Add complete years 20	4	13	25	19
And join April	0	17	10	3
	8	18	48	11
Which being subtracted from a circle, or.....	12	0	0	0
Leaves remaining	3	11	11	49
Next less mean motion for eight days	3	7	31	34
		3	40	15
Do. for 7 hours.....		3	33	20
			6	55
13 min.			6	36
New Moon therefore, April 8th at 13 min. past 7 P. M.				
B. C. 500 place of Sun's node	1	24	20	53
Add 20 complete years ..		26	59	24
	2	21	20	17
April 3	3	28	27	
8 days		8	18	32
7 hours			18	11
13 min.				34
Sun from ascending node	6	3	26	1
From the descending node only.....		3	26	1

At the time of New Moon; therefore within the limits of a solar eclipse.

Consequently 481 is the date when Xerxes set out from Susa; and as he had been preparing for an expedition above four years after the reduction of Egypt, that event must have taken place in the year B.C. 485. Some months must necessarily have been spent in this war; and the expedition was begun in the year after Darius's death, which must therefore have taken place, B.C. 486; and it is plain that this event must have been a year after the revolt of Egypt; which we shall therefore date B.C. 487. But three entire years had passed between the battle of Marathon and this event: and this battle was fought very late in the year, so that the news could hardly reach Persia before the beginning of

the following year; if then we reckon three years backwards, from the year 487 B.C. that must be 490, and the battle was fought in 491 B.C. Newton, in his Short Chronicle, p. 41, has this date, but Blair and Larcher place it B.C. 490. Wesseling on C. 20, of Polymnia, by a similar calculation to mine, shows that Xerxes did not pass into Greece until the 11th year after the battle of Marathon; and observes that this agrees with Thucydides, who (Lib. 1, C. 18), says that this prince *undertook* the expedition on the 10th year after the battle. For as I have already shown, this prince left Susa in the year 481, and after a long march spent the winter at Sardis (See C. 32, Polymnia). SEPTEMDECIVS.



S. W. VIEW OF ST NICHOLAS CHURCH, OXFORD.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

ALL the parish Churches of Oxford are, or till lately were, remarkable for their antiquity and interest. Several of these buildings have already been described in your Magazine. We shall now present your readers with some remarks on St. Michael's Church, situated on the East side of the Corn-market. The annexed Engraving represents a S.W. view of the Edifice, (*Plate I.*) no part of which is distinctly seen by reason of a high, and not very ancient wall towards the South, and an accumulation of old and shabby tenements on the East and North sides, excepting the tower, which is at the West end, and though the plainest, is by many years, perhaps a century, the most ancient part of the whole edifice. In a word; it is Norman, having small windows of that character in the upper part, and having had one of longer dimensions in the West front towards the basement. The walls are built of rubble, but they are of great substance, and very strong; and though cracked in several places, and lately threatened with destruction, have been repaired, and are likely to stand securely for ages yet to come. On the North side of the body and chancel is an aisle, to which is attached a small chapel, occupying the place, and having the appearance of a transept; and on the South side is a spacious chapel, which constitutes the chief ornament both of the exterior and interior of the Church. The space between this chapel and the tower is occupied by a very handsome window of the fifteenth century, and the porch, which, though plain, is not inelegant.

The lancet style of architecture appears on the South side of the chancel; but the altar window, and that of the lateral aisle, appearing over the roof of the low and ancient vestry, are in the style of the fifteenth century, and very elegant; and the heads carved on the corbels possess considerable merit.

The chancel arch has been modernized, but its ancient wooden screen retains its situation, and most of its ornaments. All the other arches of the interior have a handsome character; there are two on the South side of the body, three on the North side, and one on the same side of the chancel: the pillars are octagonal, and the capitals plain.

GENT. MAG. December, 1825.

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A modern font occupies the place of one of considerable antiquity and beauty, which was some years back disgracefully turned into the Church-yard, from which indignity it was rescued by the venerable Alderman Fletcher, who had it conveyed to Yarnton, erected on a pedestal, and placed in the Church of that village in the room of a plain, but still more ancient font, which, however, is carefully preserved in another part of the interior.

The pillars and walls are ornamented in many places with richly-carved panels and canopied niches, the remains of altars long since displaced. The following curious particulars are taken from a manuscript in the Museum at Oxford.

Dionysia Burewald, an opulent lady residing in this parish, did about the year 1260 build one of the chapels on the South-side of the Church, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and had therein a chantry instituted by her, as also a priest to pray for her soul, and the souls of her relations; and also for the soul of one Buold who lived here in the reigns of Henry the First and Stephen; for the soul of Gilbert and Radulph Burewald her sons; together with Hugh Burewald; for Robert the son of Gilbert, and for several others of that name, "men of great wealth and possessions within Oxford, and benefactors to religious houses, as appears from St. Frideswide's, Osney, and Godstow Books." Another chantry seems to have been founded in the Virgin Mary's Chapel by one of the same name and family, if not by Dionysia herself. John Odyham, a rich Burgess of Oxford, who died anno 1342, maintained one or two priests for the souls of himself, and all his relations.

John Archer, another rich Burgess of Oxford, who died on the last of November, anno 1524, and who with his wife Agnes was buried in the Church, maintained two priests to pray for their souls.

There are numerous relics of painted glass in the windows, particularly in those on the North side of the body; but there are no perfect figures, or considerable patterns.

On the walls and pillars are several monumental tablets, and the floor is thickly strewn with records of mortality.

talities. Of these, none are of ancient date, and not one sufficiently interesting to be particularly noticed. The extreme length of St. Michael's Church is about 116 feet, and its greatest breadth about 55 feet. A. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Dec. 5.*

IT is really astonishing that nearly all the attempts which have been hitherto made to personify Death, should have proceeded on the assumption, that the "potent Conqueror" is a skeleton—one of his own victims! An old acquaintance of mine, (Mr. Bisset of Leamington) once told me, that when a boy, and residing in his native country (Scotland), he was asked by a relation what he thought of Death?—and that his answer was, that if Death were what he was represented to be in his book of pictures, young as he then was, if he had his "Golf club," and was attacked by a score of such fellows, he would batter their skulls to atoms, and break every bone of their ribs! This anecdote most forcibly struck me, and has led me to my present communication.

The finest ideas on record as to Death, are those contained in the admirable Burial Service of our National Church—a service principally extracted from that fountain of light and truth, the Holy Bible. Now what are these ideas? Why, that Death, so far from being a "Skeleton," is the "last enemy to be destroyed,"—one who shall "put all things under his feet,"—one who at the last day, through the Divine Atonement, shall, to the righteous, lose his "sting," and claim no "victory." Can any representation therefore be correct which depicts this Hero as a chop-fallen and *fleshless* spectre—which depicts *him* as a shadow, who, the Bible tell us, is to "reign until '*flesh*' shall be no more?"

Death rides throughout the world dispensing happiness and misery, but he rides not as a skeleton, but as an illustrious conqueror;—his steed, though "pale," is fiery, and recognizes no distinctions—with one foot on Royalty, another on Shakspeare, a third on Pitt, and a fourth on Byron, he "wings his way," while his rider flourishes a sword above his head entrusted to him by Omnipotence, and reads to all who now tarry in this earthly passage, a lesson of humility

and of truth, which is too often disregarded, but which conscience and reflection will sometimes enforce:

"Mors ultima linea rerum est,"

was the sentiment of the ancient Bard, and the idea was perfectly correct, and who could be more capable of forming it than one who indulged every sensual appetite in this world, and who would therefore be the more cautious and reserved in his allusions to a state, the anticipation of which to him could afford no pleasure?

I am quite aware that my ideas on the subject are liable to criticism; that however I invite, for although a lover of antiquity, I never can allow that predilection to induce the advocacy of a practice, which, (as I view it) outrages common sense, and (what is of far more consequence) insults the Deity.

J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

Mr. URBAN, *Myddelton-sq. Dec. 14.*

SHOULD you approve of the following letters, they are at your service. Perhaps the publication of them in the Gentleman's Magazine may elicit additional information from some of your Correspondents, which will throw still more light upon an interesting subject.

Yours, &c.

R. MILNE.

DEAR MILNE,

*Watling-street,
Nov. 30.*

AS I have too much regard for you to suffer you to figure before the present generation and posterity as one of the long-eared tribe, without a serious effort on my part to prevent it, I impose on myself the very disagreeable penance of writing a long letter, in the hope it may prove a means of deterring you from the unphilosophical and Quixotic attempt to change the name of the parish over which you have had the honour to be appointed spiritual pastor. Why, the hot summer, which, partly through your instrumentality, has caused me so much bodily inconvenience, must surely have totally evaporated your modicum of common sense; and the heat which has cracked the pannels of your doors and cupboards, must certainly have cracked your poor brain also. To hear a man,—a full-grown man,—a man who can read and write—a man who has mixed with cultivated society—a man who can talk very rationally about many matters,—a Scotchman,—a clergyman—

man—in the nineteenth century,—speak seriously of changing the name of a parish! Ridiculous! I will venture to say, that the majority of persons who ever occupied their heads with thinking five minutes in their lives, would consider me as maliciously libelling you, if I were to tell them you had any such intention. Have you considered what it is you propose to effect? Did you ever hear of a private individual changing a name recognized in legal documents, and which had prevailed for near a thousand years? The most incorrigible visionary never indulged a dream more wild. You may just as rationally expect to tame the raging ocean, or silence the howling storm. There are but few instances on record of even monarchs having accomplished such a metamorphosis, and that by the aid of some new incident of local interest, a population willing and anxious to co-operate, and Acts of Parliament and other expensive formalities.

And this name, towards which you have conceived so foolish an antipathy, and which you would so wantonly annihilate, is not only venerable from its antiquity, but exceedingly honourable in its import, as I shall by and by take the trouble to convince you. How shameful would success be, were it even possible for you to insure it! I look upon the appellations given to districts and objects by our remote forefathers (and what educated Englishman does not?) as something sacred. They uniformly excite my reverence. They at once inform the head and affect the heart. They are so many monuments of the illustrious personages and transactions of the olden time. We should treat them as we would some venerated tomb in a sacred edifice. We may be permitted occasionally to wipe away the dust, to bring our optics as near as possible, and to decipher the inscription as well as our portion of skill and learning will permit. But every thing beyond this is sacrilege, and I should scarcely regret if the penalty were excommunication. A man of good taste (and good taste is much more nearly allied to good feeling than most people imagine,) would no more consent to the extirpation of an ancient name, than he would lend his hand to demolish an ancient

structure. Nay, he would no more presume to alter such a name, than he would presume to modernize or repair a Gothic abbey or castellated mansion, which had fallen into picturesque decay. As the very ruin forms the grand charm in the one case, so does that tinge of obscurity, that affinity to the obsolete, which the changes in our changing language during so long a period must naturally impart, in the other. In the former we discern the characteristic touch, in the latter we distinguish the peculiar accent, of that exquisite artist, that eloquent moralist, Time; and the Goth who is dissatisfied with either, should be sent forthwith to vegetate in the United States of America, or the settlements of New South Wales, or some country equally destitute of ancient recollections, and of names of longer standing than a generation or two. Away with such a contemptible breed from glorious Old England, mine and my family's Father-land!—they are literally *Swine*, and should go, not to Swine in Holderness, but to some congenial sty, where they can munch their tasteless husks, without vexing our more patriotic spirits by defiling and gnawing the pearls which our progenitors have here so plentifully scattered for our intellectual benefit wherever they may happen to turn. Away with them: they can well be spared: they belong to that class which Shakspeare has particularized as having no music in their souls. But surely my friend Milne has no ambition to be in this sense a *Swine-Herd*. Now that the hot weather has departed, I confidently expect his wonted good sense will return, and chase from his mind the absurd scheme which has so unaccountably obtained a transient lodgment there.

And pray, what inducement can you possibly have for performing this unheard of freak? Why truly, *the Vicar of Swine* is a title which holds out a most tempting lure to any graceless wag, who, like myself, may occasionally indulge in cracking a joke at a friend's expense. This may be very terrific to a weak mind, but what mind of ordinary powers would condescend to be scared by such a bugbear? Did you ever hear of Cicero quarreling with his name, because it happened not only to sound like, but absolutely to mean

Pimple-nosed? Or Ovid, whose name in plain English would be *Nosy* (Naso)? Or Strabo, who was continually accosted as Mr. *Squint-Eye*? Or Cato, one of whose names was actually this identical one of *Swine* (Porcius)?

And, supposing for a moment that ridicule were really a thing to be dreaded by a person in your situation, would you escape “the world’s dread laugh” by taking the step you propose? I can assure you that, to use a homely proverb, you would leap out of the frying-pan into the fire. Can you not perceive, that you would be calling the attention of the whole country to the feature of ridicule you are so shocked at having discovered, and virtually saying “Laugh at me”? And depend upon it you would be laughed at to some purpose, not only now, but many a succession of Antiquaries would enliven the dryness of their learned details by the standing joke of the clerical metamorphoser, who was to Ulysses and his Swinish adventure in the Isle of Calypso, precisely what the Knight of the Woful Countenance was to the genuine Knight-errant of the days of Chivalry. You might as well pin a paper to your back with an inscription requesting those who read it not to laugh at you.

But enough of this. I shall now proceed to fulfil my promise of endeavouring to convince you that the name of your parish is one of which you have no reason to be ashamed. My respect for you has led me to give the subject some consideration, and the result is, that I can by no means acquiesce in the etymology assigned to Swine by its respectable topographer Mr. Thompson, not being able to discern the slightest ground for it; while on the other hand I can see abundant confirmation of that which he has thought proper to reject. I think you will allow there is force in the arguments which I am about to lay before you.

Mr. Thompson says “the name is undoubtedly of Saxon origin, and is, in fact, the word *Swin* (poreus) with the addition of the final letter.” The supposition he makes is, that “as the Saxons of Holderness probably kept numerous flocks and herds at Swine, and in the neighbourhood, this circumstance might tend to fix the name of the place.”

I can point out many reasons why this etymology is not at all probable.

1. The situation of the place does not sanction such a supposition. That the district ever was suitable for *feeding* herds of swine, even Mr. Thompson does not seem to intimate. For such a purpose, as acorns formed the principal food of this animal, woody tracts, abounding with oak, which does not generally thrive so near the sea, were usually selected. Now, not only is this portion of it in particular in many respects unsuitable, but it can be shown, that Holderness, from an earlier period than that of the Saxons, was appropriated to a very different purpose. At the era of the Roman Invasion it was inhabited by the *Parisi*, who are supposed to have derived their name from the two British words *Paur Isa*, which signify *Low Pasture*, and are sufficiently descriptive of the situation and use of the country. They were the herdsmen of their powerful neighbours the Brigantes; cattle, as Cæsar informs us, constituting the principal wealth of the Britons, which were kept, he adds, “in open grounds.”

2. Nor is there greater probability in the conjecture, that “as the Saxon lords in England kept innumerable herds of swine in the forests which then covered a great part of the country, the village of Swine might be a convenient place into which to drive the swine from the woods of Holderness, for examination or sale.” The Saxons generally fixed on British sites for this and other public purposes. Now, a more inland situation would certainly be far preferable as a home market, which was commonly as central as possible: and we have no reason to suppose the animal was then an article of exportation, even to the neighbouring Trans-Humberine nation of the Coritani, who were equally absorbed in pastoral pursuits with the *Parisi*. Nor were the Saxons more in the habit of exporting this species of stock. Besides, how does it happen that no other place in the kingdom appropriated to the purpose (for I presume in such a swine-stocked country this was far from being the only one) bears a similar appellation?—and why should the word so often occur in a particular line—to use Mr. Thompson’s words, “especially in Yorkshire,” where the Danes were most numerous and powerful? and be so rarely met with elsewhere? and uniformly occur in the track of the Danish

nish incursions? and very generally where the monarch of that name is known to have been under very memorable circumstances?

3. The name itself is far from being in accordance with Mr. Thompson's interpretation. *Hog*, I am inclined to think, was a far more ordinary Saxon appellation for the animal in question than *Swine*; at least it occurs very frequently in the names of places once appropriated to the accommodation of "swinish multitudes." I may instance the *Hog-heys*, near Manchester; and *Hog-thorpe*, and various others in Lincolnshire. Many more will at once recur to memory. Then again, names derived in part from animals have always some other term appended, descriptive of the special nature of the place, as in those just quoted. Consider also, that it was the custom of our ancestors, in Latinizing names of places, to render them by existing Roman words, and not to coin new ones except in the case of proper names, which were translated by merely adding a Latin termination. Thus, *Chaworth* was *De Cadurcis*; *Marsh*, *De Marisco*; *Pudsey*, *De Puteaco*; *Roch*, *De Rupe*; *Saltnersham*, *De Salso Marisco*, &c. &c. But *Swine*, in the Close Catalogue of Vicars, and other ancient documents, is written, not *De Suillo*, or *De Porcis*, but *De Swynd*: more than a presumption, in my opinion, that the place derives its title from a proper name.

4. As to "the Saxons translating the old names of places into their own language," the slightest acquaintance with the nomenclature of the island will be sufficient to evince that Mr. Thompson labours under a grand mistake. I will venture to affirm they never did any such thing. In districts where they had completely extirpated the Britons, or at a period when the British language had become obsolete, they indeed called any prominent *natural* object, as a hill, a wood, a defile, by the most significant term their own tongue afforded, which would of course be equivalent to that imposed by their predecessors, as the peculiarities of such objects would necessarily strike both nations alike: and in some instances, where the British name was retained, the Saxon synonyme has been appended, by way of gloss, forming such pleonasm as the later ones of *Dun-hill*,

Law-hill, *How-hill*: but I know not of one name in the whole island assigned to a spot by the Aborigines from the purpose to which it was devoted, which has been translated by their Saxon conquerors. There is not the slightest ground for considering *Swine* a translation from the British.

5. "Some of the Saxons who settled at Swine," says Mr. Thompson, "might have emigrated from a place of the same name in Germany;" and he quotes Verstegan in support of this theory, who informs us that the Saxons "gave names [in England] similar to the names of like places in Germany from which they came. Thus the name of Oxford or Oxenford on the river Thames, he adds, "was given after the town of the same name in Germany, on the river Oder; and the same may be said of Hereford, Swinford, Bradford, Mansfield, Swinefield, and many other places." Verstegan, though a somewhat venerable, is by no means an unquestionable authority; and on this point I for one must venture to differ from him. It is likely enough that the names of many places in England would coincide with those of places similarly situated in Germany: because the people by whom such names were imposed were in both countries the same; the rule by which settlements were chosen, was the same; the principle on which names were given, was the same; and the language in which those names were expressed, was the same. It could scarcely therefore be otherwise. But it does not by any means follow, that the Saxons were in the habit of assigning certain names to places in their adopted country, *because* others bore them in that from which they had emigrated. And such coincidences being confined to places denominated from local appearances, is a proof that they were not. As to the particular towns mentioned, far greater Antiquaries than Verstegan have assigned a widely different cause for the appellation of Hereford. I happen to know that the name of Bradford occurs very frequently, and in very distant situations, and also that there is a chieftain of the name mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. Oxford and Mansfield are capable of a much more plausible derivation. And if there be a Swinford and a Swinefield in Germany, it is not improbable they may originate, as in this

this country, from a proper name. All which militates against Verstegan's rule, and Mr. Thompson's inference from it. The name of Swine not being indicative of any local features, is even less likely than most others to be borrowed from a place of the same name then existing in Germany.

Thus far I have principally confined myself to such arguments as were requisite to confute the theories advanced by Mr. Thompson. I shall now, having, I hope, sufficiently cleared the way, apply myself more exclusively to the establishment of my own.

I certainly consider *Swine*, as I have already hinted, as being the Danish proper name written in various authors, *Swin*, *Sweine*, *Sweyn*, &c. and as very probably conferred in commemoration of the celebrated Monarch of that name. My reasons are these :

1. It was customary with that warlike nation to confer the name of their most renowned warriors on the scenes where their valour had been signalized, or their camps or other habitations erected. A multitude of instances might be easily adduced in confirmation of this assertion. We have, among others, Knottingley in Yorkshire; Knot Mill at Manchester; and Knutsford in Cheshire; from Canute; Guthramgate, in York, from Guthrun, probably the same to whom Alfred was sponsor: and whence have we Swinegate in that city, as well as in Bristol, Leeds, and other places of remote antiquity, but from one or other of the Danish Monarchs or other illustrious chieftains who bore the name of Sweyn? It would be strange indeed, if while each of his countrymen of equal note, who headed a successful invasion of England, was honoured with this species of commemoration, the renowned father of Canute should be without it; as he must be, if *Swine* is uniformly to be derived from the ignoble root of *Suillus*. What name of a place have we that bears a closer resemblance to his name? I may observe that many places in Denmark and Sweden are named on this principle; as *Svanholm* in Zealand, and *Sundfiord* in Norway, from Svend and Svane, which are common Christian and surnames in those parts, and synonymous with Sweyn or Swain. I can add, from personal observation, that in one of the streets above alluded to,

that at Leeds, there is nothing to indicate in the least its appropriation to swinish purposes, and that it is near, and the direct road to, several acknowledged Danish encampments.

2. This very spot is perhaps the most likely in the whole Island to be selected for such a purpose. It is near the shore of that part of the country most frequently infested by these piratical adventurers, and where they most firmly established themselves, and at the mouth of that very river where their vessels usually wintered. Nay more. King Sweyne, according to the testimony of all our historians, landed more than once on the banks of the Humber, when his arms spread such devastation through the land which he eventually conquered. Not having other authorities at hand, I give you Fox's account of one of these invasions from his ponderous Martyrology :

"1004. Swanus, King of Denmark, returns for thirty thousand pounds; but soon after hearing of the increase of his people in England, breaks his covenant before made, and with a great army and navy in most defensible wise appointed, landed in Northumberland, and proclaimed himself to be King of this land, when, after much vexation, when he had subdued the people, and caused the Earl, with the rulers of the country, to swear to him fealty, *he passed the river Trent to Gainsburgh, and to North Watling-street, and subduing the people there, forced them to give him pledges, which pledges he committed with his navy unto Canutus his son to keep, while he went further into the land, and so with a great host he came to Mercia, killing and slaying.*"

Swine seems one of the most suitable situations on the coast for such an encampment, as it is natural to suppose would be formed on such an occasion, near the place of landing; and the traces of fortifications here, and the absence of them elsewhere in the district on a suitable scale of magnitude, are strong corroborative circumstances.

3. The current tradition to which Mr. Thompson alludes, is not without weight to me. Popular traditions of this description are like shadows, which, however distorted, must invariably proceed from some substantial cause, however distant from our reach, or concealed from our perception. Traditions originate with the vulgar; and what could the vulgar of a village appropriated from time immemorial to the ending or bartering of hogs, know, about

about Sweyn King of Denmark? or what could induce them to connect him in any way with the plebeian designation of their own place of abode, supposing him never to have been there? They would have been much more likely to change a noble into an ignoble appellation, and to merge the memorial of a Monarch in the term for a pig-stye. I do not mean to say that this tradition affords of itself sufficient ground for affirming that the Monarch died and was buried there: tho' it is rather remarkable that historians are far from being agreed, either as to the time, the place, or the mode of his decease. Mr. Thompson indeed informs us, that "the historians of the eleventh century mention the particular circumstances of the death of Sweine, and assert that he was buried at York:" and refers to Drake. This alludes to the statement in some of our old Chronicles of his being stabbed with a knife at Gainsbro' or Thetford. But others assert, and are followed by Fox, that he died mad; and the Danish Chroniclers scruple not to affirm that he returned to Denmark, and lived to a good old age. But even if we were obliged to give up King Sweyne, he is not the only Danish hero of the name connected with this Island, and of whom history retains a record. Canute, his successor, had a son of the name, and another who bore it was contemporary with William the Conqueror, and sent his sons to invade England, who landed in the Humber, penetrated far into the North, and wintered between the Ouse and Trent. I must not omit to mention, that the non-existence of any tradition ascribing the place to the purposes of a hog-fold or market, and of any popular custom denoting such an origin, are favourable particulars on my side of the controversy.

4. The vestiges of ancient military works still discernible, and the Danish and other remarkable names indicative of the residence here of a Royal personage neither British nor Roman, confirm me in my opinion. Mr. Thompson indeed, from compunction, I suppose, at having assigned to your parish so humble an origin, labours strenuously, but, in my opinion, unsuccessfully, to confer on it the dignity of having contained a Roman station. The earth-works he describes do not exactly correspond with the more

ordinary Roman camps;—there are no names fundamentally Latin, as far as I can gather from his work, attached to any adjacent places, which is generally, I almost think universally, the case elsewhere,—and the reliques found have more claim to a British than a Roman origin. So that whatever predilection the luxurious Romans might have for swine's flesh, I am still unconvinced that either there was ever any extraordinary quantity of that animal in your parish for them to eat, or that, supposing there had been, they were ever there, as residents, to eat them. But the remains in question *do* bear a strong resemblance to a Saxon fortification. It may well be supposed, therefore, that a fortress was here erected by that people for the defence of the coast, on the site of a previous British one, and wrested from them, and applied to his own purposes, by Sweyn, after a victory so decisive as to induce his followers to confer his name on the scene of action. Several of the ancient names preserved in the documents quoted in Mr. Thompson's work, add greatly to the probability of this theory. *Snoreholme* is unquestionably from *Snorró*, which is decidedly a Danish proper name: *Snorro's Holme*. *Swynesholme* (which by the bye would be *Swineholme*, if it were derived as Mr. Thompson imagines, from a herd of swine), *Collesholme*, *Seggesholme*, and *Brauncesholme*, are also from proper names, and most probably Danish. I should not feel justified in adding *Tyryngholme*, though Mr. Thompson mentions *Tyryng* as being a proper name. I rather suppose the appellation to have been given after the appropriation of the land to religious purposes, indicating that particular portion as being reserved for providing vestments, &c. for the monastics; *quasi*, the *Attyring-Holme*, especially as it forms part of the *Beningholme*, which signifies the allotment devoted to pious uses, from the Saxon word *Bene*, prayer. *Coleman*, however, is a proper name occurring in Domesday Book; and at Swine, it seems, there is, or was, a *Coleman-dale*. *Wighe-field*, *Waghun*, and *the Waight*, sound very like corruptions of the name of *Wightred*, who was then Earl of Northumberland, and likely enough to have commanded the Saxon garrison here in person. He is expressly said, in a

passage

passage from Fox already quoted, to have been defeated and obliged to swear fealty to Sweyne. *Earl's Ditch* probably derives its name from the title of this nobleman. But above all, *Conyston-gate*, [and *Conyston-dyke*, strike me as decisive indications of a Royal resident at Swine in the Saxon or Dano-Saxon period. *Coning* or *cýning* is the Saxon word for *King*; whence *Conisbro'* near Doncaster; and *Coney-street* in York, &c. *Ton* signifies a moated or fortified residence. *Conyston-gate* and *Conyston-dyke* denote, therefore, the gate or road, and ditch or dyke of the King's abode. And how could such names originate, if no Monarch ever inhabited such a dwelling here? And what other Sovereign than Sweyne does either history or tradition mention as having thus honoured the parish of Swine?

But I fear I have already wearied your patience with the length to which my remarks have been extended. I leave you, therefore, to come to a decision from the evidence already before you; trusting that even if you remain unconvinced by my arguments, which I am well aware might by abler hands have been set in a much more advantageous point of view; you will at least respect my motives, and deign to profit by my advice. You may, if you think proper, communicate my views to Mr. Thompson, who, on fuller consideration, will perhaps be led to retract his present opinion, and who in that case, from his vicinity to the spot, his intimate acquaintance with it, and his access to various documents relative to its history, as well as from his acknowledged talent and long experience in Antiquarian pursuits, may be hereafter enabled to throw new light on this, I think, rather interesting subject.

I remain, my dear Milne,

Your affectionate friend,

THOMAS GREENWOOD.

To the Rev. R. Milne, Vicar of Swine.

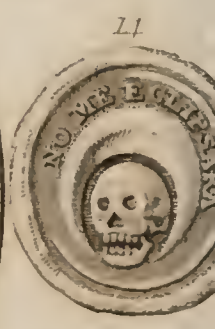
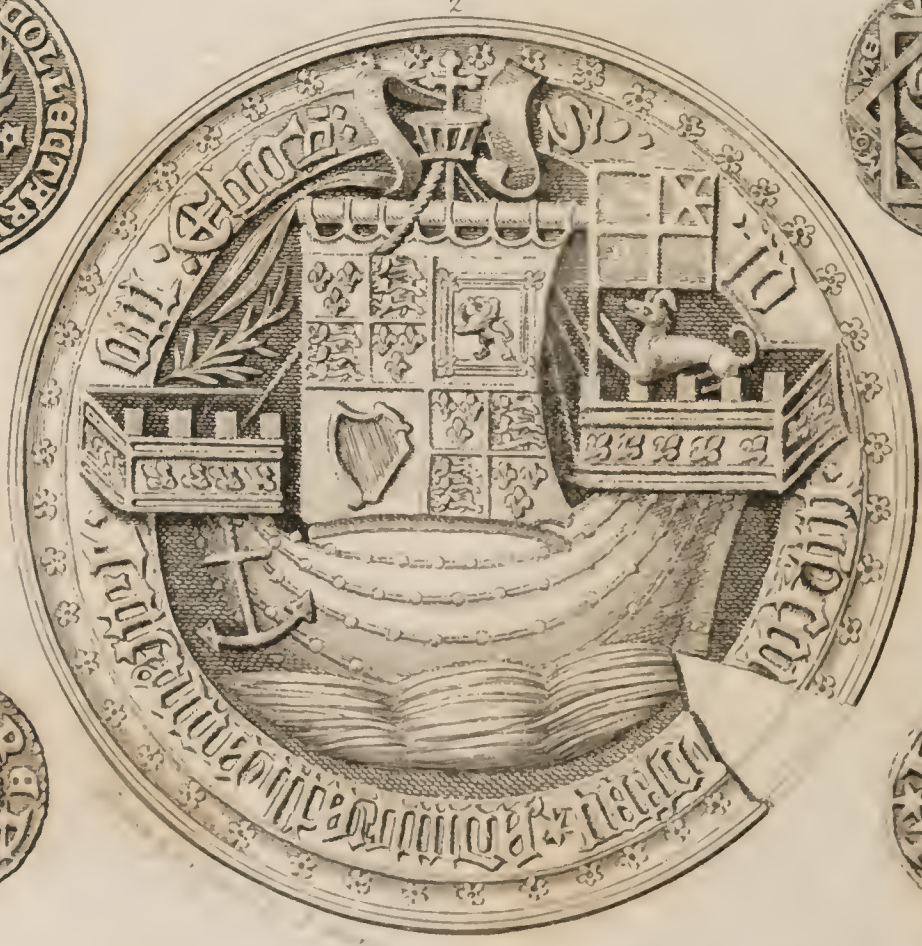
My Dear Greenwood, *Myddelton - sq.*
Dec. 6, 1825.

MANY thanks for your long, valuable, and interesting Letter. I could not resist laughing heartily, when reading the commencement of it; nor do I think resistance would have been possible, had I been more phlegmatic than I naturally am. But you are quite mistaken as to the motive by which I am influenced, when you suppose that

the proposing to make some *addition* to the name of the parish lately entrusted to my care, arises from a wish to avoid the danger of a joke, so formidable to fools and simpletons. Few, I think even yourself will allow, can stand a laugh better than I can; and good sense, good taste, and good feeling, forbid a man to act the Goth upon the antiquities of his country, and that merely to avoid a pun or jest. Being entirely opposed to Mr. Thompson in my opinion as to the derivation of the word *Swine*, and having a strong suspicion, which I am happy to find so strongly corroborated by your Letter, that it is the identical appellation of the great Danish warrior, the motive by which I am influenced is to rescue this memorial of the renowned father of Canute from oblivion. It will, therefore, I have no doubt, afford you great satisfaction to learn that I have no intention of *changing* the name (I would be laughed at till Domesday, rather than be guilty of such a Gothic action), but merely of *adding* that of Denmark to it. That the name is in danger of being lost, is but too evident; since a gentleman who has done himself such honour as an Antiquary and Historian, has actually confounded it with that of a certain animal, who assuredly never laid claim to the sovereignty of the ocean, and who was therefore not likely to contend with Neptune for the dominion of the sea shore, nor even for the banks of the Humber, flooded as they so frequently were in those days, till the very site of the village in question must on many occasions have assumed the appearance of an island. The adding of the epithet Denmark to that of Swine, and thus associating the name of the Monarch with that of the country whence he came, will, I trust, for ever prevent such a mistake hereafter, and, like the buoy that rides upon the wave, and marks to every passing mariner the situation of a certain spot, will on the undulating stream of time ever mark the principal scene of the great Northern warrior's operations, and distinguish to all succeeding generations the noble name of Sweyn.—I am, my dear Greenwood, neither a Goth nor a Vandal, but your very affectionate friend,

R. MILNE, Vicar of Swedenmark.

The Rev. T. Greenwood, St. Antholin's Rectory, Watling-street.



ANCIENT SEALS.

HAVING been long in arrear with our Correspondents on this subject, we this month present to them a plate occupied entirely with their contributions, the whole being, as we believe, before unpublished, and many recently discovered. The designs of several we are enabled to explain, whilst others we must leave to the ingenuity of our readers.

Figure 1 is from a brass matrix, purchased in 1824 by a brazier of Liskeard in Cornwall, from a quarter not mentioned. It is, as set forth in the inscription, the Seal of Henry Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, for the Office of the Cocket of the Duchy of Cornwall:

S. henrici principis Wall' duc' cornub' & comit' cestr' de officio coketti ducatus cornubie.

Our Correspondent, J. R. of Mawman near Falmouth, ascribed it to Henry the Sixth, because the seal of Prince Edward his son, as engraved in "Sandford's Genealogical History," is, except in the inscription, very nearly similar. As, however, Henry the Sixth was never Prince of Wales, (succeeding his father before his creation, and when only nine months old), it is undoubtedly an official seal of Henry the Fifth when Prince, whose seal as Prince of Wales, engraved in Sandford, it also much resembles, excepting that the swan used as the crest (or rather the badge), holds no labell'd ostrich feather in his bill. Henry of Monmouth, as he was styled, was created Prince of Wales in 1399; and in that year, it is probable, this seal was made. He ascended the throne in 1413. —The cocket office was that office in the custom-house where the custom was paid for goods to be exported. The certificate of this payment being called a cocket. The derivation of the word and its application have been rather fully entered into by the late Mr. Gough, in vol. LXXII. p. 210, where is an engraving of the seal of the cocket in the Port of Exeter (which had unaccountably become the seal of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bredon in Worcestershire.) A seal of the Cocket for Inverness and Croc Bedhi is engraved in vol. LXXXI. ii. 521.

Figure 2 is the seal noticed in the present volume, part i. p. 210; and no

GENT. MAG. December, 1825.

further remarks have been received in its explanation. The inscription, from an unfortunate fracture, is unintelligible, and the arms on the flag supported by the dog, require appropriation. From the appearance of the lion of Scotland, we conceive it to be posterior to the accession of James I. but copied from an ancient model. Of the provincial office of Admiral of England in the county of York we have discovered no mention elsewhere.

Figures 3 and 4 are representations of a leaden impression, found some years ago by workmen employed in repairing the bridge leading to Norwich Castle; and now in the possession of Mr. Johnson, the highly respectable Keeper of that prison. "It is," says our Correspondent G.T. "in a very excellent state of preservation, and is composed apparently of a mixture of pewter, silver, and lead; it certainly partakes most largely of the baser metals, but is much harder than if it solely consisted of either pewter or lead. The legend on the obverse is:

RAIMVNDVS CVSTOS HOSPITALIS
HIERVSALEM.

On the reverse:

HOSPITALE DE HIERVSALEM.

"It is therefore, I should think, the seal of Raymond du Pay, who was the Master or Keeper of the Hospital established at Jerusalem for the relief of poor pilgrims sometime previous to the first Crusade, and who succeeded Gerard, the first Director, about or shortly before the year 1113, when he and his companions, who had previously been members of the order of St. Benedict, called themselves Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, now Knights of Malta*."

Fig. 5 was communicated by Mr. C. Faulkner of Deddington in Oxfordshire. The brass matrix was found at Oxford. The inscription seems to be:

Positer de arquidout.

Fig. 6 is from a brass seal found in Devonshire in 1823. It is inscribed

Tehan de S. quentin.

Fig. 7, communicated by Mr. C. Faulkner, is from a brass seal presented to him by a friend, who found it

* See Mr. Butler's Short Historical View of the Provincial Religious and Military Orders of the Romish Church.

among

among some old watch-keys. The inscription is: *s' IOH'IS BLAKET.*

The arms, Argent, a chevron Gules between three trefoils, are totally dissimilar from seven different coats of Blaket mentioned by Edmonson.

Fig. 8 is from an elegant little seal found, above 60 years ago, in ploughing at Mileham in Norfolk; and now possessed by one of the family of the Rev. J. H. Barnwell, of Bury St. Edmund's. The legend is

SIGILLVM THOME DE OXWYK.

Of this family, who lived near Mileham, mention is made in 1317, and not subsequently to 1334. Their arms are not in Glover, nor any other collection; but those of Oxcliffe were very similar, — Argent, three oxen's heads cabossed Sable.

Fig. 9, communicated by Mr. Thos. Pope, of Cleobury, Salop, is from a seal found about fifty years ago in the churchyard at that place. His friend, in whose possession it is, "says he had it of his father, who, as far as he can remember, told him that it was found at a considerable depth, in digging a grave, and that there were ashes, and bricks, and a broken urn with it." From the rudeness of the letters and the workmanship, it is doubtless of very early date. It is a small private seal, representing St. Peter, with a book in his right hand, and his keys in his left; surrounded by the supplication:

SAVNCTE PETRI ORA.

Fig. 10, from a brass seal in the possession of the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, F.S.A. is of the same age and character. It represents a crucifix, with two figures in the act of prayer, and bears the inscription:

IESVS NAZERENVS.

Fig. 11 is from a matrix found at Winchcombe near Cheltenham. The inscription is,

s' COLLECTARVM XV DE SE'C'DO ANNO. which probably means, the Seal of the Collectors of the Fifteenth in the second year of some King's reign. The arms, if appropriated, may assist in its explanation.

Fig. 12 is from a matrix in the possession of William Hamper, esq. of Birmingham, F.S.A. It is of about the age of Henry VI.; and represents the crest of the Fitz Eustace family, which was adopted from the Popish legend

of St. Eustace being converted by the appearance of a cross between the horns of a stag. The squirrel in the tree is only introduced to denote the forest in which this wonderful story is placed, and to fill up the spare corner. The engraver's great care to occupy the whole surface of the seal by his various ornaments of leaves, crescent, and stars, is, indeed, very remarkable. The motto is,

IESVS EST AMOR MEVS.

Fig. 13, communicated by A. D. is the impression of an ancient ring, dug up at Maidstone in 1821. It is of pure silver, and the circumference considerably larger than a man's thumb. The design is apparently a rebus for the name of If-cock, which may have been the original of Hiccocks.

Fig. 14 is the impression of a gold ring, probably of Italian workmanship, now in the possession of the Rev. J. S. Banks, of Welwyn, Herts. It was purchased several years ago, in Cambridge, of a Jew, who said he bought it of a man that had dug it up in a field on the West side of the town. It is of pure gold, weighing 3 dr. 1 sc. and 2½ gr. It has on the back a stamp (B). From the design, which appears to represent a death's head passing over the sun, we think it may have been intended for a mourning ring; and we should imagine it to be about two centuries old. It may be one of the many mementos invented to preserve in secret the memory of Charles the First.

Fig. 15, communicated by the Rev. Chas. Walters, of Bishop's Waltham, is from a seal found at Rumsey. The animal is probably a squirrel, and the inscription (which is accurately copied by the engraver) we can only fancy to be

IGNARE NOTIS.

Fig. 16 forms a singular companion to the last. The brass matrix was dug up in the churchyard of Seaton, in the county of Rutland, by labourers employed in removing soil from the walls of the chancel. The creature represented is certainly nothing more than a fly; and the inscription *IESVSELEVSEL*, says the communicant H. M. "bears some resemblance to that engraved in vol. xciii. ii. p. 305, and interpreted by Mr. Hamper (*ibid.* p. 386) to be

IE SVY SEL D AMVR LEL,
I am the seal of true love."

BRAD-

BRADNINCH, AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

(Extract from the *Diary of an Antiquarian Tour in Devon, during the Autumn of 1823.*)

Sept. 20. **A** GREEABLY to the promise made my friend W*****, to pay him a visit on my tour, I left Exeter for Bradninch, and was hospitably and agreeably entertained by this talented and accomplished gentleman. His residence is at the extremity of the town; the grounds are not extensive, but laid out with great taste, and command some pleasing views.

Bradninch is in the hundred of Hayridge, and in the deanery of Plymtree; lies nine miles from Exeter, and two and a half from Cullumpton, which is the post town, that from Bradninch being only a cross post.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, Wm. Chievre or Capra held the manor of Bradenesse or Braines in demesne. It was afterwards held as an honour, or barony, with the earldom of Cornwall, by Reginald natural son of King Henry I. by King John, and his son Richard. It was eventually made, and still continues to be, part of the Dutchy.

King John, A. D. 1208, granted to the Burgesses of Bradninch or Braneis, all the liberties of free Customs which the city of Exeter enjoyed. King James incorporated the Borough; and King James II. granted a new Charter in 1685.

This Borough sent Members to one Parliament of Edward II.

In the Harleian MSS. No. 2410, is this notice: "Bradninch, once Braines. Brithwold before the Conquest, and Wm. Chiem in the Conqueror's time, was seized of lands here. This is a Barony, and was always a p'cel of the Dukedom of Cornwall, the Dukes whereof were once named Barons of Braines. This town consisteth of 3

parts; the Fee, the Manor, and the Borough."

We visited Mr. Bowden, a gentleman who has devoted much time and attention to the history and antiquities of Bradninch. It is much to be wished he would employ his pen on the subject. He has the custody of the Deeds and Records of the Borough, many of which he had the politeness to submit to us. Among others, an award on the subject of tithes, between Peter Sainthill, esq. the impropriator, and the inhabitants, A. D. 1556; a Court Roll of Bradninch about the same time, signed by the above Mr. S.; and a MS collection of various subjects connected with the Borough, and its Court Rolls, by John Hooker, Steward of the Manor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At the Vicar's (the Rev. Thos. Tanner), we saw the Church Registers, which commence A. D. 1558, and come down uninterruptedly; but from the similarity of the early entries, I am of opinion they have been copied from more ancient originals. These are of vellum: possibly the first were only paper, and may have suffered.

Among the baptisms I noticed twins bearing both the same name, John and John, the sons of John and Mary — his wife. What is equally singular, they died on the same day, at 18 months old.

The Church of Bradninch* is dedicated to St. Denys. It was formerly a Rectory, and valued at 53*l*. It is now inappropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; and the tithes have been held under them by the Sainthill family (now represented by George Pearse, esq.) since 1547. The impropriator is also patron of the living.

The Church has a fine tower. The interior appears to have been built at different times. There is a magnificent screen across it, erected A. D.

* There were formerly four Chapels of Ease in this parish attached to the Church, viz. one at Trinity, near which is a well called to this day the Holy Well; another at Heal; a third at Colebrook; and the fourth at Nordon. They were separated from the Mother Church at the time of the Dissolution. The Church is dedicated to St. Denys; was built in the reign of King Henry III. and enlarged in the reign of King James I. The advowson was originally held by the Earls of Cornwall of the King in capite, but by what service is not stated. In the reign of King Edward I. it was valued at 30 marks; and in the reign of King Henry VIII. at 35*l*. per annum. When the Statute was passed in the reign of King Henry VIII. for the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Rectory, &c. was attached to the College of Ottery St. Mary, but becoming the property of the Crown, King Edward VI. by letters patent of 7th Oct. 1547, granted the same to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and their successors in perpetuity.—*Bowden MSS.*

1528; and at the last visitation of the Heralds' College for Devonshire, 1620, by the Deputies of Camden, Clarenceux, the Royal Arms, those of Prince Charles and the Bishop of Exeter, and the Acland, Sainthill, and other neighbouring persons of consequence, were painted on the front of this screen.

There are few monuments worth attention. On the floor of the chancel is a stone, which has probably been removed from near the Communion-table. On it, in old English characters, is this inscription:

“In memoriam Petri Sainthill, armigeri; Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, et Mariæ filiae. Vivant in cœlo in gaudio et gloriâ.”

By the Church Registers, it appears that Mrs. Sainthill was buried 14 Oct. 1613, and her husband 31 July, 1618.

On the North wall of the chancel is affixed a very neat and tasteful monument. It consists of two elliptical tablets of black marble, set in a carved frame of white Italian, surmounted by the Sainthill arms and crest.—The right tablet is inscribed:

“To the memory of Peter Sainthill, esq. well knowne in this place for his piety, charity, and justice, sonne of Peter Sainthill, esq. and grandsonne of Peter Sainthill, esq. all inhabitants of this ancient Burrough (the 2 last lying in a vault under the Communion-table in this chancel), who having served King Charles I. in honourable charges, both civil and military, according to the obligation of his oath; to reserve himself for more successfull service to his King and country, in the yeare 1646 withdrew into Italy to his brother Robert Sainthill, esq. then agent with the greate Duke of Tuscany from King Charles I. where having spent the remainder of his life in the exercise of virtue and devotion, and lamenting the miseries a civil warre had brought upon his country, he resigned his spirit to God who gave it, in the yeare of Grace 1648, and the 54th yeare of his age.”

On the left tablet:

“Samuel Sainthill, his sonne and heir, both of his fidelity to his Prince and estate, though impaired and lessened by his father's loyalty, dedicates this marble, and desires the memory of the reader for the piety of the act, which he caused to be done in the yeare of Grace 1679.

Cætera memorent Posterî.

The above-mentioned Samuel Sainthill, esq. who erected this monument, lies also buried under the Communion-table of this Church. He departed this life the 14th of

November, 1708, in the 83d yeare of his age.”

With Samuel the direct male line of the elder branch of the Sainthills became extinct. His cousin, John Sainthill, of Topsham, being the nearest male relative, was expected to have been his heir, and it is said was so intended, but having given some offence, the old Squire made a more natural choice, by leaving his estates to his nephew, Edward Yarde, esq. of Tresbeare, son of his sister Dorothea, who took the name of Sainthill by Act of Parliament, and being a bachelor of 71, married, and died 1732, in the 95th of his age; leaving one son Edward, whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth marrying Admiral Pearse, her son George Pearse, esq. is now the representative of the Sainthills of Bradninch and Yardes of Tresbeare.

Visited Bradninch House, built by the first Peter Sainthill, A. D. 1547. It was originally in form a double I+I, but is now reduced to a single one, and has been much altered. One wing, including the dining parlour, the library, staircase, and King Charles's bed-room (so called from that Sovereign having slept in it, and his spirit being supposed still to haunt it), remain exactly in their original state, and are extremely curious. The dining parlour, called Job's room, is 36 feet by 24, and 13 in height. It is panelled, with pilasters, supporting a cornice, all of oak, and most elaborately worked, with all sorts of devices, fruits, flowers, arms, musical instruments, angels, lions, and so forth. The ceiling is covered with rich bold tracery. The fire-place is spacious, and the chimney-piece, which goes up to the ceiling, is also oak, and divided into three compartments, representing in alto relievo, Abraham's sacrifice, Job's trials, and Jacob wrestling with the angel. The compartments are divided by two warriors, and Peace and Plenty, the whole resting on brackets, supported by Ceres and Bacchus. In the corner of the room is a circular state entrance, with a second and lower roof, supported by Corinthian pillars, and ornamented with lions, angels, &c. also oak, extremely curious. The library is similar, and the mantle-piece is decorated with Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude. In the window are Queen Elizabeth's and the Sainthill arms, in stained glass, dated

dated 1562. The staircase is broad, and the bannisters are *ornamented* by heads grinning most indescribably, and surmounted with lions and griffins rampant, holding shields in their paws; and at the top of the staircase is a unicorn of modern workmanship, probably placed there on Charles the First's visit, whose bed-room is in the same style with the others. The King is said to have cut his initials on the door, but we were unable to discover them. Possibly the door has been changed. Mr. Pearse has a considerable share of Antiquarian spirit and research, and proposes restoring the house on the original plan. In the library we were favoured with the sight of many curious MSS.; *inter alia*, a pedigree of the Yardes, from the time of Henry III. to Charles II.; and the grant of the present Sainthill arms, which is on vellum, beautifully emblazoned, amid the tracery of which, in Roman characters, are the words, "Tout fin fait;" and beneath, in old English, as follows:

"To all true Christen people these present letters herenge or seeing, Christofer Barker, esquier, als' Garter Principle King at Armes of Englessheemen, sendithe due and humble reecomendacion and greteng. Equitie willethe, and reason ordeineth, that men vertuous and of noble courage be by their merytes and good renoume rewarded, and had in perpetuall memory for their good name, and to be in all places of honner and wourshipp, amonges other noble parsonnes accepted and reputed by shewing of eertein ensignes and tokens of vertue, honner, and gentelness, to the entente that by their insample other shuld the more persenerauntly enforce themselves to use their tyme in honorable wourkes and vertuous dedes, whereby they might allso purchase and gette the renoume of auncient noblesse in their ligne and posteritee: And, therefore, I the foresaide Garter Principall King of Armes as abouesaide, which not alonely by the comen vulgar fame, but allso by myn owen knowlege, and by the reporte of diuers auncient gentlemen and other erredable parsonnes, am truly informed and advertised, that Peter Sainthill of Deuonshire hath longe eontynued in vertue, and in all his aetes and other his demeanings hath discretely and wourshippfully guyded and gouerned hym selfe, so that he hath desuered and ys well wourthy from henseforth to be in all places of honner and wourshipp amonges other noble parsonnes accepted and reputed by shewing ensignes and tokens as aforeherhed, and for the remembraunce and consideration of the same, his vertue,

habbillitee, and gentelness, and also by vertue, power, and authoritee to myn office of Principle King of Armes annexed and attributed by the King our Souverain Lord, I have deuised, ordeined, and assigned unto and for the syde Peter Seinthill, the armes and crest, wt thappurten'nees hereafter followenge, that ys to wytt: Golde, a fesse engrayled Azure, betw'ne III lyopartes heads Goules, upon the fesse III besants, on eu'y besante a flowerdeliee of y^e fesse eheffe gusset, of the 2nd semed flowerdelice of y^e furste. Upon his erest II amphibanyes heddes rased in countrant Vert, lang'ed Goules, a crounall aboute their neekes Golde, sette upon a wrethe Gold and Azure, mantells Goules, lyned Silver, bottonet Golde, as more plainely apperethe depieted in this margent. To have and to holde unto the sayde Peter Seinthill and his posteritee, wt their due difference therein, to be reuested to his honner for euermore. In witness whereof I have subscribed this presents wt myn owen hande, and thereunto have sett the Seale of myn office, and also the Seale of myn armes, geuen at London the xviiith day of July, in the yere of our Lorde God MVCXLVI. and of the reigne of our Souuerain lorde King Henry the VIIIth, by the Grace of God, King of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, Defender of the Faythe, and in earthe of the Churehe of Englande and Irelande, supreme hedde, the xxviiith yere.

C. BAL's Gartier."

There can be no doubt that the grant was obtained by Mr. Sainthill, in accordance with the fashion at the Court of Henry VIII. of deriving every thing from the present Monarch; and in the preceding year Mr. S. had received from Henry a grant of lands in Devonshire and Dorsetshire (Jones's Index to Records). The Sainthills were a Norman family, and their armorial bearings appear to have gradually been increased (as it strikes me) in the following order:

Armorial bearings of Sainthill of Devon.—Or, a fesse between 3 fleur-de-lis Azure, on a chief of the 2nd an orle of demi fleur-de-lis of the 1st.—*Edmonson*.

Or, on a fesse between 3 fleur-de-lis Azure, 3 besants, on a chief of the 2nd eight fleur-de-lis of the 1st.—*A Scal at Bradninch*.

Or, on a fesse between 3 fleur-de-lis Azure as many besants, on a chief Gules, fretty of the 1st, thre fleur-de-lis of the last.—*Edmonson*.

Or, on a fesse between 3 fleur-de-lis Blue 3 besants. A pierced pile in chief.—*Harleian MSS. 1091, and Herald's College MSS.*

Or,

Or, on a chevron engrailed Azure, between 3 leopards' heads Gules, as many besants, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the second; in chief, on a pile Azure, 3 fleur-de-lis of the first. Crest, out of a ducal coronet Or, two wiverns' heads indorsed Vert.—*Edmonson.*

The grant of 1546 merely changes the chevron of the above coat to the old bearing of a fesse, and places the “amphibany” en contrant, from indorsed. The indefinite expression in the grant, of the “cheffe gusset (pile), semed fleur-de-lis,” explained at once to me the variation so frequently met in MSS. of this part of the Sainthill arms. As borne, they are “3 demi fleur-de-lis attached to the sides;” but the Harleian MS. 1080, has 3 fleur-de-lis; in Harleian 1399, they are 4 demi and 2 whole fleur-de-lis. This uncertainty naturally followed from the licence of “semée.”

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Manchester, Nov. 24.

YOUR Correspondent A. H. (page 298) might with great propriety have taken as the motto of his essay on Laughter, the line of Horace,

“Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?”

for I assure you the perusal of his paper had a strong tendency to excite in me some degree of that sensation which he seems so desirous of suppressing.—If it must be so (said I to myself), farewell to

“Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and beeks,

and whatever else may encourage the unpardonable sin of Laughter. No more must the aid of sport be called in for the banishment of care, but we must have recourse to those amusements and relaxations which simply awake the “wreathed smile,” which loves to hang on maidens’ dimpled cheek, heretofore erroneously supposed insufficient to dispel the wrinkles from the toil-worn brow. Henceforth the digestive powers must look to their own resources; no more must they depend on Laughter to assist them in the performance of their arduous duties! No: Smiles, and Smiles only, must we indulge in for the future!

“Though Nestor swear the joke be laughable.”

But, Sir, to speak gravely on this *laughing matter*,—I am of opinion that A. H.’s information respecting the Quakers is not correct. I have long known many of that sect, and have always found them fond of mirth and good humour, and not backward by any means in indulging in Laughter; nay, I have even known some of them, by the aid of a fund of wit which they possessed, very instrumental in exciting it in others, not deeming it prejudicial to that system of morality which they profess.

I likewise dispute the authority which A. H. advances. I deny that the Scriptures condemn Laughter, in the common acceptation of the word, as he imagines*. After examining all the passages referred to, I find only *three* which have the appearance of censure upon Laughter considered as a token of mirth; and this is the only sense in which we are considering the subject at present. The remainder refer, with a few exceptions, to Laughter arising from very different sources, as “laughing to scorn,” &c. These, then, are quite foreign from our purpose, and need no further observation.

The three quotations from Eccles. ii. 2; vii. 3; vii. 6; plainly refer to incessant mirth which knows no limit, and which allows not “to every thing its season,” i. e. Laughter abused; for it is evident that, used in moderation (the only proper way of using every thing), the wise King found no fault with it. He says, “there is a time to weep, and a time to *laugh*.” Eccles. iii. 4.—This might easily have been discovered, if A. H. had taken the trouble to read the context.

As a farther proof of what I have advanced, in Nehemiah viii. 12, we are told, that after the people had heard the reading of the law, “they went their way to eat and to drink, and to send portions, and *to make great mirth*, and this was done by the advice of the Priests and Levites! Now whether in this instance “the gaiety of heart was

* I may here be allowed to remark, that A. H. has made many wrong references,—no less than *six*, the correctness of which might perhaps throw some light on the subject.—Certainly Gen. xvii. 17, ought not to be placed among the texts which denote scorn or contempt. Abraham laughed for joy, as is evident from the context; otherwise, why was he not reproved, as was Sarah? Gen. chap. xviii.

stretched

stretched beyond mere smiling cheerfulness," I leave A. H. to decide.

These two instances are sufficient to shew, without adducing more, that the Scriptures do *not* lay any restraint upon becoming mirth.

But observe, Sir, I would not advocate that silly propensity to constant Laughter, even at trifles, which some persons exhibit, who are inimitably described by the immortal Shakspeare, as—

"Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bagpiper."

It is not such conduct as this that I would defend; far from it. I consider it a sure token of a weak mind.

But (to give one instance from many). When, as at this season of the year, the friendly circle, composed of persons occupied, with little intermission, in serious and fatiguing situations, to whom a lively conversation is almost a means of existence, "*Quæ risum, movendo, et illos tristes solvit affectus, et animum ab intentione rerum frequenter avertit, et aliquando etiam reficit, et a satietate vel a fatigatione renovat**;" when, I say, such a circle meets to while away the long hours of darkness, and the social glass and merry tale go round, then who would deny his friend the pleasure of a *heartly laugh*? and who would think of taxing him with "great want of self-possession," because he indulges in the same? If there be such a person, I own I should not envy his feelings.

Finally, I profess myself to be what you must have discovered long ere this, —farther removed from the discipline of Heraclitus than even A. H. —a friend to Laughter, provided the object be *innocent*, for this is indispensable,—yea, and occasionally having no objection to "Laughter holding both his sides."

I. L.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 26.

AS I well know how sensibly alive you have ever been to female merit, I cannot forbear sending you a fragment from among the numerous papers of a Lady whom we have both been long accustomed to venerate and admire, and who in some of her retired hours was determined to cast her mite into your literary storehouse, in vindication of herself and others of

her sex, against an odium attempted by ours to tarnish or destroy the just fame of those who have been denominated "Literary Ladies." A very little reflection will furnish us with ample proof how great has been the obligation of Literature to the illuminations of Female writers,—how powerfully they have vindicated her cause, when she was at any period either stiffened in the buckram of fastidious pedantry, or when she became relaxed into fatuity by the rapid trifles of a too airy Muse. Can we forget in such dangerous moments the mighty power of Seward; the swelling numbers of Smith; the taste and narrative of Barbauld; the sanctified labours of More and Trimmer; and the wonder-working genius and sentiment of hundreds more who ornament the Feminead of Parnassus? Would the vain and selfish Wranglers of the Schools deny to these the bays which they have so justly won? Would they refuse to the Vales of Literature the prospect of their successors? Could such rigid rules for once be granted, Tempe would be shrouded in Cimmerian darkness, Illissus would for ever be arrested by a killing frost, and Pegasus would drop his wings upon Ida's summit, covered with perpetual snow!

This article, written by a Lady moving in polished society above 50 years ago, suggests a remark, that there is a singular change in the public mind since that period. Then it appears it was considered almost disgraceful in a Female to be an Author; now, it is thought, and justly so, that a successful Female Author confers honour not only on herself, but on all with whom she is related, and is looked up to with general respect.

But let us see what our venerable Relative has said in their cause. A.H.

"A Literary Lady may be talked of, admired indeed by a few, but envied by many more, especially of her own sex, who will say all the spiteful things that ignorance and malice can suggest. They too often conclude, that if a woman has a taste and talent for Poetry, &c. that she must be proud of that talent, and fancy herself superior to the rest of her sex; be vain, conceited, and regardless of the common accomplishments that become the ladies.—Some men will like to converse with her, but declare they would not chuse such a wife,

* Quintilian, Inst. Orat. lib. 6, cap. 3.

a wife, who would, say they, be above minding the œconomy of her family, and would spend that time with her books and her pen that ought to be employed in the management of household affairs—and jealous of an understanding better than their own, exclaim against learned ladies.—But I am very much afraid the ladies in general, tho' not much addicted to the vices of reading and writing, bestow few of their hours in the domestic duties of life; cards and a continual round of company and diversion, seem to take up all their attention: Surely a less eligible way of spending time, than would be the study of books, and the use of the pen?

When a woman is vain of her uncommon talents, when she is affected, desirous of shewing in all companies her learning and taste, or when she despises the generality of her sex, and the becoming duties of a woman; then let her meet with the ridicule she deserves. Some there are who deserve it, and certainly meet with it; many there are who meet with it, and deserve it not. Why must all indiscriminately suffer the same censures, because a few fools have thought themselves something more extraordinary than they were? for those who have really the best understandings, are never so conceited as the pretenders to taste and literature—

“A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.”

However, as those who deserve the censures I have mentioned, are persons of but middling capacities, so I hope those who give such general censures, are persons of that class also; and that those who are blessed with the greatest share of sense and wit, will be generous enough to acknowledge, and be pleased with, uncommon merit, wherever they can find it. But how inconsiderable is the number of the truly wise, compared with the multitude that make up our companions and necessary connexions in this world!

The discouragements I have mentioned, I believe never fail to attend female writers, even though they never publish, which were they to do as freely as the men, what bad consequences could arise from it? Those whose fortunes set them above taking the profit of their works, should give it away, and publish for the instruc-

tion or amusement of the world; and let fame also be an inducement, for there is nobody to whom that is not, and ought not to be, an incentive. Those who are not in so high a station, should take the profit their genius and study can procure them; nor ought it to be reckoned a disgrace so to do, or an indelicacy as the men call it; nor could it be so regarded if once custom could be brought to authorize what reason cannot disapprove. But it is thought shameful for a woman to get money, and yet more shameful to want it.

I think I do not misrepresent the case, and is it not then glaringly unreasonable and absurd? 'Tis very hard upon a woman who is capable of entertaining and improving herself and friends, and perhaps the public, that she must conceal her talents from the world, be afraid it should be known that she can write, that she must restrain her genius, if she can, or suffer for the exercise of it. But a person who has the genius can no more forbear writing, than the envious who have none can forbear railing.

If it is said that the unjustifiable customs of the world should be broke through, and that a very ingenious woman should be above regarding the vulgar opinion, since she will always meet with due respect from persons of sense of both sexes; it may be answered, that when customs are established, though a few, and a few perhaps of the wisest, are convinced the customs are wrong, yet it would very ill become the modesty, mildness, and diffidence expected and admired in women, to set themselves in opposition to any general received notion; nor ought they to disregard what the world, and even the vulgar part of it, will say of them; they ought to be desirous of gaining the good opinion of every one, and had much better lose the reputation they might acquire of an ingenious writer, than lose in the world's eye those amiable qualities which should be the characteristics of the female sex.”

—♦—
Mr. URBAN, *East Retford, Dec. 7.*

I HAVE the pleasure of transmitting to you a copy of a Letter, which ten years since I sent to the Editor of the *Norwich Mercury* [under the signature of VIATOR], which will be a distinct

distinct reply to Colonel Macdonald's questions, in his Letter of November the 4th, inserted in your valuable Miscellany of the same month (p. 400), and shews that the same impious custom did then, and (as I believe) does now prevail in Norwich Cathedral, as in Exeter. I say does now prevail at Norwich, because I was given to understand, that soon after the appearance of my letter, a full meeting of the Corporation was convened, and it was then *resolved* that the practice should be *continued*. JOHN HOLMES.

—
“SIR, *Norwich, Sept. 4, 1815.*

About a year since I addressed to the printer of the Norfolk Chronicle a few lines on the subject of an act of indecorum committed by the City Sword-bearer in placing his cap of office (if so it might be called) upon his head within the choir of the Cathedral immediately after the good Bishop had blessed the Congregation; and I *then* observed that his Majesty never permitted a similar practice in any of his Chapels. On my attending divine service again at the Cathedral yesterday morning, I saw the same act of indecorum *repeated*, and therefore I conclude that it is the settled and *allowed* custom, and that the offence does not originate with the officer.

Permit me then, through the channel of your useful paper, to remark, that a reformation in the particular alluded to, ought to be commanded by those in authority.

That the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean, Chancellor, Prebendaries and Canons of the Cathedral, and Clergy in general, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and all persons in authority, might with the same propriety wear the insignia of their respective offices upon their heads in the house of God, if every *one* of them, as many of them undoubtedly are, was entitled to some such distinction, cannot be disputed, but *would* the Bishop ever think of wearing his mitre, the Clergy their caps of degrees, the Mayor his hat, &c. in that sacred place? certainly not. Why therefore is a person (a Christian I will suppose) being part of the retinue of the Mayor, *permitted* to do that which the heads of Government would be ashamed of? I cannot, Mr. Editor, help adding to this address (as

GENT. MAG. December, 1825.

not impertinent to the matter in question) that when his present Majesty* was crowned—he, guided by his own sense of what was fit and right in the presence of his Maker, and without the suggestions of the Spirituality, *took off his crown* when he approached the altar to receive the blessed sacrament, and all the persons present saw and applauded the good young King. There can be no objection for *all* persons in office to resume their appropriate state and costume, as soon as they are out of the Church; nay, I praise them for keeping up their authority, by continuing and supporting the forms belonging to each; but if the Bishop, Mayor, &c. carry *their* head-coverings in their hand whilst in the Cathedral, I cannot imagine how it ever was considered right to *permit* the Sword-bearer to wear his hat in the Temple of the Lord.

VIATOR.”

—◆—
Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Dec. 3.*
YOUR Correspondent COLONEL MACDONALD appears to have taken offence at the Sword-bearer of “the ancient and loyal City of Exeter,” walking into the Cathedral with the cap of maintenance on his head; a practice which has existed ever since the reign of Henry the Seventh, by whom the sword and cap of maintenance were presented; and which has not been objected to, or considered as an impropriety, by any of the “Protestant” Sovereigns who have visited the Cathedral subsequent to that period.

In extenuation of this supposed impropriety, I will not adduce the custom among the Jewish people; nor among the people called Quakers, and other sects of Christians; of wearing their hats during divine service in their places of public worship; because it would not apply to the Established Church; but I do not consider it any way irrelevant, to refer to the known circumstance of Members of Parliament wearing their hats in the Chapel of St. Stephen, during the time of Parliamentary business; although certainly not *during divine service* there; nor is this laid to the charge of the unlucky Sword-bearer; who is only charged with “wearing his Cap to and from the CHOIR of the

* George the Third.

Exeter

Exeter Cathedral, *before and after*, but not *during divine service*!"

Whether therefore the HATS worn in the Chapel of St. Stephen in London, will *cover* the diminutive CAP worn by the Sword-bearer in the Cathedral of Exeter, must be left to Colonel Macdonald, and the publick to determine; although it will be difficult to conceive how an act, considered as perfectly *innocent* in one place of worship, should in a *privileged* person be regarded as a flagrant and gross instance of *impiety* in another!

Let us not, Sir, in the present en-

lightened age, thus continue to "strain at gnats, and swallow camels!"

Had the custom alluded to been a glaring impropriety, would it have escaped the penetrating eyes of Queen Elizabeth? of Charles the First? and of George the Third? Would it also have been sanctioned by all the Bishops of Exeter since the reign of Henry the Seventh; and have passed unnoticed by every one of those venerable Judges of England, who have visited the Cathedral during their circuits?—SURELY NOT!

Yours, &c.

E. T. PILGRIM.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 416.)

Seats: CROOME PARK, EARL OF COVENTRY, Lord Lientenant.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Aldenham House, Sir Richard Edward Acton, bart. | Grafton Hall, R. Lucas, esq. |
| Apley Park, Thos. Whitmore, esq. | Hagley Park, Lord Lyttleton. |
| Badger Hall, Mrs. Hawkins Browne. | Ham Court, Rev. Jos. Martin. |
| Barbourne House, John Wheeley, esq. | Hartlebury Castle, Bishop of Worcester. |
| Belmont Lodge, Sir R. Wigram, bart. | Hawford Lodge, J. Blackburn, esq. |
| Bell Hall, Mrs. Noel. | Henley Court, Sir John Knight. |
| Belwardine, Mrs. Harnage. | Henner House, Thos. Benbow, esq. |
| Beoly Hall, Thomas Holme Hunter, esq. | Hewell Grange, Earl of Plymouth. |
| Berrington, Hon. and Rev. R. Hill. | High Park, P. Greesly, esq. |
| Betton, R. Scott, esq. | Himley Hall, Visc. Dudley and Ward. |
| Blackmore Park, Thomas Hornyhold, esq. | Hobon Hall, ——— Hanson, esq. |
| Blakebrook House, John Jefferies, esq. | Holt Castle, Henry Chillingworth, esq. |
| Brockhampton House, J. Barneby, esq. | Hopton Court, J. Botfield, esq. |
| Broseley, John Onions, esq. | Lea Castle, John Knight, esq. |
| ———— John Pritchard, esq. | Leigh Court, B. Gardiner, esq. |
| Buildwas Abbey, ——— Wilkinson, esq. | Leikey Hall, Thos. Moore, esq. |
| Caughley Place, ——— Brawn, esq. | Lodge, Ludlow, Arthur Salway, esq. |
| Clent Hall, J. Amphlett, esq. | Madeley Wood, W. Anstiee, esq. |
| Colebrook Dale, Francis Darby, esq. | Madresfield, Earl Beauchamp. |
| ———— B. Dickinson, esq. | Manley Hall, Sir Edward Blount, bart. |
| ———— W. Tothill, esq. | Middlehill, Sir T. Phillipp, bart. |
| Conderton Lodge, Wm. Walter, esq. | Morvil Hall, Henry Acton, esq. |
| Cotheridge, Rev. Dr. Berkeley. | Moseley Hall, Mrs. Taylor. |
| Cotton Hall, Rev. J. H. Petit. | Nevers, near Worcester, Visc. Eastnor. |
| Cound, J. Cresset Pelham, esq. | Northwick Park, Lord Northwick. |
| Drake's Place, near Hanley, John Allen, esq. | Norton Lodge, W. Watkins, esq. |
| Drayton House, T. S. Vernon, esq. | Ombersley Court, Marchioness of Downshire. |
| Dupshill, Wm. Chambers, esq. | Overbury House, J. Martin, esq. |
| Eardiston, Sir Wm. Smith, bart. | Perk Hall, Kidderminster, Abraham Turner, esq. |
| Eaton, Rev. E. Williams. | Pedmore Hall, ——— Freeman, esq. |
| Eaton Court, Wm. Hull, esq. | Perdiswell House, H. Wakeman, esq. |
| Edgbaston Hall, Dr. Edw. Johnston. | Pigeon House, Northfield, S. Ryeland, esq. |
| Enville Hall, Earl of Stamford and Warrington. | Quarry, Pedmore, J. Owen, esq. |
| Evesham Abbey, E. Rudge, esq. | Rhydd, Sir Anthony Lechlere, bart. |
| Ewdness, John Barnfield, esq. | Rose Place, Worcester, E. Sanderson, esq. |
| Eyton, Christopher Scott, esq. | Rouse Linch, Sir W. E. R. Boughton, bt. |
| Farnham Abbey, Col. Cotterell. | Severn End, Mrs. Lakin. |
| Gaines, J. Freeman, esq. | Sion Hill, Wolverley, John Smith, esq. |
| Glasshampton, Rev. Denham Cooke. | Spetchley, R. Berkeley, esq. |

Spring Grove, Bewdley, John Taylor, esq.

Spring-hill, Hon. John Coventry.

Stanford Park, Sir Thomas Edw. Winnington, bart.

Stanley, Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.

Stone, W. Pratt, esq.

Temple Lawn, Woreester, R. H. Harrison, esq.

Thorngrove, Rich. Griffiths, esq.

Tickenhill House, Mrs. Onslow.

Waysley House, Mrs. Orange.

Westwood House, Sir John Packington, bt.

West Coppice, Miss Smitheman.

Whitbourne Court, Wm. Smith, esq.

Whiteford Lodge, Mrs. Lawrence.

White Ladies, Mrs. Ingram.

Whitley Court, Lord Foley.

Wick House, Pershore, John Sayer, esq.

Willey Park, Lord Forester.

Winterdyne House, W. M. Moseley, esq.

Witley Court, Lord Foley.

Woodfield House, Mrs. Cooper.

Worcester Palace, Bp. of Worcester.

————— Lady Gresley.

Peerage. Dudley Viscounty to Ward; Evesham Barony to Cocks Earl Somers; Frankley Barony to Lord Lyttleton; Kidderminster Barony to Foley; Northwick Barony to Rushout; Ombersley, Sandys of, Barony to Hill; Powicke, Beauchamp of, Barony to Lygon Earl Beauchamp; Worcester Marquisate, Earldom, and Viscounty to Somerset Duke of Beaufort.

Members to Parliament. For the County 2; Bewdley 1; Droitwich 2; Evesham 2; Worcester 2; total 9.

Praduce. Corn, pulse, hops, cherries, pears, and other fruit in abundance. Wool. Alabaster, calcareous flag-stone, salt, quartz, coal, free-stone, lime-stone, gravel, brick-clay, hornblendie, mica.

Manufactures. Glass, porcelain, pottery, iron, carpets, gloves, hosiery, stuffs, lace, needles, leather, Dutch and sailors' caps, horn, flannels, oil-mills.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 5; *Market towns* 11. *Whole Parishes* 152, *Parts of Parishes* 5. *Inhabitants*, Males 90,259; Females 94,165; total 184,424. *Families* employed in Agriculture, 14,926; in trade, 18,566; in neither 5,514; total 39,006. *Baptisms*, M. 27,457; F. 26,381; total 53,838. *Marriages* 13,178. *Burials*, M. 16,819; F. 16,722; total, 33,541.

Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitants :

Houses. Inhab.		Houses. Inhab.		Houses. Inhab.	
Dudley - -	3,279 18,211	Droitwitch -	474 2,176	Broadway -	286 1,382
WORCESTER	3,140 17,023	Kidderminster	} 419 2,043	Powick -	306 1,360
KIDDER-	} 2,000 10,709	Foreign of		Whistons -	209 1,344
MINSTER		Ombersley -	360 1,814	Chaddesley	} 280 1,343
Bromsgrove	1,585 7,519	Cradley -	357 1,696	Corbett	
Stourbridge -	989 5,090	Hartlebury -	332 1,676	Rock - - -	248 1,266
Old Swinford	945 4,980	Inkberrow -	371 1,667	Martley -	249 1,264
BEWDLEY -	918 3,725	Great Malvern	313 1,568	Bishop Wiek	263 1,263
King's Norton	709 3,651	Northfield -	285 1,567	St. John Bed-	} 240 1,161
EVESHAM -	814 3,487	Shipton-upon-	} 320 1,562	wardine	
Tardebigg -	592 2,998	Stour		Blockley -	250 1,158
Lower Milton	510 2,544	Leigh - -	302 1,546	Kempsey -	240 1,129
Claines - -	514 2,509	Wolverley -	267 1,529	Hallow -	225 1,081
Feckenham -	478 2,383	Belbroughton	323 1,476	Hanbury -	163 1,042
Yardley - -	456 2,313	Holy Cross -	325 1,465	Tenbury -	219 1,008
Upton-upon-	} 490 2,319	Hanley Castle	260 1,424		
Severn		Alvechurch -	281 1,413		

HISTORY.

418. The Romans left this Island, carrying with them all their treasures. Mr. Milner thinks they constructed the brick kiln found at Soddington in 1807, and which they were obliged to leave. (See vol. LXXVII. 1009.)

628. Worcester taken by Penda, King of Mercia.

1016. Canute defeated with great slaughter by Edmund Ironside near Blockley.

1041. A tumult happened at Worcester in collecting the danegelt tribute. The King, incensed at the riot, completely plundered the city, and burnt it to the ground. The inhabitants having retired for security to Bevere, an island in the Severn, two miles distant, were there attacked by the vindictive Monarch.

- narch, but so warm was the reception, that the besieged honourably capitulated:
1074. The conspiracy against Will. I. frustrated through the activity of the King's friends in Worcestershire. The Abbot of Evesham, Bp. Wulstan, and Urso, guarding the passes of the Severn, stopped the Earl of Hereford, and thus obtained the day.
1088. Worcester attacked by Roger de Lacy, &c. and the King's enemies. Bishop Wulstan, animating the citizens on the part of the King, took or killed 500 men, and freed the city from blockade.
1113. June 19, Worcester consumed by fire, caused, as suspected, by the Welsh.
1129. Henry I. kept his Christmas at Worcester.
1139. Stephen, on his march to the siege of Ludlow Castle, visited Worcester, and offered at the High Altar his ring as a *votive* present.—Nov. 7, the forces of the Empress Maud, under Milo Earl of Hereford, attacked the city of Worcester, and plundered and set it on fire.
1149. King Stephen burnt Worcester, but could not take the Castle. The Castle was afterwards attacked by Eustace, but saved by Count de Meulant who repulsed him.
1151. Stephen made another assault on Worcester Castle, but without success, being obliged to raise the siege. The King “built castles” before the Castle, and filled them with garrisons, but they were overthrown by Robert Earl of Leicester.
1156. The Abbot of Evesham heroically attacked Bengworth Castle, and razed it to the foundation.
1157. Worcester fortified by Hugh Mortimer against Henry II. but submitted on the King's approach.
1159. Henry II. and his Queen offered their crowns at Worcester, and a Parliament held there.
1207. John visited Worcester, and performed his devotions at Wulstan's tomb.
1214. John kept his Christmas at Worcester.
1216. Worcester declared for Lewis the Dauphin; but was taken by Ranulph Earl of Chester.
1218. Worcester Cathedral consecrated in the presence of Henry III. and a great assembly of nobility, &c.
1225. A great tournament at Worcester, the actors in which were all excommunicated by Bp. Blois.
1232. Henry III. kept his Christmas at Worcester.
1234. Henry III. kept Whitsuntide at Worcester.
1263. The Barons laid siege to Worcester, which they took Feb. 28.
1264. Henry III. after the battle of Lewes, conducted prisoner to Worcester.
1265. Prince Edward (afterwards Edw. I.) taken at the battle of Lewes, and carried prisoner to Hereford, escaped to Worcester, where he assembled an army. Prince Edward having defeated young de Montfort at Kenilworth, retired to his head quarters at Worcester, where hearing the Earl of Leicester had crossed the Severn to Evesham, with the design of joining his son, he once more departed from Worcester on the 3d of August, and reached the heights about that town on the 4th; displaying the standards he had taken at Kenilworth, he completely deceived the Earl who was dreaming of nothing but his son's approach. The Earl being soon undeceived, they came to an engagement, in which, after 3 hours fighting, Edward gained a decisive victory, Simon de Montfort and his son Henry being both killed, and his army entirely routed.—Henry went to Worcester and revoked all grants he was compelled to sign by Leicester.
1276. Edward I. visited Worcester.
1278. Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, met Edward I. at Worcester, where he married a daughter of Simon de Montfort.
1281. Edw. I. kept his Christmas at Worcester; and the following year held a Parliament there; he also visited Worcester in 1283, 1289, 1291, 1294, 1295, and April 1301, with his Queen.
1401. Worcester burnt and plundered by Owen Glendower's troop, but were driven back by Henry IV.

1407. Henry IV. visited Worcester twice.
1459. Henry VI. went to Worcester* after the battle of Blore-heath, and from hence sent out his offers of pardon.
1471. After the battle of Tewkesbury, Queen Margaret was taken prisoner, and presented to Edw. IV. at Worcester.
1484. The extraordinary rise of the Severn seated Richard III. on his throne, by preventing the passage of the Duke of Buckingham, who was preparing to dislodge him.
1575. Queen Elizabeth visited Worcester.
1585. Queen Elizabeth visited the White Ladies at Worcester.
1642. In September Sir John Biron fortified Worcester against the Parliament. He was attacked by Col. Fynes on the part of the Parliamentarians, who having been denied entrance, besieged the town. On the 23d, the two armies engaged at Pitchcroft, in which Prince Maurice was dangerously wounded. On the following day the Earl of Essex took possession of Worcester for the Parliament.
1643. A party of Parliamentarians plundered the house of Mr. Bartlett at Castle Morton, while his devoted neighbours were absent at Sedbury Fair.
1645. Hawksley-house garrisoned by the rebels, but being besieged by the King in person, they did not attempt to defend it. Charles had his headquarters at Droitwich.—August 31, Charles went from Shipston-upon-Stour with his army to Worcester, whence on September 3, they removed to Bromwich.
1646. Ham Castle totally destroyed by the Parliament army.—Madresfield taken from the Parliamentarians by the King.—Hartlebury Castle taken by Colonel Morgan, and sold for little more than 3,000*l*.—March 26, Sir Wm. Brereton summoned Worcester to surrender to the Parliament, but at night drew off to Droitwich. For several months the town was again besieged, till provisions and ammunition becoming scarce, articles of capitulation were signed July 19; on the 23d, the city taken possession of for the Parliament.
1651. Aug. 22, Charles II. possessed himself of Worcester, where he was first proclaimed King. On the 26th he assembled his friends at Pitchcroft; and on the 28th Cromwell with an army of 17,000 men appeared on Red-hill, where, being met by other forces to the amount of 30,000, hostilities were commenced. After various skirmishes and engagements, the fatal 3d of September arrived, on which day Cromwell, after an obstinate engagement, completely defeated the Royalists. The King having escaped the dangers of the field, was conducted to Boscobel; and soon after escaped to France.
1687. James II. visited Worcester. Upon this occasion, Thos. Shewring, as Mayor, attended the King to a Catholic Chapel. On his Majesty asking the Corporation if they would not enter with him, Shewring nobly replied, "I fear, your Majesty, we have gone too far already!"
1788. George III. and family honoured Worcester with their presence for several days, and were honourably entertained by Bp. Hurd, &c.
1807. The Prince Regent visited Worcester.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Baskerville, John, celebrated printer at Birmingham, Wolverley, 1706.
- Beauchamp, Richard, Earl of Warwick, in whom the 12 labours of Hercules found a performer, Salwarp, 1381.
- Berkeley, Sir Robert; Justice of the King's Bench, Spetchley, 1584.
- Bernardi, Major John, brave and active adventurer, but great sufferer, Evesham, 1657.
- Blount, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, Bardsley, 1618.
- Bonner, Edmund, Bp. of London, Hanley (ob. 1569).
- Bray, Sir Reginald, patriot and architect, Great Malvern, flor. temp. Hen. VII.
- Bowles, William, divine and poet, Hagley (ob. 1705).
- Bristow, Richard, eminent divine and writer, Worcester, 1538.
- Burford, St. Richard de, Bp. of Chichester, Droitwich (ob. 1253).
- BUTLER, SAMUEL, author of the inimitable Hudibras, Strensham, 1612.
- Coventry, Thos. first Earl, Lord Keeper, Croome d'Abitot, 1578.

* Stow says Gloucester; followed by Rapin.

- Dee, John, mathematician, astrologer, and alchemist, Upton (ob. 1608).
 Derham, William, philosopher and divine, Stoughton (ob. 1735).
 Evesham, Cardinal Hugh de, the Phoenix of the age, Evesham (flor. 13th cent.)
 ——— Richard de, Abbot of Vale Royal, Cheshire (ob. 14th cent.).
 Feckenham, John de, learned and good Abbot of Westminster (ob. 1585).
 Habingdon, William, historian and poet, 1605.
 Hall, John, Bp. of Bristol, Bromsgrove (ob. 1710).
 Hardwicke, Margaret, amiable Countess of, Worcester (ob. 1761).
 Hastings, Warren, Governor of India, Dailsford.
 Hooper, Dr. George, eminent divine, Grimley, 1640.
 Hopkins, William, learned linguist, Evesham, 1647.
 Howman, *vide* Feckenham.
 Kelly, Edward, the alchymist, immortalised in the Hudibras, Worcester, 1555.
 Kidderminster, Richard de, learned Romish priest (flor. 16th cent.)
 Lazimon, famous old historian, Astley.
 Lyttelton, Lord George, elegant historian, poet, &c. Hagley, 1709.
 POLE, REGINALD, Cardinal and Abp. of Canterbury, Stoverton Castle, 1500.
 Savage, Henry, divine and topographer, Eldersfield (ob. 1672).
 Smith, Henry, benefactor to his native place, &c. Stoke Prior (ob. 1606).
 ——— Richard, the pillar of the Romish Church of his time, Worcester, 16th cent.
 SOMERS, JOHN, Lord Chancellor, orator, incorrupt lawyer and honest statesman, Worcester, 1652; or, according to some, 1650.
 ——— John, father of above, eminent attorney, Kidderminster (ob. 1681).
 Tombes, John, excellent disputant and opponent of Baxter, Bewdley, 1612.
 Wall, John, eminent and benevolent physician, Porriek, 1708.
 Walsh, William, critic and poet, Abberley, 1663.
 Watson, John, Bp. of Winchester, Evesham, 1540.
 Weaver, Thomas, divine and wit, Worcester, 17th century.
 White, Thomas, architect and sculptor, assistant to Wren, Worcester, ob. 1757.
 Williams, Lady, amiable niece of Lord Somers, Worcester, ob. 1757.
 Willis, Richard, Bp. of Winchester, in 1714. Bewdley.
 Worcester, William of, eminent writer, Worcester, 15th cent.

S. T.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Burton-st. Dec. 10.*

I AM surprised that no writer has animadverted on Mr. Browne's daring and very eccentric hypothesis respecting the origin of Stonehenge and Avebury. To treat him and his humble pamphlets with contempt, is unbecoming any man of sense and good principles: to reply to him with ridicule and sneers, is equally unjust and ungenerous. Mr. Browne possesses strong natural capacity and talent,—has read much and thought deeply: but unfortunately for himself and society, he has not mixed much with the enlightened and fastidious "spirits of the age."

He has formed theories in his closet, and gone abroad to confirm them by looking at and reflecting on the appearances of Nature. He has also studied the sacred writings; and with the hopes of obtaining a clearer insight into their literal meaning, has made himself acquainted with the original language in which they were written. No pursuit, no species of inquiry is so likely to seduce the mind from all

the principles of sound philosophy and demonstrative evidence. When an eloquent theorist rests his faith on an Universal Deluge, and adopts that for a thesis, for comment, and for inference, he may be learnedly and endlessly prolix. Every thing extraordinary and of unascertainable origin, may be traced to this mystic source; and all the external forms of the globe, as well as its internal arrangements, may be ascribed to this vast convulsion of nature. But to refer any trifling, or comparatively trifling work of man, that has resisted the "rush of waters," and the dismemberment of the earth, to an antediluvian age, manifests either daring intrepidity of thinking, or credulity of mind. If it be the latter, we must pity and forgive the individual; but if there be evidence of the former, it is a duty we owe to ourselves and the cause of truth, to treat it with respect, and endeavour to ascertain its validity or futility. With this feeling, and actuated by this principle, I must own I cannot entertain the idea, even for a moment, that Stonehenge

henge and Avebury are anterior to any great deluge of waters. If hills, mountains, and vallies were then formed,—if the fossil *oyster beds* of Reading, and the various fossil strata of Wiltshire, are the *exuvia* of the ocean, the alluvial deposits of the briny tides, we cannot persuade ourselves that any stones artificially placed on the surface would remain stedfast, when the earth itself was “broken up,” and tossed about. That these mystic temples are of greater antiquity than any other objects in our Island I readily admit; and as such they demand the most profound attention and inquiry from every Antiquary.

The plan I have proposed in vol. III. “*Beauties of Wiltshire*,” p. 305, of employing Mr. Browne to make large and accurate models of Stonehenge and Avebury, and of some other similar monuments, for the purpose of exhibition, &c. originated in a wish to turn that gentleman’s abilities and experience to some account, whereby he might be personally benefited, and laudable curiosity be gratified.

Although urgently occupied, at least 14 hours per day, with my literary works and public and private engagements, yet I will undertake to digest a plan for having these models made and appropriated, if 100 gentlemen will subscribe 5*l.* each.

With this security something novel, interesting, and even of popular attraction, may be formed; and as a pledge of my own sincerity, I will advance at least that sum.

If a gentleman at Bath, another at Bristol, one at Devizes, another at Salisbury, &c. &c. &c. will act as provincial Secretaries, I will gladly co-operate with them, and receive the names and aid of those who will join what may be called “THE DRUIDICAL ANTIQUARIAN COMPANY.” In the present age of Joint Stock Companies, or stock-jobbing bubbles, we can scarcely use the word “Company” without exciting suspicion and almost dread. It is employed here merely jocosely, not with a view of continuing it, should the suggestions now offered obtain the sanction of a sufficient number of gentlemen to carry them into effect. It may be proper to remark, that I have meditated on a novel plan for exhibiting models, pictures to be elucidated by lectures. This plan would combine something of the principles of

the Cosmorama, Diorama, Panorama, and Eidophusicon; and I am persuaded that a very interesting exhibition might be formed of Celtic or Druidical Antiquities, whereby amusement and instruction might be united, and where “fools who came to scoff,” would stay and muse.

JOHN BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, Sept. 28.*
ABLUTION, bathing, or some way or other cleansing chiefly the extremities of the body, are customs which have been established amongst all nations, Pagan as well as the more civilized, from the most early periods of the world. As the most ancient inhabitants of the world used only sandals, their feet in travelling were frequently covered with clay or dust: for this reason the first office of hospitality performed to those invited into their houses, was to present them water to wash their feet. The Patriarchs never neglected this politeness. Washing was always considered as a preparatory rite both in the Grecian and Roman sacrifices. The same practice also prevailed upon more trifling occasions. Hector tells us that he was afraid to make so much as a libation to Jupiter before he had washed.

Χερσὶ δ' ἀνιπτοῖσιν Διὸ λείβειν αἰθοσπῶ οἶνον
 Αἶζομαι. Hom. II.

We have also in Virgil,

“Occupat Æneas aditum, corpusque recenti
 Spargit aquâ.”

Even in the time of Euripides, ablution seems also to have been considered as a washing away of all human ills.

Θαλασσα κλυζει παντα τ' ἀνθρώπων
 κακα.

Though this washing, however, accompanied many of the Jewish rites, and indeed was required after contracting any kind of uncleanness by all nations, from the very remotest period of time: yet we find no account of baptism as a distinct religious rite before the mission of John, the forerunner of Christ, who was called the Baptist on account of his being commanded by God to baptize with water all who should hearken to his invitation to repent.—About the middle of the third century they began to build baptisteries; but these at first were not connected with churches, neither were they

they adjacent to them, till about the year 496. They were large and capacious baths. They were in fashion in Italy during a period of nearly 500 years. They were originally marked with the initial letters of the name of John Baptist, I. B. or John the forerunner, ΙΩΑΝ. ΠΡΟΔ. which is, perhaps, the true origin of baptismal inscriptions, such as that noticed in page 392. In the baptism of infants it was deemed necessary for the administrators to go into the water, and therefore they contrived cisterns, which they called *fontes* (derived from the Latin *fons*), into which the children were dipped. The oldest font remaining in this kingdom is supposed to be at Bridekirk near Cockermouth, in Cumberland*. Antiquaries pronounce it to be of Danish origin. It is a large open vessel of greenish stone. Some characters round it are chiefly Runic, but a few are purely Saxon. Its date is some time about the ninth century, when the Danes first received the Catholic Religion.

OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

WITHOUT doubt there are many of the beneficed Clergy silently submitting to serious deprivations from the causes mentioned by VERAX in his excellent Letter in p. 399; and it would be an important relief, if any means could be adopted to restore their property, thus improperly withheld. But as no steps have been taken to put the scheme there proposed into execution, though suggested, as VERAX informs us, some time ago; it appears that litigation does not suit the feelings of the greater part of the sufferers, though to be supported without any great personal sacrifice.

Yet let us trust, though the proposed scheme of VERAX may not be supported, that the evils so truly stated, and so justly complained of, will not remain hopeless and without remedy; but through the means of your valuable Magazine other plans may be proposed, from which the relief to be desired may be obtained. Among these I am induced to offer a hint, which I leave to your judgment whether it merits a place in your pages.

The alliance between the Church and the State is so closely united in

this our Country, and the blessings derived from this alliance so sensibly and publicly felt and acknowledged, that the Church has a strong claim upon the Legislature for assistance in preserving and perpetuating the provisions for the support of her ministers.

The Legislature have already instituted a Commission for investigating and correcting abuses in the School Charities in this Kingdom, which in many instances have been productive of the most beneficial effects, and has removed abuses, which would have been perpetuated without such interference. How far a similar proceeding is applicable to the complaints now under consideration, deserves some attention.

At present a terrier of all the rights, privileges, &c. of each individual Benefice is usually called for and returned at the primary Visitation of the Bishop of the diocese; and in these returns mention is usually made of the encroachments and deprivations which may have occurred, but the Bishop has no power to interfere in such cases as are here contemplated. Let the Legislature then take this subject under their care, and appoint commissions to receive the reports of the respective grievances in each diocese; and let such cases, as after due enquiry and impartial consideration, merit the assistance of the Legislature, be presented to the Lord Chancellor, who shall order such proceedings as the case may require, or issue a commission, with the same powers as that for investigating abuses in School Charities. The business to be proceeded upon summarily, and with the least delay possible, and the result to be final.

It was found necessary to extend the powers originally given to the Commissioners for investigating the Charities for educating the Poor, to all other charities, on account of the various donations they met with in the wills of founders and benefactors of Schools; many of which were contributed at various times, and under several forms, as additional provisions for the maintenance of the beneficed Clergy. And many instances may be pointed out where the Clergy are at this moment silently submitting to great and unjust deprivations from the erroneous construction of wills by some trustees, and the self-interested and

* See Archæologia, vol. ii. p. 131. xiv. 113.

and wilful misconstruction of them by others; now these individuals have a prospect of some legal decision being made in their cases, when these Commissioners may happen to come into their districts. But as the progress of these Commissioners is, from the nature of their duties, very slow, it does not fully meet the necessities of their case.

The Legislature having thus adopted a proceeding, which must eventually prove a great though partial relief in the cases under our consideration, surely this proceeding might be improved, by extending their aid to all cases whatever, that on the mature deliberation of the commission in each diocese, shall be presented as meriting their attention and assistance. Were some effective plan of this kind adopted, the just complaints of the beneficed Clergy would soon be removed, and the relief obtained without calling forth those hostile feelings, which are the natural fruits of *litigation*; and by the same scheme those frivolous complaints which are sometimes brought into our Courts with more zeal than judgment, affording too much ground for the taunts and sarcasms of the enemies of the Establishment, would meet with due consideration, and be prudently kept from public notice. PACIFICUS.

—◆—

GOODWIN'S GUILÉ;
OR, THE NUNS OF BERKLEY.

A Legendary Tale, written in 1776.

THE following Tale is founded on a tradition that the Nunnery of Berkeley, in the county of Gloucester, was suppressed in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, by the villainous contrivance of Goodwin, Earl of Kent, who procured several of the Nuns, and even the Abbess herself, to be debauched.

—◆—

PART I.

Near where fierce Severn darts her flood
Thro' Berkley's wide domain,
An ancient Monastery stood
In powerful Edward's reign.
Devotion there her standard rais'd
In pious virgin's breast;
For God alone each virgin prais'd,
And each his power confess'd.

GENT. MAG. December, 1825.

No guilty warmths, no worldly cares,
Their spotless souls annoy'd;
In holy acts and humble prayers
Their every hour employ'd.

Rich in endowments, rich in grace,
Within these walls immur'd,
Their anxious hopes on Heav'n they
place,

By sacred vows secur'd.

O'er pleasing scenes of future joys
Their minds enraptur'd rove;
Their hate, life's idle trifling toys,
And God alone their love.

In Contemplation's calm retreat
They pass the silent hours,
Nor dread the cruel frowns of Fate
In their sequester'd bowers.

No passions their pure hearts corrode,
No fears alarm the breast;
Contentment cheers the dark abode,
And calms the soul to rest.

These Goodwin saw, a wily wight,
Sworn foe to peace and truth;
Goodwin, who plac'd supreme delight
In lawless lusts of youth.

He saw, and lo! his bosom feels
Ambitious flames revive,—
That bosom which no wish conceals,
'Gainst which no passions strive!

But all alike might dwell secure
Within his ardent breast;
Nor would he e'er attempt to cure,
Or sooth them into rest.

He envies them the hallow'd dome,
Arch'd cloisters, grated cells,—
His soul, pale Envy's constant home,
Where virtue never dwells.

"All these," he cries, "shall sure be
Hither shall Lust resort," [mine,
Ambition plans the black design
With craft and malice fraught.

A comely youth was seen to move
In Goodwin's glittering train;
A youth by Nature form'd for love,
And not to love in vain.

His auburn hair adown his neck
In wanton ringlets flow'd,
And ever and anon his cheek
With speaking blushes glow'd.

Him thus the cunning Earl address'd:
"Young Warrior, come with me,—
O come with me and be my guest,
For I thy friend will be."

"Your manners, looks, I've notic'd
long;
I've mark'd your polish'd air,
And none my gaudy train among
Like thee deserve my care."

"Thanks,

"Thanks, noble lord! yet thanks, I
ween,
Too poor for praise so high,—
Too greatly favouring thou hast been,
Too undeserving I."

Scarce had the gentle youth replied,
When Goodwin seiz'd his arm,
And in sweet converse side by side,
They sought a neighb'ring farm.
Here undisturb'd they quaff the bowl,
And revel unconfin'd;
Here freely speak without controul,
And ope the secret mind.

The Earl unlocks his every thought,
His every wish avows:
"Dear youth," he cries, "I've bravely
fought,
And conquest wreathes my brows.

"But yet there dwell within my breast
Some passions hard to tame;
Ambition towers above the rest,
And chief directs my aim.

"Say, what is honour? what renown,
The victor's glorious meed?
If lurking 'neath his laurel crown,
Not every wish succeed?

"'Tis you, dear youth, and you alone,
Relief can best impart,—
Relief I ask,—O grant the boon,
And ease my panting heart!"

"Know, then, where Berkley's turrets
Above the neighb'ring dale, [rise
A Nunnery stands, where echoing sighs
Burst thro' the virgin veil.

"Secluded with too vigilant care,
Love's converse sweet denied,
There many a blooming tender fair
Is ever doom'd t'abide.

"Was woman then by Heav'n design'd
Those solemn paths to tread,
Amid the mould'ring walls confin'd,
Those mansions of the dead?

"Ah, no! far other blissful scenes,
Far other joys, I trow,
Be given,—and let us find the means,
O let us thither go."

Heceas'd,—and, lo! they musing stray'd
Together 'long the road,
Till not far distant they survey'd
The pious, blest abode.

Earl Goodwin now renews his speech:
"Behold yon tower," quoth he,
"Spotless the saints within, yet each
Must yield her charms to thee.

"Let us put off our trim array,
And don these pilgrim weeds,
Then quickly thither wind our way
Across the flowery meads."

Elville, soft-smiling, bows assent,
Approves each horrid ill;
The caitiff plotted as they went,
With all his art and skill.

Too soon they reach the Nunnery wall,
Too soon their wiles prepare;
And far too soon those wiles enthrall
Th' unthinking hapless fair.

The Moon-beams' gleaming silvery
pale,
Proclaim the midnight hour,
While Sleep extends along the vale
His care-dissolving power.

Hark! where yon darkening ivy twines,
Bursts the soul-rending groan,—
Lo! there the pensive youth reclines,
Under his head a stone.

He groans, he pines, complains, and
For thus Earl Goodwin bade; [sighs,
Despondence seems to cloud his eyes,
And every beauty fade.

Soft Pity hears,—ah! sad to tell,
These wails disturb her rest,—
And, ah! too soon she leaves her cell
To succour the distrest.

The Abbess opes the wicket-grate;
"O whence these sad, sad cries?
O stranger, tell! what cruel fate?
What wretch in anguish dies?"

"Lady, your heart may haply bleed,
When deep distress you see;
Your pity two poor pilgrims need,
Two wretched pilgrims we.

Behold my brother's dolesome plight,
Heaving the heartfelt groan;
See where he lies the livelong night,
Under his head a stone.

And wilt thou then some comfort give
To pilgrim thus forlorn?
O! bid him, lady, bid him live,—
Alas! he's dead and gone!"

The vile dissembler paus'd, and sigh'd,
The Abbess turn'd the key;
"O! let him, let him live," she cried;
"Ye Pow'rs!" and bent her knee.

The Nuns awaken'd, caught th' alarm,
And trembling tow'rd's them sped,
Meanwhile their gentle matron's arm
Supports his drooping head.

While Sympathy, meek child of Grief,
With bosom prone to melt,
Stretch'd out her hand to give relief
To pangs—she only felt.

The youth, not cold, nor lifeless yet,
They lead with cautious tread;
And place him, still in feigned fit,
Upon their smoothest bed.

Nor cease they here their tender cares,
Soft cordials now they give,
And offer up to Heav'n their prayers
The pilgrim still may live.

Thus did the pious, pitying train
Their tenderest aid bestow,
Till Morn's soft blush gave every plain
And every hill to glow.

When thus the Earl again address'd
The heavenly pensive fair :
" Turn, gentle Abbess, lady blest,
And hear my suppliant prayer.

" O see, where yet the pallid hue
Dwells on my brother's cheek,
And tho' the morn breaks fair to view,
The air is cold and bleak.

" Sure then to move him were unfit,
Who still in anguish lies,
Scarce from his trance recover'd yet,
And languid still his eyes.

" But, ah ! my vow now drags me
And I must quick away ; [hence,
Then let me crave without offence,
That he may longer stay.

" And ere yon glorious rising Sun
Thrice sinks into the main,
And thrice his daily course has run,
Will I return again."

Sweet is the breath of peaceful eve,
And sweet the vernal show'r,
Far sweeter yet relief to give,
And balmy comfort pour.

Soon as Earl Goodwin ceas'd to speak,
The Abbess thus replied :
" So long as he continues weak,
We'll grant him here t' abide."

In accent soft as honied dew,
Her words pervade his ear,
" And none," he cries, " so kind as you,
To us no friend so dear.

" May Heaven reward this virtuous
Farewell ! too long I stay." [deed,
And o'er the daisy-painted mead
He lightly speeds his way.

PART II.

Yet now the sequel to pursue
Remains, and yet to tell
What cruel hap, what mischiefs new,
These pitying Nuns befel.

Scarce had the lark obtain'd its height
And welcom'd in the day,
When up arose this crafty wight,
Full merry, blithe, and gay.

Again resum'd his cheerful air,
His lips now freely speak ;
And spirits all devoid of care,
Sit mantling on his cheek:

His looks, his words, and manners
please ;

They gaze, and think no harm.
Deceiver vile ! who could with ease
Thus captivate and charm !

How fruitless faith and virtue prove !
And, ah ! how weak their charms,
When all the luxury of love
The heart to rapture warms.

Thro' each soft breast that magic flies,
Whence all their sorrows flow ;
The chastest Nun, alas ! complies,
And vain is every vow.

Now when two months were past and
In sweetest dalliance spent, [gone,
Again the Earl returns alone
With barbarous, base intent.

The Convent gate was open'd wide
When Goodwin reach'd the pile,
And in he stepp'd with hasty stride,
And sought the lonely ile.

He calls aloud, nor calls in vain,
His voice the Abbess hears ;—
" Ah ! sure the pilgrim's come again !"
The pilgrim straight appears.

" And is my gentle Elville here ?
O Lady, tell me truth,—
O tell me,—lives my brother dear,
That lov'd but long-lost youth ?"

" He lives, he lives !" the Abbess cries,
And she no more could say,
Ere swift as feather'd arrow flies,
Came Elville brisk and gay.

The youth, beneath the pilgrim hood,
Discern'd Earl Goodwin's face,
In feign'd surprise awhile he stood,
Then rush'd to his embrace.

The Nuns meantime with anxious care
Produce an ample hoard,
Tho' costly cates and viands rare
Deck not their modest board.

But what kind Nature's bounty gave,
Their willing hands supply,
Whose pitying hearts to those who
Relief could ne'er deny. [crave,

" Come, sit ye down, ye friends sincere,
Our humble store divide."
" Thanks, lady, thanks, for this good
The wicked Earl replied. [cheer,"

And then amid the Nuns so mild,
With Elville down he sat,
And the dim shades of eve beguil'd
In laugh and social chat.

'Tis now the vesper hour of prayer,
And deeply tolls the bell,—
With sudden start the recreant pair
Rise up, and bid farewell.

" Full

"Full sore we grieve to part so soon,
Yet dare not longer stay;
The glimmering light of yon pale Moon
Will guide our tedious way."

The Earl here ceasing, snatch'd his
The youth prepar'd to go; [staff,
The social chat and frolic laugh
Flit hence, and all is woe!

Over the hills, and thro' the dales
On cruel mischief bent,
To Edward bearing fictitious tales,
With rapid step they went.

And when they came unto the King,
Before his throne they fell;
And, ah! the tidings which they bring,
He deigns to hear them tell.

Enrag'd, the Monarch thus replies:
"One half their lands be thine,
If this be true without disguise;
The other half be mine.

"Methinks I hear the solemn choir
Their awful anthem raise,—
Methinks I see them all conspire
To waft to Heav'n their praise.

"Can there beneath this pious mask
Lie hid deceit and guile?
To punish those be mine the task,
Who sacred faith defile."

"Nor difficult the task, I ween,
- These flagrant facts to prove
(Replies the Earl), while yet remain
The marks of earthly love."

"To prove these facts, then (Edward
Produce the culprit fair;" [cries),
And quick the Royal mandate flies
As lightning thro' the air.

The King's commands, tho' fraught
The tender train obey; [with ill,
They tread the vale and climb the hill,
Nor rest they night or day.

Till faint before their Sovereign's feet
They lowly prostrate fall,
And much their fearful bosoms beat,
So deep invol'd in thrall.

The Abbess raised up her veil,
While tears fast trickling flow;
The Abbess tells her artless tale,
A tale of bitterest woe!

She ceas'd to speak,—and lo! a sigh
From Royal Edward's breast
Stole soft, for great anxiety
His generous soul oppress.

Her earnest suit can Beauty plead,
And yet that suit be vain?
We feel our hearts with pity bleed,
We feel her every pain.

"Yet, yet awhile dispel that gloom
Of sorrow (Edward cried);
Ah! would we might revoke the
He wept, and turn'd aside. [doom!"
This scene unmov'd Earl Goodwin
saw,

"Revoke the doom! (cried he),
Shall Mercy thus controul the law?
Ye Heavens! it must not be.

"I dare assert my rightful claim,—
Then give me all that's mine;
And if thou think'st them free from
Restore what else were thine. [blame,

"But if within his Sovereign's breast
One trifling doubt remain,
Here Goodwin stands with truth im-
prest,
By truth that doubt t' explain."

Alas! the head that wears a Crown,
How many ills affright!
The King too greatly fear'd the frown
Of this ambitious wight.

Nor dar'd he the bold claim deny,
Tho' justly mov'd to spare,
Yet view'd with sympathetic eye,
And sooth'd the sorrowing fair.

"Take, Earl, one half their forfeit
Since thus was my decree; [lands,
And, lady, what my right demands
Will I restore to thee.

But, ah! those walls where guile and
Have mark'd a conscious stain, [lust
Those walls shall moulder into dust,
Tho' late a sacred fane."

The gentle Abbess bow'd her head,
And every Nun retir'd;
And Goodwin saw the wish succeed,
Insatiate pride inspir'd.

Yet nought avail'd the haughty Peer,
Their wealth and wide domain;
For Justice check'd his mad career,
And Ruin seiz'd the rein.

Fate rear'd the scourge, and Heav'n's
command
Forbade that scourge to spare;
He roam'd an exile from the land,
A victim to despair!

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Dec. 5.

YOUR intelligent Correspondent
COLONEL MACDONALD has
endeavoured to found an hypothesis,
that "the Globe we inhabit is hol-
low," from the passage in the second
verse of the first chapter in Genesis.—
"The earth was without form and
void." May we not, however, be per-
mitted

mitted to doubt whether this inference can be fairly drawn from these words; first, by recollecting that the *rotundity* of the earth was not a truth known at the time when Moses wrote the History of the Creation; and, secondly, because the term "void" appears to have a reference to the *external* state of the earth, before vegetation and animated Nature began to clothe, adorn, and enliven its surface, and thus to fill up the chaotic void which had been previously described.

If the definition of this word by Dr. Johnson, as meaning "unoccupied," or "unsupplied," is correct; the term will equally apply to the *surface* as to the *interior* of our Globe; independent of the circumstance before alluded to, that Moses was unacquainted with the *globular* figure of the earth he was then describing.

Of what *materials*, a diameter of *eight thousand miles* is composed, no human being can form the least comprehension! and, as respects the "Heavens above, and the Earth beneath," the *penetration* of weak mortals is indeed but very *limited*! EXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 3.

I BEG to acknowledge the satisfactory reply of Mr. Duke, in p. 223, in answer to my letter in p. 103, wherein the facts I maintain are fully elucidated and established, that England was not conquered by William I. and consequently that the appellation of "*Conqueror*" is misapplied. Of the victory acquired over the forces of the undaunted Harold, there cannot remain a shadow of doubt, for the reasons so opportunely adduced and brought to bear upon this subject by Mr. Duke; yet, notwithstanding this victory, William could have little hopes of gaining the throne by right of "*conquest*;" he therefore pretended that he came to revenge the death of Prince Alfred; brother to King Edward; to restore Robert Archbishop of Canterbury to his see: and to obtain the crown as his *right*, on account of its being bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor. He cannot, therefore, says the Rev. Mr. Cooper, be properly said to have obtained the crown by "*conquest*," since these motives engaged many of the English in his favour.—See the Introduction to Cooper's England, pp. 11, 12.

And as some satisfaction for the apparent disgrace of the "*Battle of Hastings*," I request to engage the attention of your readers to Mr. Andrewes' opinion in his "*History of Great Britain*."

"While we lament the fate of the gallant usurper Harold, and his brave, but undisciplined soldiers, we must not forget that, by this rough medicine, England was purged of a detestable Aristocracy, composed of noblemen too powerful for the King to restrain within the limits of decent obedience, and always ready to employ that power against their country, when interest, ambition, or cowardice, prompted them. This consideration (joined to that of the vast additional weight which England gained in the European scale, by the Norman discipline being joined to the native valour of the Islanders) affords ample consolation for the disgrace at Hastings, especially when we recollect, that the *Saxon* race remounted the English throne at the end of only four reigns."

Another fact confirms what I have advanced. I quote from Spencer's English Traveller, fol. 1773, p. 361.

"At the Norman Conquest this town (Berkhamstead, commonly called Great Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, made a considerable figure; for the *Conqueror* having passed the Thames at Wallingford, marched towards this place; but Frederick, the Abbot of St. Alban's, employed a great number of men to cut down the trees in the neighbouring woods, in order to obstruct his passage, and before he could proceed any further, the lords and other great men of the realm came in a body, and demanded from William a confirmation of their antient laws. *The Conqueror, being intimidated, swore on the Gospels, to maintain inviolate the laws of Edward * the Confessor, upon which they submitted quietly to his government.*"

* It is related of William, that upon the death of "Edward the Confessor," he sent to demand the Crown, and made a descent soon after upon the Sussex coast, at Pevensey bay, and proceeding thence with a powerful army to Hastings, there built a strong fort. Qu. Could this have been the one now in ruins, and as we are not given the slightest information by history upon this subject, conjectures have been busy, in supposing it to have been coeval with the period that Arviragus threw off the yoke of the Romans. It seems not a little extraordinary, that the present spirited investigation, commenced under the auspices of the "Earl of Chichester," should not have established some discoveries upon a surer basis than mere conjecture.

On

On the subject, however, of Kent bearing the arms of a rampant white horse, with the motto "Invicta" attached, which your Correspondent does not appear to have *directly* noticed, I confess myself hardly satisfied. Whether the whole county bears the arms, or only East Kent, I am at a loss to determine; but waving this question, certain it is, that the motto "Invicta" must be attributed for some motive or other: and for what, but the reasons before assigned? I presume none. And here I cannot but remark, though it may be somewhat irrelevant, upon the peculiar good fortune of the Saxons, in particular, of all invaders of this Island; to which cause we must attribute, the greater body of the people being composed of that race, as they still continue to this period; and although their favourite form of government, known by the title of the "Heptarchy," was totally subverted and abolished by the Normans, still the great interest of the nation was by no means united, till the period usually known by the title of the "Saxon line restored." It is an indubitable fact, that both the Norman and Saxon factions were entirely obliterated and effaced from the minds of both parties, by this wisest of provisions, *viz.* the marriage of Henry I. with Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. King of Scotland, and niece of Edgar Atheling, the rightful heir to the throne.

On the spot where Harold fell, it is a remarkable circumstance, that a tradition very generally prevailed, that an altar was erected; and upon investigation, it was actually discovered to be the case; the situation of which, if I remember right, is almost directly opposite the Dormitory, at Battel Abbey; from which a considerable degree of credit, in such cases, must be conceded to tradition, of course making, by deduction, reasonable allowance.

Yours, &c.

J. D. OXON.

Mr. URBAN, *Camberwell, Oct. 8.*

THE recent repairs of our Parish Church afford me an opportunity of transmitting you some account of a monument there, erected to the memory of Jane, the wife of Sir Thomas Grimes, and afterwards of "Sir Thomas Hunt, of Lambeth Dene, Knight," as he describes himself in his "last will and testament," where-

in he desires to be buried at Folkham in Norfolk "in my Church, where a monument is there made already.".... "And the next sabbath day," says he, "I would have Mr. Parson to make some good sermon to the auditory who came to Church."

Amongst other benefactions to the Parish of Camberwell, he left the sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually to be laid out in bread for the poor on Sundays*. He is nominated in the Letters Patent, as a Governor of "the Free School of Edward Wilson, clerk, in Camberwell," (which adjoins the Churchyard,) in connexion with "Thomas Grimes of the Parish of Camberwell in the county of Surrey, Knt." and many others of note in the village.

The Lady commemorated by the monument alluded to was one of the daughters of Thomas Muschamp.

The Muschamps, according to Mr. Lysons, came over to England with William the First. A powerful family of this name seems to have settled northward, shortly after the Norman Invasion; they bore "*Azure, three butterflies Argent,*" which arms are widely different from those of the Camberwell branch. I am, however, inclined to think they have descended from one common stock, as the name appears to be Norman, and does not occur till after the arrival of William the First in Britain. *Robert de Muskam* was Seneschal to Gilbert de Gaunt, who had considerable possessions in various parts of England, temp. William I. Robert, his grandson, seems to have been a benefactor to Stanleigh Abbey (co. Derby), and though by inheritance from the father and grandfather (to whom it had been assigned by Gilbert de Gaunt), he held "*manerium de Ilkeston, cum pertinentiis suis*" in that county, either he or one of the same names must have been living in Durham, where he is de-

* I know not the terms of this bequest, but if the bestowment of it were not conditional on their coming every Sabbath day to the place where his wife lay, "saying the Lord's Prayer, and praying to God for the King and Queen then reigning over them," as was the case in a similar testamentary donation to the poor at Folkham, who would perform the same ceremonies over his father's grave, I must charge the worthy knight with ingratitude, paralleled only by that of the man who "*cried turnips,*" but *cried* not when his father died."

scribed

scribed as occupying lands "super S. Cuthbertum" circa 1150. Hugh his brother had issue Isabella, whose daughter Agnes married "Ralph, Lord of Gresley and Selleston."

Thomas Muschamps married Maud, or Matilda, daughter of William de Vescy, and in 19 Hen. II. "took part with young Henry against the King his father." He left issue Robert, to whom Henry the First gave the barony of Wollover (Northumberland). His son, of the same name, appears to have made some noise in the world; for Mat. Paris calls him "Vir magni nominis in partibus Angliæ Borealibus;" and Camden, "the mightiest Baron in all these northern parts." He died in 34 Hen. III. "circa festum Sanctæ Margaritæ."

Robert de *Muscampe* and Isabella de la Ford, one of his heirs, are mentioned in 1255. She was his grandchild by Cecilie the wife of Odonell de Ford, and married Adam de Wage-ton. Besides this daughter, Robert had other two, Isabella married to William de Huntercombe, and Margarette the wife of Malisius Earl of Stratherne.

Mr. Bray has traced their pedigree to Thomas Muschampe, to whose memory there was an inscription in the Church of "Saint Mary Magdalene, Milk-street;" and of whom, Weever in his "Funerall Monuments," says, he "was Sheriffe of this Citie (London) in the year 1463."

The Magna Brit. et Hib. says of the Camberwell family, they "were ranked among the Barons called to Parliament from the reign of King Henry I. to that of King Henry III." Although Mr. Lysons says that a Branch of the Family had been long settled at *Peckham*, I think that *Thomas Muschamp*, whom we have noticed as the father of the lady commemorated by the monument, is the first on record, who is described as belonging to that place, though his father William was resident at *Camberwell*.

A moiety of "*Camberwell*" manor was conveyed to Thomas Muschamp by Edward Scott in 1564. From him it passed to his daughter, who, as we have already stated, married Sir Thos. Grimes. Ralph Muschamp held the other moiety in 1588, and his grandson died seised of it in 1632. Mary his daughter married Edward Evers-

field, who sold it to Sir Thos. Bond. He married a sister of Sir Thos. Grimes, and either by his means, or by purchase, became possessed of the other half.

William, the father of this Thomas Muschamp, held a moiety of Bretyng-hurst manor (*Peckham*) in 1539. From him it passed to his son, grandson, and great grandson in succession. Mary, sister of the last-named, married Edward Eversfield, who in 1672 sold it to Sir Thomas Bond.

The North aisle in *Camberwell Church* was the burial-place of the Muschamps, and is still claimed by the Lords of the *Peckham* estate. An inscription, soliciting your prayers for the good estate of William Muschamp and Agnes his wife, once ornamented its East window: a similar one occupied one of its North windows, and there yet remain two or three memorials for members of the family there.

The monument which I have mentioned was, until recently, partly hidden by the gallery; but in the late repairs, a place above it has been appropriated to its reception. It is situated near the North-east corner of the Church, and consists of a niche containing the effigies of Jane the daughter of Thomas Muschamp, and wife of Sir Thomas Hunt, kneeling at a fald stool. The pilasters on either side are ornamented with carvings of fruit, flowers, and "emblems of mortality," gilt and coloured; the hands of the figure and the base of the stool are gone, but, with the exception of a few other "impressions of Time," the monument is in a perfect state.

Over it are the arms of Hunt. Per pale Argent and Sable, a saltire counterchanged; on a canton of the second, a lion passant gardant of the first; and below, is a shield of lozenge form, probably once ornamented with the arms of Muschamp.

The inscription is as follows:

"Lo! Muscha's stock a fruitful braunche
did bri'ge

Adorned with vertves fit for lad's bright
Sir Thomas Hunt o' may dayes pleasant
springe

Posest y' Erwe y' was his soules' delight—

And daughters three

With welth and vertues me't for their degre'
Whe' twis vii yeares vi months x days
were spent

In wedlock's bond, and loyall love's delight
Novem'r

Novem'r twelfth day then she was content
This world to leave, and give to God his
right

Hir 60 three years full, complete and ended,
Hir soule to God, to ear' hir corp' comended.
1604."

Yours, &c.

D. A. BRITON.

Mr. URBAN, *Scale-lane, Hull,*
Dec. 17.

HAVING lately met with an ancient document, which, though of a private nature, seems to throw some light on the state of society and general history of the Feudal times, I trust a brief notice of its contents will be acceptable to your readers.

The instrument is dated in the year 1239, and purports to be a convention made between Peter de Melsa and Nicholas de Burton; first, Peter demises to farm seven oxgangs of land in the town and territory of Hingerthorp (in Yorkshire), with the services of the men holding the same land, to Nicholas and his heirs, and to such persons as he shall think proper to assign them, except the Lord Archbishop and his Bailiffs, and religious persons, for a term of 18 years; for which Nicholas pays 30½ marks sterling, and agrees to pay a yearly rent of 12*d.* and also to perform so much service as pertains to seven oxgangs of land in the said town, *where twenty ploughlands make one Knight's fee* *. Coke, 2 Inst. 596, informs us that a Knight's fee always contains twelve plowlands: but from the above we find that in Hingerthorp at least, if not in other parts of the kingdom, the quantity of land constituting a Knight's fee varied as far as twenty plowlands.

Our "Conventio" next provides for the manner in which Nicholas was to treat the villeins attached to the land during the 18 years in which he was to be their Lord. The words of the original may be translated thus:—"And be it remembered that when the aforesaid Nicholas may wish to levy an aid on the villeins of the said Peter, he shall exact it with such moderation that they lose not the furniture (or 'countenance,' as the word was anciently rendered) of their houses or their implements of husbandry; nor

shall he amerce them for any crime †." Had Nicholas been allowed to squeeze the sponge at his own discretion, not a drop would have been left for Peter at the end of the 18 years. "Continentum," (see note) is doubtless the same word as contenmentum, and although the latter is usually applied to the property of a freeholder, yet the "Wayniatura terrarum" shews that these "Homines" were Villeins.

Yours, &c.

G—N.

Mr. URBAN, *Lothbury, Dec. 11.*

IT is now some months since (see Gent. Mag. Nov. 1824, p. 391) that I solicited your attention to a remarkable epoch in the History of this great City; namely, the establishment of a Library in its Guildhall. On enquiry I find that my expectations have not yet been realized, and that my wishes have only been met to a small extent in the number of its donors. I am happy, however, to find that the Committee, appointed to carry into effect the unanimous vote of the Corporation, are indefatigably employed, and have, as far as the means have been entrusted to them, laid the foundation not only of a useful, but splendid Library. I have already given you my own sentiments, and expressed my hearty wishes for a full consummation of them; and I still entertain a confident expectation that no one who has an opportunity of adding to its stores, by any documents connected with its History, will withhold the opportunity of doing so, and thereby enrolling their own names as contributors to the greatest monument of its fame, for such hereafter it will assuredly be. That the foundation of such a monument should have been so long delayed, is, and always must be, a matter of the deepest regret; but now it is begun, let every one, who has the opportunity, assist with a willing and an helping hand. I know not that any thing will contribute more to extend the knowledge of such an undertaking, than to record periodically the donors and donations of the Metropolitan Library.

J. B.

† "Et notand' q'd cum p'd'tus Nich's auxiliu' de hom'ib' d'ti Pet' cap'e voluerit. tali mod'amine capiat q'd non amittant continentu' hospicio' suor' nec Wayniaturam t'rar' suar'. n' p' aliquo delicto aliquod merciamentu' alit' ab eis capiet."

* "Faciendo forinsecu' s'vitiu' q'ntum p'tinet ad septem bovatas t're in eadem villa unde viginti carrucate t're faciunt feodum uni' militis."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

91. *The Progresses, Processions, and magnificent Festivities of King James the First, his Royal Consort, Family, and Court. Collected from Original Manuscripts, scarce Pamphlets, Corporation Records, Parochial Registers, &c. comprising the splendid Masques exhibited at Court, the Triumphal Pageants of the City of London, numerous Original Letters, and annotated Lists of all the Knights of the Bath, Baronets, and Knights Bachelors, who received those Honours during the Reign of King James. Illustrated with Notes, Historical, Topographical, Biographical, and Bibliographical. By John Nichols, F.S.A. Lond. Edinb. and Perth. 4to. Nichols and Son.*

THE EIGHT PARTS of this entertaining Collection now in the hands of the Publick, conclude the First Volume, and contain 300 pages of the Second; and we know not whether most to admire the persevering industry of the Veteran Editor, or the multifarious interest of the articles he has collected. In particular we allude to the large assemblage of early Tracts, which are reprinted from originals of the greatest and most costly rarity,—curiosities “not to be separately obtained but with great difficulty, and at an enormous expense.” Amongst them, we are told, will be included more than thirty Masques, and as many of those curious productions called “London Pageants,” as the Editor has been able to procure. Nor are the intervening matters mere dry history, or dull record; the Royal and Noble correspondence, introduced in strict chronological succession, affords a living picture of the Court, its pursuits, and its amusements. There is no deficiency of sensible remark, enlivening wit, or sarcastic scandal.

In this point of view, the Progresses of James the First may rank with Lodge's Illustrations (from which they have largely borrowed), the Paston Papers, or the universally-admired Memoirs of John Evelyn; with this material distinction, that, whereas works of that description have been generally the production of some one family record-room, we are here put in possession of a complete body of Court History,—an assemblage from all attain-

able sources, and a selection of all that is apposite and to the purpose.

From the letters of Mr. Chamberlain especially, much entertainment may be expected. Of that gentleman's history little is known; but he appears to have always held some office under Government, and to have resided in the immediate vicinity of the Court, if not within the Palace of Whitehall. His great friend and patron was Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State; and his constant correspondent during a long series of years, beginning in the reign of Elizabeth, continuing during the whole reign of James, and not ceasing till far in that of Charles, was Sir Dudley Carleton, successively Ambassador at Venice and to the States, and afterwards likewise Secretary of State, and Viscount Doncaster. The pen of the communicative Chamberlain is as remarkable for its intelligence and vivacity as for its unwearied constancy. So uninterrupted a series of communication between two individuals, in any rank in life, does not frequently take place. In the absence of the yet un-invented newspaper, an Ambassador in a foreign Court must have found such a correspondent invaluable.

While Sir Ralph Winwood was resident at the States, Mr. Chamberlain as constantly addressed him, as he did Sir Dudley Carleton; and those dispatches are undoubtedly the most entertaining papers printed in Winwood's Memorials. But this correspondence ceasing on Sir Ralph's return, Mr. Chamberlain became doubly attentive to his other friend, who preserved his communications with due care, and the originals are deposited in the Lambeth Library. “The indefatigable Dr. Birch,” as he has frequently been styled, transcribed them with a view to publication; but this being, on his death, one of his unexecuted projects, his transcript in two quarto volumes remains *still unpublished* with his other collections in the British Museum. It is from this original source that Mr. Nichols promises to derive some of his most curious and interesting materials. With respect to his mode of selection, the domestic news, the solemnities,

ties, the festivities, and the "secret history" of the Court and of Noble families, cannot fail to prove more acceptable to the public taste than state affairs or conjectures on foreign politics.

But whilst endeavouring to point out some of the attractions which this collection holds forth, whilst enlarging on the correct notions of antient manners which it inspires, and the light it throws on the customs of olden time, the personal history of the ancestors of many a noble family, their elevation to rank, and the reasons for that elevation; the valuable notes with which it is illustrated must not be overlooked. These are the result of an Octogenarian life of attentive research; without them the Work had lost more than half its interest, and so copious and various are they, that no person but the Editor, we may presume to affirm, could have produced an equal store of satisfactory information.

After these preliminary remarks, we shall in turn examine each curious and entertaining fasciculus. Prefixed to the first Volume, the reprint of a scarce Poetical Pamphlet, bearing the quaint title of *SORROWE'S JOY*, forms a connecting link between the Reigns of Elizabeth and James. It is a collection of Cantabrigian effusions on the death of the former Monarch, and the accession of the latter. We have here the weeping of England for her Virgin Queen assimilated to an inundation of the Nile, because in James's reign it was to end in fertility of blessings; the arts are all attired in black (p. 2); the planets "and all things march in funeral equipage;" but the end of all this dolour is, that "*Eliza to Elysian fields is gone,*" and nevertheless,

"A wonder 'tis our sun is set, and yet there
is no night,
Darke storms were feared around about, and
yet all over bright,
Blest God! when we for feare scarce look't
to have seen Peace's moon shine,
Thou sent'st from North, past all our hopes,
King James his glorious sunshine!"

P. 4.

To excel in pedantry was in this age esteemed the "monumentum ære perennius." One Poem of this description is sufficient; but in a Picture-gallery like the present, displaying the mannerisms of an æra, a specimen is desirable.

The Work properly begins with the

"Accession" of the new Monarch. More than one Proclamation used on that occasion is introduced, and a collection is formed of accounts of the proclamation ceremony at different towns, at London, York, Bristol, Winchester, Leicester, Norwich, Shrewsbury, Hull, and other places, and to the army at Flushing.

In p. 33 we have an original Letter of the King's, from the Oath Book of Berwick. It is in answer to a congratulatory address of the Town, announcing their having proclaimed him King. He assures the worthy Burgesses, in very broad Scotch, "alwaies to flynd us a gratus and lovinge Prince, quha salbe carefull to maynteyne yr wonted liberties and privileges, and to see that the same be no wayes brangillit, or otherwayes preindgit."

James had been long in expectancy of the Crown, and when he sent Sir Roger Aston, as his Messenger to Elizabeth,

"Sir Roger was always placed in the lobby, the hangings being turned so, that he might see the Queen dancing to a little fiddle; which was to no other end than that he should tell his Master, by her youthful disposition, how likely he was to come to the Crown that he so much thirsted after." P. 34.

Elizabeth's dancing at seventy has been attributed to vanity; but she knew well, that there were swarms born in the noontide beam, who would go to salute the rising sun; and therefore every demonstration of health and vigour on her part was politic.

But the most admirable specimen of court-craft, was an ingenious lantern, transmitted to James by Sir John Harington, and fabricated in order to typify "that the lamp of life grew dim in the frame of Elizabeth;" that James was to succeed; and that the donor preferred a prayer, begging that the royal donee would remember him, Sir John, "when he came to his kingdom."

This curious lantern is described in manner following, as "A New Year's Guift at Christmass conveyed by Capitaine William Hunter," 1602.

1. A dark lantern, made of fowre metals, gold, silver, brass, and iron. 2. The top of it was a crowne of pure gold, which also did serve to cover a perfume-pan. 3. There was within it a shield of silver embost, to give a reflexion to the light; on one side of which (4) was the sunn, the moon, and
vii starrs;

vii starrs; (5) on the other side the story of the birth and passion of Christ, as it is found graved by a King of Scots [David II.] that was prisoner in Nottingham, in a cell, called to this day, the King of Scots' prison. (6) The worde was that of the good theife 'Lord, remember me, when thou comest in thic Kingdom.' '*Domine, memento mei cum veneris in regnum,*' and a little beneath '*Post crucem, lucem.*' (7) 'The wax candle to be removed at pleasure to the top, and so to make a candlestick, stoode in a foot of brass. (8) The snuffers and all the outside of the lantern, of iron and steele plate. (9) The perfume in a little silver globe, fild with musk and amber." P. 49.

The gift was accompanied with a copy of verses, of which the two last lines furnish an exquisite specimen of the bathos,

"With all, yet more than all, rejoyce do I,
To conster JAM—ES PRIMUS, et non VI."

In p. 47 we find that Sir William Browne, Lieut. Governor of Flushing and the States, all got drunk in drinking the health of the King, at the expense of the Burgomaster, and this, and other demonstrations of joy, were seemingly well founded. In the North of England, cultivation immediately took place, the country, so often desolated by war, received new inhabitants, who brought with them not only flocks and herds, but also manufactures and commerce; the works effected by peace were soon distinguished, the barren wastes were put under the ploughshares, towns and hamlets diversified the scene, and increasing population enlivened every valley, which for ages had been marked by works of hostility (Hutchinson, quoted p. 47). Nor was this the whole. All idea of the revivification of Popery, and making Scotland an ally in aid of foreign invasion, were conceived to be utterly extinguished; so little could mankind anticipate, that this very accession would soon convulse the three kingdoms with a Civil War, more destructive than the Plague, and follow it up with an attempt to regenerate Popery, and two rebellions in that very country from which no more evil or invasion was to proceed. So likewise, when the French were expelled from Canada, it was thought that the American Colonies were secured to us for ever; whereas the utility of an English army in preventing aggression on the settlers, rendered them dependent on England, and kept them in allegiance.

(To be continued.)

92. *The Beauties of Wiltshire, displayed in Statistical, Historical, and Descriptive Sketches, interspersed with Anecdotes of the Arts.* Royal 8vo. Vol. III. Pp. 442. Plates.

THE Archæological world is under great obligations to Mr. Britton, for having been the first to introduce beautiful engravings into Topographical works, those of Buck, Grose, and preceding writers, being, though faithful, stiff and tasteless. He has also added much by peregrination to local history, in matter and curious objects, which would otherwise have remained unnoticed; and he has moreover published only books which will ever have utility and value; in short, we consider Mr. Britton to be a very industrious and meritorious writer; and, by his plates and labours, to have enlarged and improved the taste for ancient monuments, and thus to have contributed to their better preservation, and a warmer feeling of the honour which they confer upon the nation; for what would be Egypt, Greece, and Italy, if they had no ancient monuments; they would thus be destitute of a great influence upon the mind, especially with regard to taste and the arts? Besides, men would have to invent the means of improvement *de novo*, and be retarded for centuries. In short, the preservation of ancient monuments is like the preservation of national records.

Wiltshire is a country remarkable for valuable remains, which however were never developed in any satisfactory form, until Sir Richard Colt Hoare published his "Ancient History" of this curious district of our island. The most contemptible blunders were committed, such as was calling "a small circular entrenched work at *Bury Blounsdon* a Roman Camp (see our Author, p. 4), and many other such silly affirmations.

We shall, according to our custom with regard to topographical works, extract some curiosities.

"In a field at Bromefarm, near Coate, a small hamlet to the south of Swindon, was formerly an upright stone, called Long Stone, measuring above ten feet in height, and in an adjoining meadow was a range of smaller stones placed in a line." P. 9.

They are called Druidical; but were much more probably *sepulchral cippi*, of a Chieftain, and those whom he had killed in battle. (See *Encycl. of Antiq.* ii. 514.)

Swindon

Swindon Church is remarkable for having a tower at the West end, and a spire at the East end. P. 11.

Spires are not coeval with towers; and possibly a new Church was meditated eastward of the old one, with the tower, "for the Church bears the appearance of antiquity," but relinquished, after the spire, which then would have been westward, had been erected.

"The nomination of members of parliament for the town of Cricklade is always made in St. Sampson's Church; and the Clerk charges each candidate five guineas." P. 16.

This shows, among other things, that where Town Halls did not exist, Churches were used for parish business of *all* kinds. The election for Westminster is held under the porch of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, upon the same ancient principle.

Purton Church is remarkable for two towers, one of which is crowned with a lofty spire; the other seems, from the style of its architecture, to have been of later date; and is supposed to have been built for the reception of the bells, which endangered the spire. P. 21.

At Lydiard Tregoze,

"On folding doors on the North side of the chancel, are two singular genealogical tablets, exhibiting pedigrees of the St. Johns, with their portraits, and representations of their armorial bearings, and those of several ancient baronial families, from whom they derive descent, and with whom they claim connexion. By the inscription it appears, that these heraldical and family evidences, called "Ancient remains," were drawn up by Sir Richard St. George, Knt. Garter King at Arms, in the year 1615, and transcribed on these boards in 1694." P. 25.

How much better would it be, if, instead of these perishable memorials, noble and ancient families printed their pedigrees with excellent engravings, and lodged a copy in every great library.

Under Wotton Bassett we have a curious petition of the Mayor and free tenants, stating, that though they had been used to have free common of pasture for their cows, &c. in Fasteerne Great Park, of 2000 acres, which they resigned for 100 acres, yet that after they had so done, Sir Francis Englefield worried them with law-suits about their common, and turned in his own

cattle. Whenever he did so, they affirm, that thunder and lightning were sure to ensue, and expel his cattle, while their own were never touched. Pp. 39—40.

We shall only notice concerning this affair, that parks were originally formed, in numerous instances, on purpose to steal the commons; an instance of which appears in Foshroke's Gloucestershire, under Stoke Giffard; and that the people felt the loss severely, because on them they kept their cows, as further appears by this very petition, and another case, quoted in the same author's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, ii. 530.

Mr. Britton, speaking of Minety (a parish both in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire), says,

"This parish affords a remarkable proof, that the division of England into counties was regulated by the territorial claims of the lauded proprietors, at the period when the extent and boundaries of the different shires were finally settled." P. 35.

This was not the fact. Places, geographically situated in one county, were annexed to another, on account of their connection with particular Baronies.

Under Garsdon, we find *one* origin of *Ghost Stories*. Some valuable communion-plate was placed (probably during the civil wars) in a box, deposited in a lumber-room of the manor-house, and a tale (evidently circulated to prevent violation) was added, "*that a ghost had been laid in the box.*" The box remained untouched, till the Clergyman of a subsequent æra was informed by an old man, "who probably had heard it from an ancestor, privy to the deposit, that there was some communion-plate at the great house. The box was then opened, and the plate discovered." Ancient traditions have always some foundation, though they may be so disfigured by vulgar notions, as to appear like pure inventions.

In p. 119, Mr. Britton mentions, as anciently part of the manor-house of Stanton St. Quintin,

"A square tower of two stories, with a circular staircase at one angle. On the ground floor was a small square room, apparently a prison, lighted only by loop-holes, whilst the room above had three original bay-windows, on three different sides, in each of which windows were two seats or privies." P. 119.

The

The apparent prison was for stores and defence by archers, or cross-bow men; the room above with oriel windows, for reconnoitering.

"The Church of Stanton is a very ancient and very curious building. It consists of two aisles and a chancel, with a small room or closet on the North side of the latter. On the South side is a projecting porch, with an old arched doorway. This is very rude, having a half column on each side, sloping considerably from the base upwards, from which spring archivolt mouldings, with zigzag ornaments. Between the aisles are two arches, one of which is pointed, the other semicircular, but both certainly of the same age. The small room on the North side of the chancel, about six feet square, arched over with a circular window of only thirteen inches diameter, is one of those singularities which serves to puzzle the antiquary. At the western end, externally, there is a very rude piece of ancient sculpture, which Aubrey calls 'an ugly figure of St. Michael and the Devill.' The font here is very singular, and certainly very ancient." P. 120.

We would recommend Topographers, when they are describing ancient Churches, to add the information, whether a Priest is mentioned in Domesday. From the deductions, which we have drawn concerning old Churches, from Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ichnographical Plans*, in our review* of his *Hundred of Branch and Doll*, we are inclined to think, that an old Church has here been altered in the body or nave, as there expressed. Of the room adjoining, it may have been for confession, or other uses mentioned in the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, from Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, &c.

In p. 127 are records concerning Ashley in *Gloucestershire* (in the parish of Charlton Kings), applied to Ashley in *Wilts*, a mistake of the Editor of the *Magna Britannia*.

"An old man told Aubrey, that his father, who was 110 at his death, remembered in the time of the old Lawe eighteen little bells that hung in the middle of the Church, when the pulling of one wheel made them all ring, which was done at the elevation of the hoste." P. 131.

This was a fashion, as old as the Anglo-Saxon æra. See the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, i. p. 98, note 9.

On each side of the East window of a Sepulchral Chapel at South Wraxhall is a niche, and on the right hand a piscina. The circumstance is remark-

able, as this part of the Church appears to have been built since the Reformation. Pp. 225, 6.

At the Church of Monkton Farley, is a pillar, with a capital, exhibiting a human face with the nose represented at one of the angles. P. 228.

In p. 245, we find that a century ago, a stage of fifteen miles from Bath to Sandy-lane, was a whole day's journey; and that two inns were placed on the road for the accommodation of travellers, at one of which a team of horses was kept for the express purpose of drawing carriages up Beacon Hill.

We next come to the very interesting monument of Abury. Mr. Britton has given us a restored plate of it, which is exceedingly ingenious and well adapted to display it in its original state. He has added accounts of various authors, but declines giving any opinion himself. We beg to observe, that neither Aubrey nor Stukeley were the authors of the ascription of them to the Druids. It was Holinshed, from whom Aubrey probably borrowed his hypothesis. It is a mistake to say, that stone circles are not mentioned in History, for they occur in Homer, as Courts of Justice; and we know from Cæsar, that the Druids exercised judicial as well as ecclesiastical functions.

A very high authority, the learned Calmet, says, that the erection of such stones in squares and circles, is of Canaanitish or Phenician origin. Several Churches were built within them; and Holinshed reports the tradition of our ancestors, that they were "Chapels of the Gods." Wallace's famous oak grew within one of them; groves of mountain ash are contiguous to others, and the Druidical superstitions connected with these trees need not be mentioned. It often happens, that negatives furnish the best modes of illustration. If they were not temples, what could they be? They were not adapted to residence or fortification, or sepulchral monuments; for of these we have remains, quite distinct in character. The only analogies to Druidism are found in Asia, and there stone circles occur. Pausanias also, speaking of Phœrai in Achaia, says, near the statue of the god are thirty stones of a quadrangular form, each of which is worshipped under the name of some Divinity; and in the present day the Indians dress stone circles in America with wreaths and branches, as we do Churches at certain festivals. In short, stone

* See hereafter, in our present Number.

stone worship and tree worship are among the most remote forms of idolatry; and proved to have been so by ancient writers without end. It does not therefore follow, that because numerous authors have thought fit to speculate concerning Abury and Stonehenge, without the smallest regard to ancient learning, or to the well-known fact of various Churches having been built within them, and traditions of the people, all knowledge of their being Druidical structures has no foundation. There may have been, and probably were the following gradations; a cromlech only, the lowest rank of religious structure; a cromlech and stone circle; and a number of both, on a less or greater scale, the highest rank. Lastly, the affix of *Drew* to many places where there were stone circles, as Stanton *Drew*; or Cromlechs, as Littleton *Drew*, near which are tumuli and the Roman Fosse-road (see our author, p. 146), *Drews*-Teington, &c. all furnish the same evidence of Druidical appropriation, as coins do of History; and it would be highly absurd to say, that there may be coins of a country, but no history, for, where there have been human beings, there must be a history, whether reduced to writing or not.

Mr. Britton has collected a mass of information and speculation concerning Abury and the vicinity. *He* is not to blame; for it is usual, but it is injurious to Literature, because, as one joint-stock bubble makes twenty joint-stock bubbles, one speculator makes twenty more, and we are not surprized to find that Stonehenge and Abury have been treated, like the *man* in the moon, who is in China a *rabbit*. If such trash were left in oblivion, the explanations of competent scientific men would be the sole objects of regard, as they ought to be; but when an excellent house is built at the cost of infinite labour, these projectors trespass upon it like ghosts, and destroy all the comfort remaining in it. To many literary men it is as unpalatable, as it would be to others to have suspicions raised that their mothers were unchaste, or that the titles of their estates were bad.

Stonehenge and Abury were temples, because they could be nothing else; and are shown to have been so by circumstantial evidence of the most satisfactory kind; and they are ascribed to the Druids, because no other ancient

priests are known except Druids. It is only the petty conceit of trifling talents, or the vanity of pedantry, to offer new hypotheses; and such paltry publications should be crushed in the birth by professed literary men disdaining to notice speculations which violate circumstantial evidence, that evidence, which Paley says, cannot lie.

Here we shall leave this interesting work, which is highly creditable to Mr. Britton; and shall conclude by remarking that the plates are beautiful.



93. *A Dissertation on the Pageants or Dramatic Mysteries anciently performed at Coventry, by the Trading Companies of that City; chiefly with reference to the Vehicle, Characters, and Dresses of the Actors. Compiled, in a great degree, from sources hitherto unexplored. To which are added, the Pageant of the Shearmen and Taylors' Company, and other Municipal Entertainments of a public Nature. By Thomas Sharp. 4to. pp. 226.*

ATTACHED to the army of Literary investigators, is a company of pioneers; who, by exploring the devious wilds of "hoar antiquity," and using their saws and hatchets in clearing away the thickets which hide from view many ambuscades of interesting objects, which, but for their labours, would never be disclosed, afford to the general body of troops an unobstructed access to their discoveries. Of these pioneers, Mr. Sharp has long been known as one of the most industrious; and the present handsome Volume bears testimony to his established character. The early History of the Stage is so entwined with that of the Pageants or Dramatic Mysteries, that any elucidation of the latter must shed a ray upon the former. The Work now before us, being no doubt already in the hands of most of our Antiquarian readers, or soon to be so, our epitome of its contents will be comparatively brief, though we shall probably resume the subject hereafter. The Frontispiece itself, may be viewed as a page of choice information, for it gives, *for the first time*, a distinct graphic representation of the Pageant Vehicle; which has been often thought of in the glimmerings of an uncertain twilight, but is here, clear as the day, in noontide certainty. Indeed the appropriate groupes of spectators, and the entire scene of action, are well displayed by the draughtsman (a young artist

artist of Coventry) who appears to handle the burin, as well as the pencil, with spirit and effect, as other plates of his entire performance testify. After a Dedication to Francis Douce, esq. and an Introduction acknowledging his obligations to that gentleman, and other friends*, “whose encouragement stimulated and cheered his labours;” Mr. Sharp proceeds to observe that “it is remarkable while the History of the English Stage has been investigated with a perseverance and minuteness of research, which scarcely leaves an expectation of any additional facts or illustrations remaining to be discovered; our Religious Dramas or Mysteries, the unquestionable groundwork of the Stage, have been treated in a very superficial and unsatisfactory manner;” excepting in this general observation, Mr. Markland’s highly ingenious Disquisition, printed for the Members of the Roxburghe Club in 1818. He then proceeds by describing the mode in which he acquired so considerable a body of recondite information, *viz.* by an inspection of the Ancient Documents belonging to the Corporation of Coventry, and the Account Books and other writings of the Trading Companies, whilst collecting materials for the History of his native City; a work which, notwithstanding the worthy Author’s disclaimer in one of our former Volumes, we shall hope in due time to see in the hands of the public.

No two writers have hitherto agreed as to the derivation of the word *Pageant*; but Mr. S. brings it (and with good reason) from the Greek *Pegma*, by a transition at once conformable to the genius of the language, and carrying conviction with it.

The exhibitions of Pageants at Coventry attracted immense multitudes to the City, and even drew Royalty itself within the admiring circle; Hen. V. and other Sovereigns, partaking of what was the fashionable entertainment of their days; though upon these

occasions the usual routine of performance by the Trading Companies was sometimes changed, and splendid and appropriate Pageants (all of which are noticed) were prepared in honour of their Royal Visitors.

The accounts of each Company are next sifted for information respecting the usual Pageant of these respective communities.

“The subject of the Smiths’ Pageant was the Trial, Condemnation, and Crucifixion of Christ, as will appear from the following list of Characters, Machinery, &c. collected from various entries of Pageant charges. The dialogue of the Play is lost, as in fact are the play-books of all the other Companies except the Shearmen and Taylors, whose Books of Accounts to illustrate the subject of their Play is unfortunately not in existence.

“*Characters in the Smith’s Pageant.*”

God, (sometimes Jesus).

Cayphas.

Heroude.

Pilate’s Wife [*p’cula, i.e. Procula*].

The Beadle, (sometimes the Porter).

The Devil.

Judas.

Peter and Malchus.

Anna (sometimes Annas).

Pilate.

Pilate’s Son.

2 Knights.

4 Tormentors.

2 Princes—[Anno 1490 only].

“*Machinery, &c.*”

The Cross with a Rope to draw it up, and a Curtain hanging before it.

Gilding the Pillar and Cross.

2 Pair of Gallows.

4 Scourges and a Pillar.

Scaffold.

Fanes to the Pageant.

Mending of Imagery.—(Occurs 1469).

A Standard of red Buckram.

Two Red Pensils of Cloth painted and silk Fringe.

Iron to hold up the Streamer.

“*Dresses, &c.*”

4 Gowns and 4 Hoods for the tormentors.—

(These are afterwards described as Jack-ets of black buckram with nails and dice upon them.)—and other 4 gowns with

* “*Viz.* To Dawson Turner, esq. for much friendly advice, and the liberal contribution of two plates.—To Hudson Gurney, esq. M.P. for permission to copy the Stage-directions to the Morality of the Castle of Good Perseverance, in his possession; and to Francis Palgrave, esq. for his kind services, both in obtaining that permission, and supplying a facsimile of the original.—To James Heywood Markland, esq. for the communication of an unpublished transcript of Archdeacon Rogers’ account of the Chester Plays.—To the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, of Shrewsbury, and the Rev. James Yates, of Birmingham, for literary aid: and, lastly, to his excellent friend, William Hamper, esq. for his constant and highly-valuable assistance during the entire progress of the work.”

damask flowers; also 2 Jackets partly Red and Black.
 2 Mitres (for Caiphas and Annas).
 A Rochet for one of the Bishops.
 God's Coat of White Leather (6 Skins).
 A Staff for the demon.
 2 Spears.
 Gloves (12 pair at once).
 Herod's Crest [Helmet?] of Iron.
 Scarlet Hoods and a Tabard.
 Hats and Caps—Straw Hats.
 Cheverel [chevelure, Puke] for God.
 3 Cheverels and a Beard.
 2 Chev'els gilt for Jesus and Peter.
 Faulchion for Herod (gilt).
 Scarlet Gown.
 Maces.
 Girdle for God.
 A newe sudere [the *veronica*] to God vij^d.
 A seldall [settle or seat] for God xij^d.
 Seepres for Herod and his son.
 Poll axe for Pilate's son.
 Blue Buckram 5 yds. and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. Sattin purchased in 1501; the latter appears to have been used for Herod's Gown, and most probably the Buckram also. Velvet Hose were sold in 1590 at the breaking up of the Pageant.

“*Music.*”

Trumpet (only occurs 1584).
 Bagpipe (only occurs 1584).
 Minstrells is a common entry, and the Wayts are paid for ‘piping’.”

The description of the Pageant Vehicle, p. 17—20, is too minute for extracting, though highly curious and satisfactory; nor are the labours of our Author on the moving of the Pageants from station to station, the rehearsals, properties, &c. less worthy of commendation. The pains bestowed in bringing such a mass of detached items together, and reducing them into order, can only be appreciated by those who have attempted similar investigations. The platform of an ancient Mystery or Morality, at p. 23, from the *Macro MSS.* in Mr. Hudson's Gurney's possession, is an important illustration of the subject, and the delicately-engraved *Pegma ad D. Jacobi* (exhibited at Antwerp in 1594; for Mr. S. follows his subject wherever he can trace its footsteps) is graceful and elegant in the extreme.

Each character of the *Dramatis Personæ* receives in turn, an acute and

thorough examination; from Herod, the turbulent tyrant, whose ragings are immortalized by Shakspeare, through the various gradations of Celestials and Mortals; some of whom are forgotten in the oblivion of time. Nor is his Satanic Majesty deprived of his due, in Mr. Sharp's impartial course of proceedings; for, having been “a very favourite and prominent character” of old, himself and his dominions are *prominently* displayed in this volume, rather more so, we venture to think and say, than the subject required; for how the “representation of Israel Van Mechlin's curious and rare copy of the print of the Temptation of St. Anthony, by Martin Schoen,” (take a little breath, good reader!)—came there, is not *very* obvious. Let us, however, forgive a writer who takes over pains to render his work valuable, and whose excess, if we may be excused the phrase, is never excessive. Cressets and Cresset-Bearers, receive *new light* from Mr. Sharp's pen, and a Plate (the best of all describers) brings them actually before us. The Pageant of the Company of Shearmen and Taylors is printed entire, and we observe with pleasure a notice that the whole *Ludus Coventriæ* will be put to press, if only sixty subscribers send their names to the publishers before Christmas†. Four Plates of original Music accompany the Pageant, which will be a treat to the Musical Antiquary, and a Glossary and Illustrations are added. The preceding portions occupy 124 pages; the remainder of the volume is devoted to the Hox Tuesday Play, an appendix to the Corpus Christi Plays, Pageants on particular occasions, Processions on Corpus Christi Day, Midsummer and St. Peter's Eve; and concludes (excepting a few additional Illustrations of former Articles) with a very curious and satisfactory Essay on Minstrels and Waits.

Thanking our industrious Author for his singularly interesting Book, which contains more information and entertainment than we have lately received from any publication that has fallen under our notice, we bid him for the present adieu.

† The number proposed to be printed is 25 copies, Imperial, and 100 Royal, the size Octavo. Can either Editor or Printer look for remuneration, or will such a limited impression satisfy the lovers of old English literature?

94. *The History of Modern Wiltshire—Hundred of Branch and Dole. By the Rev. John Offer, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Part.*

(Continued from p. 427.)

THE labours of all the writers upon British Antiquities and Roman Roads bear no comparison whatever to those of Sir Richard Colt Hoare. The Honourable Baronet has discovered to us (we speak without a bull) a *new* country in one that was *known* before, that is to say, we were possessed of the *watch*, but knew nothing of its utility, parts, or construction, or how it was wound up. The contents of the "Ancient Wiltshire" are a selection of excellent experiments, as valuable to Historians (if they know how to make use of them) as State Papers; for a most instructive Volume might be formed upon these documents alone, of the state of the arts, and manners, and customs of the Britons and Roman Britons. In the "*Modern Wiltshire*," (as Sir Richard, and we Antiquaries respect him for so doing, is pleased to denominate the last eight hundred years,) the materials could only be of a certain character. They were ores of a mine, the nature of which ores was previously understood; but the mine had not been opened, nor the ores decomposed, refined, or analysed.

The Volume opens with an admirable Map of the Hundred, in which we meet with the following curiosities; Roman roads running between and by ancient British earth-works, and a British town, with its strong hold or fort *Yarnbury Castle*, (a circular earth-work of double ramparts) the height of the vallum in some places being fifty-two feet, or *seventeen yards*, connected with an irregular outwork. We beg here to suggest, upon the authority of ancient writers, that outworks annexed to old camps, denote additional securities, thrown up where the ground was most assailable; and, according to the Map, this appears to have been the case here. Sir Richard thinks that such works have been occupied and altered at various periods. This British Fortress is perforated through the centre by a road, which communicates with a most remarkable British Village, that exceeds, in our judgment, even the rich specimens in the "*Ancient Wiltshire*." Sir

Richard has given a plate of it at large (Pl. xi.), and we shall first convey an idea of it to our readers from the engraving. There is a plateau of high ground, nearly in the form of a human foot and leg, as high as the ankle. All along the line, where the rim of the shoe now comes, are tumuli in line, but not regularly so. Beneath this, on or about the part under the instep, is a small square earth-work, and below it a narrow oblong one, divided into checquers. On the slope below is a circular work, which at the bottom is very slight, but is divided by a straight line and more solid form of rampart in the upper part, into the shape of a horse-shoe, or theatre. This part in the interior is checquered, like a draught-board. This is accompanied with barrows, irregularly dotted on the surface, and valla like the divisions of fields. Some of these valla have tumuli at the end of them, and were apparently made for mere communication.

The account given by Sir Richard of this curiosity is as follows:

"Since the publication of my *History of 'Ancient Wiltshire,'* another British village has been discovered by the Rev. Mr. Seagram, of Steeple Langford, which is so singular in its appearance, that I have had it surveyed and engraved (see Pl. xi.) It is situated East of Yarnbury Camp, on the South-east declivity of a little valley, and so concealed that I do not wonder at its having escaped the scrutinizing eye of Mr. Cunnington.

"On examining the annexed plan, we shall observe earthworks of singular and diversified forms, as well as many tumuli; but the most curious circumstance attending them is, that though most nicely formed, not one of them contained a single interment. It is to be observed also, that they are ranged in a more regular line than usual, as they encircle the earthen works on the North-west side almost entirely.

"I am at a loss, even to conjecture for what reason, or for what purpose, so many regular and well-formed barrows should have been constructed.

"At a short distance from this village to the East, is another decided British settlement, in which our spade brought to light the usual indicia of ancient residence, in excavations, pottery, coins," &c. &c. P. 171.

Our opinion is, that the *tumuli*, without interment, were bases of the circular British wicker-houses, men-

tioned

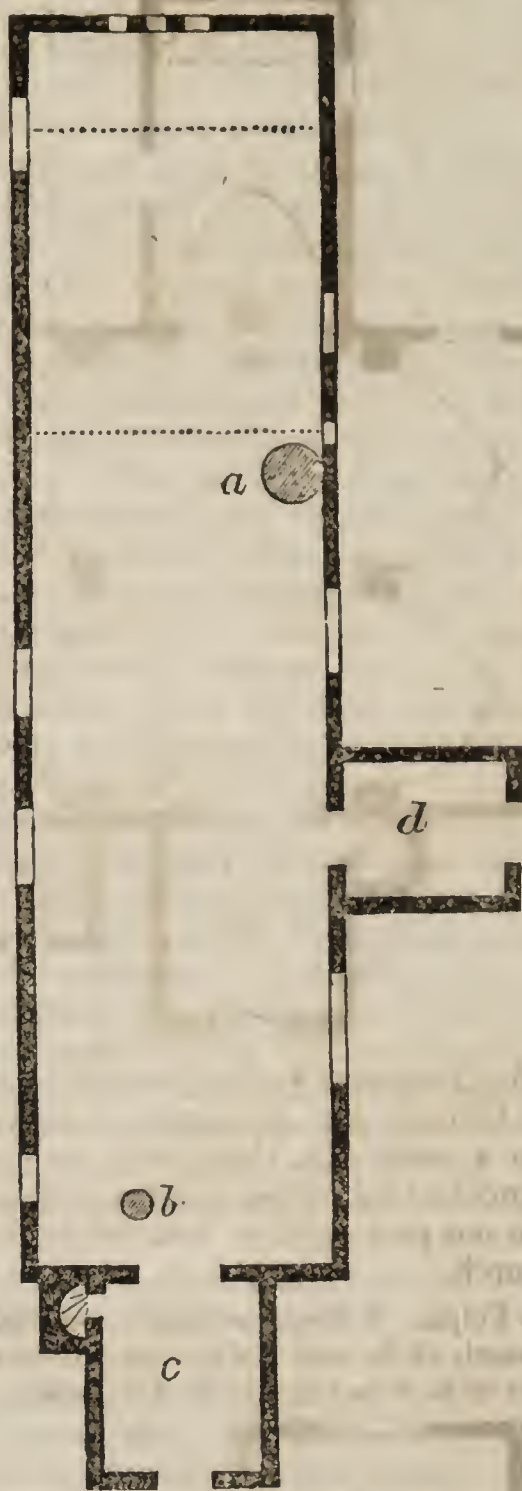
tioned by the Roman Historians; that the small compartments within the oblong and horse-shoe earth-works were cattle stalls (the Britons being great graziers), and that the other *valla*, divisions of fields, denoted particular estates, not parts of fortifications; Yarnbury Camp being the fortress usually annexed to British towns. An old road, called the *Ridge-way*, (a term for ancient British trackways) led to it, and adjacent to that is *Overstreet*, which adjunct always implies ancientry.

At Grovely Works, which Sir Richard thinks bear a great resemblance to the *oppida* described by Cæsar, occurs "one of those small pentagonal enclosures which are peculiar to British towns." P. 172.

Sir Richard gives us ichnographical plans of all the Churches, and these plans suggest to us the following ideas.

We have observed several long and narrow Churches without ailes, a fashion which we conceive to have obtained soon after the Conquest, and before the thirteenth century. The Church of Wily, in page 6, is of this description, as are various others. Domesday, however, mentions no priest, in the accounts of any parish in this Hundred. There was, therefore, no Church at that period. Now in the subsequent plans of the Churches, nearly all of them appear to have been originally of this oblong form, which was subsequently altered in manner following. As population increased, the nave, where the people sat, required enlargement. That part of the Church therefore was demolished on one side or both, as circumstances required, and the chancel and West end were left standing. On the site of the old walls a side colonnade was erected to preserve an open communication with the one or two projecting ailes newly annexed to the old building. In confirmation of this, we beg to lay before our Readers the Church of Wily, in ground plan, from p. 6; and show what we mean, by an actual delineation of the original form, observing that the porch and steeple are excrescences, for nothing is better known, than that many towers and steeples retain their primitive forms, and that the *porch* or *porticus* was no original portion of the Church, it being, in the early periods, a part of the Church itself at the West end.

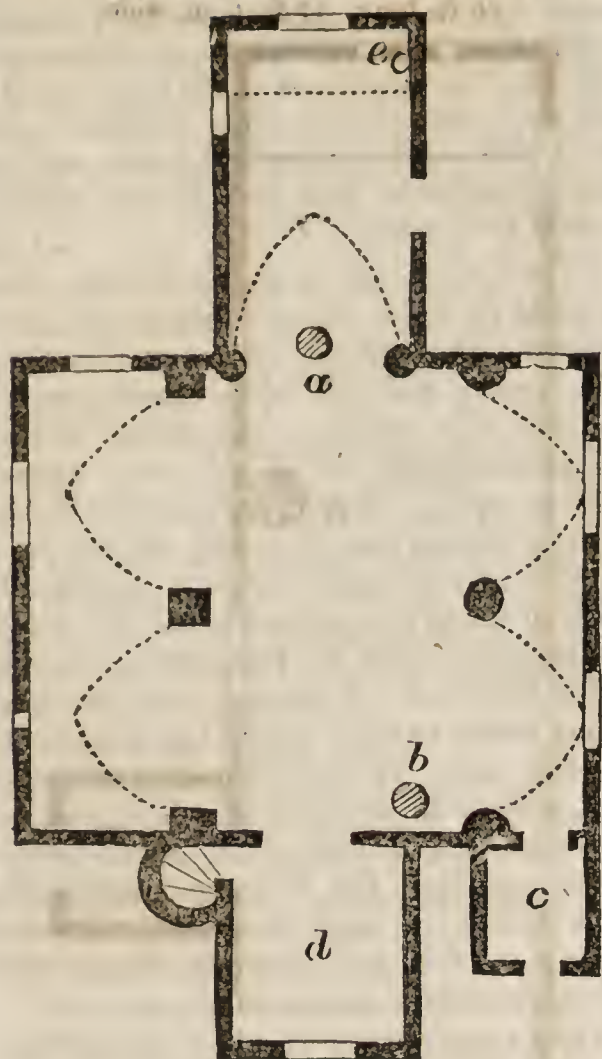
a Pulpit. b Font. c Belfry. d Porch.
76 ft. long. 17 ft. 6 in. wide.



They then bulge out in various forms, by cutting through the middle and widening it; but in numerous instances the chancel retains its original form; and will be found often to correspond with the belfry in dimensions. Sometimes only a chapel is thrown out on one side (Little Langford, p. 19); at other times two transept-like projections are adjoined to one side, and only one on another. At Rolleston (p. 33), the chancel remains, and the whole body of the Church is a *little* widened, without any projection, broken by arches. At Shrewton (p. 34), the chancel and belfry are of the same dimensions, and the body bulges out thus, there being arcades between the belfry and chancel.

a Pulpit. b Font. c Porch. d Belfry.
e Piscina. Chancel 20 ft. 6 in. long; Nave and Ailes 29 ft. 3 in. long; 35 ft. 10 in. wide.

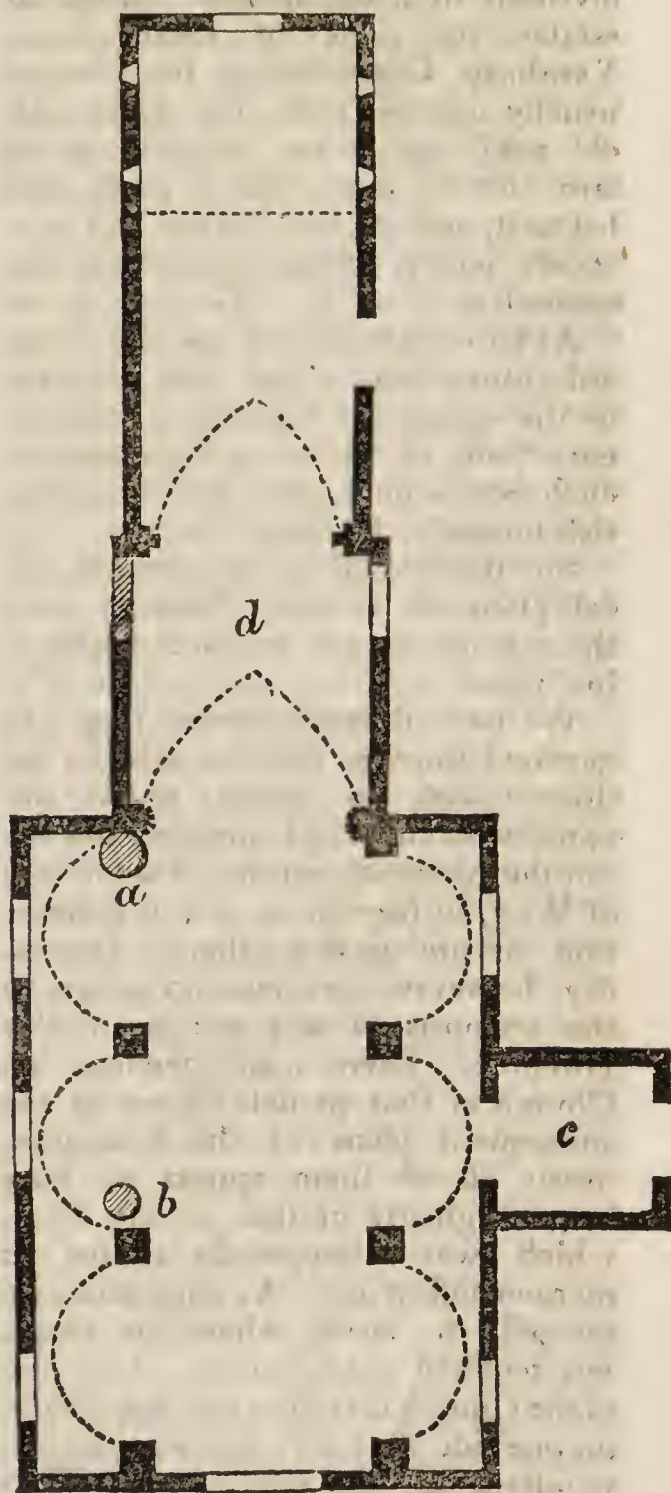
At



At Orcheston (p. 41) the belfry and old Church are apparently converted into a mere aisle, and a new nave and chancel added to the side thus, where, *c*, in our presumption, was the original Church.

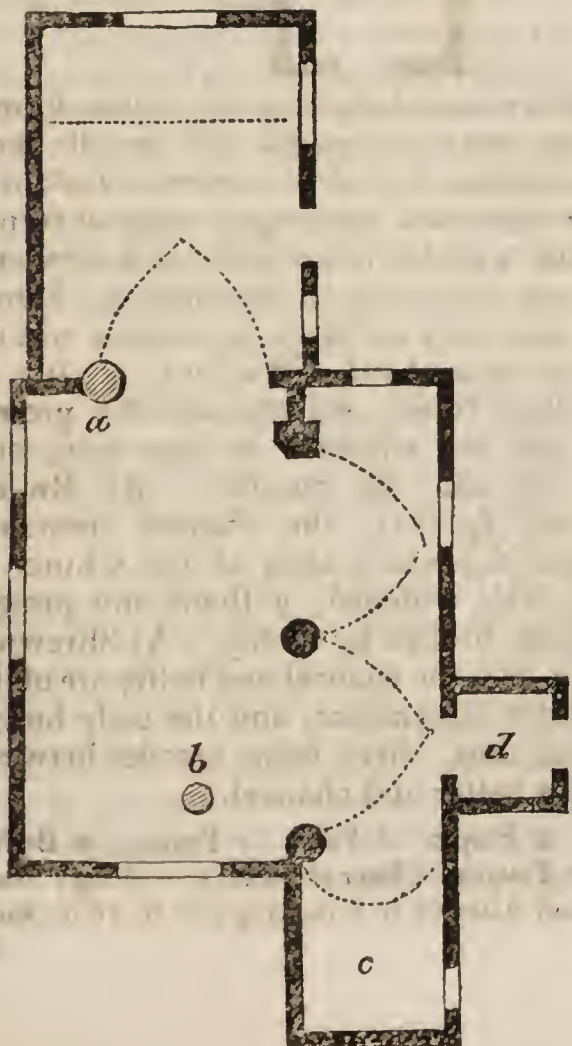
a Pulpit. *b* Font. *c* Belfry. *d* Porch. Chancel, 22 ft. long, 16 ft. wide; Nave and Ailes 30 ft. 6 in. long, 27 ft. 2 in. wide.

At Tilshead (p. 43), we have the old Church, chancel, and belfry united, and a whole wider West end, tacked on below them thus,



a Pulpit. *b* Font. *c* Porch. *d* Belfry. Chancel, 32 ft. long, 13 ft. 9 in. wide. Belfry 18 ft. long, 15 ft. wide. Nave and Ailes 40 ft. long, 28 ft. 3 in. wide.

Here we shall stop, because we think that the remarkable irregularity of plan, in only twenty Churches, or thereabouts, here exhibited, could have originated in nothing but additions and alterations. These long narrow Churches are conspicuous in Herefordshire. Marcle is a fine specimen, and there are several others; and so far as our cursory observation goes, the length and narrowness of the chancel distinguish Churches which have been enlarged from those in which the Church and chancel are of contemporary erection. We do not give these matters as data, only as *presumptions*, but



but certainly we have seen evidences in Domesday Book of the existence of Churches at that æra, of which not a trace remains, except in these long narrow chancels, and often belfries of corresponding dimensions. Ross, in Herefordshire, is a specimen. It is proved by Domesday to have had a Church coeval with the Conquest. A long deep narrow chancel opens into a broad nave, like a street into a square, and at the further end is a narrow belfry, corresponding with the chancel in breadth. We shall, as we observed before, deduce no rules from these observations, but only observe, that long narrow Churches, without any arcade, appear to us more ancient than broad ones, but yet we could name instances where the nave has been widened and arched, even in the Anglo-Saxon, or early Norman æra; but we know *no* instance where a chancel, which is a continuation of a *broad* nave, is not contemporary. It is, in short, our rule to look at the chancel and the belfry, where the styles of Architecture in Churches are not homogeneous, for the most ancient parts; but this cannot be infallible, because builders in repairs are governed by the rule of preserving sound parts, or ornamental ones; and this is possibly the reason why we see old Saxon or Norman doorways still existing in Churches of evidently far later date. However, narrowness is a certain mark of Antiquity.

Our Readers know that there are tales, in vulgar phrase, called *cock and bull stories*. In the Church of Great Wishford,

“There is a very old monument in memory of one BONHAM, Lord of the Manor, in solid stone, at full-length, drest in pilgrim's habit, with a leathern belt round his waist, and pouch or scrip by his side; and as report says, was the father of the seven children born at one birth, and all brought to Church in a sieve to be baptized. The occasion of this wonderful event was said to be, that their family coming on very fast, they were mistrustful that they should not be able to maintain them, and so agreed to part for seven years, and if neither party was seen or heard of, to be at liberty to marry again. He went abroad, and she was in England; the time was nearly expired, and the lady on the point of marriage: The news was made known to him (report says) by a witch, who conveyed him home instantly, and found his lady to be married the next day. He was denied admittance,

for he had not shaved himself the whole time, and no one remembered his person, until he produced the ring they had broken. Then he was introduced to his lady, and at the next birth she had seven children; and it is said was buried in the Church, and a representation of them laid in brass, which is now to be seen.” P. 48.

That this was a pious fraud, intended to show the sinfulness of distrusting Providence, there can be little doubt; and the old German story of the 365 children at a birth, was a good exemplar for so inferior a number as seven. However, some of these vulgar stories have a much deeper origin. It was said that two hogsheds full of money were concealed in a subterraneous vault at Penyard Castle in Herefordshire. A farmer took twenty-four steers to draw down the iron door of the vault. When the door was opened, a crow or jackdaw was seen perched upon one of the casks. As the door was opening, the Farmer exclaimed, “I believe I shall have it.” Thereupon the door immediately closed, and a voice within exclaimed,

“If it had not been for your quicken tree
goad and your yew tree pin,
You and your cattle had all been drawn in.”

This story, as far as we know, has never been printed; but we mention it because it has features of resemblance to some curious nonsense concerning a cave and cock, related in “Dugdale's Warwickshire;” p. 619, Ed. 1st; and because the prophylactick properties of the Quicken tree (Mountain ash) shows an incorporation with Druidical superstition*; for we believe that these ancient personages were accustomed to delude the people with wonders.

Here we must leave this valuable and important collection of records, with sincere respect for the Author.

95. *Monastic Remains of the Religious Houses at Witham, Bruton, and Stavor-dale, co. Somerset. Collected by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. anno 1824.* 4to. pp. 151.

THIS elegant Publication, of which only 50 copies are printed, and none for sale, is dedicated by the worthy Baronet to John Caley, esq. a gentleman well known to be at all times

* See an account of this tree, as connected with Druidism, in “*Sylvan Sketches*,” p. 250, and other works.

ready

ready to contribute to his literary friends valuable documents from his own rich stores, as well as from those public depositories committed to his care. What seems to have induced Sir R. C. Hoare to have turned his attention to these Religious Establishments, was their contiguity to his beautiful domain at Stourhead, and the circumstance of the two latter being situated on his own estate.

King Henry II. built a Religious House at Witham, and settled in it a Priory of Carthusian Monks. The mention of this austere monastic Order induces our Author to digress into the history of the *Grande Chartreuse*, and to quote the following Latin Ode of the poet Gray, recorded in the Album of that Monastery:

“O tu severi Religio loci,
Quocumque gaudes nomine (non leve,)
Nativa nam certè fluenta
Numen habet, veteresque sylvas;
Præsentiorē & conspicimus Deum
Per invias rupes, fera per juga,
Clivosque præruptos, sonantes
Inter aquas, nemorumque noctem;
Quam si repostus sub trabe citreâ
Fulgeret auro, et Phidiacâ manu,
Salve vocanti ritè, fesso et
Da placidam juveni quietem.
Quòd si invidendis sedibus, et frui
Fortuna sacrâ lege silentii
Vetat violenta, me resorbens
In medios violenta fluctus;
Saltem remoti, des, Pater, angulo
Horas senectæ ducere liberas,
Tutumque vulgari tumultu
Surripias, hominumque curis.”

“Twice (says Sir Richard Hoare), like our poet Gray, have I visited this truly picturesque and sequestered retreat, and with sentiments and feelings similar to his own, but with a descriptive language far inferior; a pleasing memento, however, remains, in the many delineations I made from nature on this interesting spot.”

This will readily be acknowledged by those who have been favoured with a sight of the very numerous spirited drawings, executed by the worthy Baronet whilst on his continental tours.

At the Dissolution the possessions of the Convent of Witham fell to the share of the Hopton family; and afterwards by marriage to the Wyndhams, Earls of Egremont.

In 1763 the Earl of Egremont sold the Estate to Alderman Beckford, whose son took down the handsome house begun by Sir Wm. Wyndham (a view of which is given in this

work), and sold the estates to Dr. Trenchard and Mr. Webb of Salisbury; who resold it to the Duke of Somerset, the present possessor. Sir Richard Hoare gives a long account of the Hopton and Wyndham families, accompanied by a pedigree of the Hoptons. The parish Church, with some trifling remains of the Monastery, are well engraved by G. Hollis, from a drawing by Mr. P. Crocker.

At Bruton was an Abbey of Augustin Canons, founded by Algarus Earl of Cornwall, and after the Conquest endowed by Wm. de Mohun. At the Dissolution the Abbey was granted to Maurice de Berkeley, in whose family it continued till 1777, when it was purchased by H. Hoare, of Stourhead, esq. and Rich. Hoare, of Baron Elms, esq. and settled on its present possessor, Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. Bruton boasts a beautiful Church, well represented in an engraving by Hollis, after a drawing by J. Buckler, F.S.A. Under the head of Bruton Church are given many particulars of the Berkeley Family, Lords of Bruton, with a pedigree. Of the ancient Abbey not a single stone remains above ground; but there are several arms, devices, &c. dispersed about the town.

The Hospital or Alms-house at Bruton was erected by the trustees of the will of Hugh Saxey, esq. a native of Bruton, who was Auditor of Public Accounts, temp. James I. The Hospital was originally endowed for the relief of a master, 7 men and 5 women; but the number is now increased to 10 men, 11 women, and 12 boys, and the charity appears to be well administered.

The little Priory of Stavordale was endowed by Rd. Lovel, temp. Henry III. for Black Canons. It is situated in a retired dell adjoining New Park, and is interesting to the Antiquary, as exhibiting much of its ancient appearance. The remaining parts are the entire walls of the Church (now a farm-house), which by the different heights of the roof, shew some alterations subsequent to its original erection.

External and internal views are given of this interesting building. The site of the Priory was purchased in 1785 by Richard Hoare, esq. and is now possessed by Sir R. C. Hoare, bart.

Through the kindness of Mr. Caley, Sir R. C. Hoare has been so fortunate as to preserve well-executed engravings of

of two Seals of Witham Priory, two Seals of the Prior of Bruton, one of Taunton Priory, and one of Stavordale Priory.

96. *The Session of Parliament for 1825, exhibiting the state of Parties and Interests, the Debates and Enactments, and the whole Proceedings of both Houses of the British Legislature during that Period.* 8vo. pp. 492.

A WORK of this kind, if executed impartially, cannot fail of being useful and interesting; and, on the whole, we do not complain of the author, except in an Appendix, containing a list of the Members of Parliament, accompanied with comments, which, in our opinion, are ungentlemanly. One Member is styled *feeble*, another, a *dull orator*, another, *pious*, and so forth. Let the people judge for themselves by the speeches in the newspapers. Of the powers of the author, we have a specimen in the first chapter, where the subject is the influence of parties. Our author says (p. 3), "None but a Briton, and one who has lived long and studied them carefully, can at all understand them." Now we beg to observe, that there are national characteristics in thinking as well as in habits. The same things are viewed in a different light by Scotchmen, Irishmen, Welchmen, and Englishmen; and we have heard it said of a popular orator in the House, "that he is completely Scotch, that he has not a drop of English blood in his veins." The writer of the present work is evidently of a nation which puts *would* for *could*, &c. and in his essay makes a few mistakes. He makes the *monied* interest of very powerful influence in the two Houses. We affirm that there are not thirty Members in the Lower House, whose revenues arise from the funds or business. The returns under the Property Tax show the small weight of that and the commercial interest in the State; and our author is equally wrong with regard to appetency of places. Constituents expect their several Members to make some provisions for their families; and the latter, in order to retain their seats, are obliged to be importunate with the donors. Offices or pensions for themselves are not expected or desired by three-fourths at least of even the Ministerial Members; nor do men get into the House whose

fortunes are not already made, or in the way of being so, whether they sat in Parliament or not. But these are trifling deviations from fact. We turn, therefore, to a very curious paragraph, in which the author states, *that the lawyers are in England what the Roman Catholic Priests are in Ireland.*

"Where the Roman Catholic Religion is in full and complete operation, and the priests, by influence of the strong terror of everlasting damnation, possess themselves of all men's secrets, it would be doing great injustice to the extent of their influence to say, that a hundred or a thousand father confessors possessed no more power, no more capability of governing the world, or influencing its government, than a hundred or thousand confessing sons or daughters. Now, what the father-confessors are among people completely under the domination of the Catholic Church, legal men of one description or another are in a country so completely under the domination of law as Britain; and where the law is absolutely necessary, not only to warn men against doing wrong, and to punish them when they do it; but even to show that men are safe in the doing of that which is perfectly legal,—when, in short, every engagement that is entered into, every bargain that is made, and the state of every man's affairs, whether prosperous or adverse, as well as the faults and follies of which men can be guilty, are known and intimately known to the lawyers, they become in effect (and a very powerful effect it is), the father confessors of men in every thing that relates to their connexions, their fortunes, their stability, and their prosperity in society." pp. 34, 35.

A large portion of this work is devoted to the state of Ireland, and the Catholic Question. We make no doubt of the following fact, that want of employment is the leading cause of the miserable state of Ireland:

"In one particular, the whole evidence and all the private inquiry that has been made in supplement to the evidence, tended to establish this fact,—that the population of Ireland were not in misery, because they were disorderly; they were disorderly because they were in misery; and wherever permanent or temporary employment was afforded them, and they were allowed in any way to apply the reward of that labour to the increasing of their own comforts, they were very industrious and very honest." P. 48.

To this affirmation the Government engineers, charged with the expenditure of the Parliamentary grants, and the administrators of the Insurrection Act, bear ample testimony.

Mr. Nimmo, the civil engineer, states this:

“There is no certainty for an Irish peasant that he has an existence for another year, nor even for another day, but by getting possession of a portion of land, on which he can plant potatoes; and, therefore, the competition for land has attained an appearance something like the competition for provisions in a besieged town, or in a ship that is out at sea; and as there is no check to the demand which may be made by those who may possess the land, the land appears to have risen to prices far beyond what it is possible for the poor peasants to extract from it.” P. 54.

Now, whatever may be the objections, perhaps just, to the Poor Laws of England, we are satisfied that these laws grow out of a political necessity, and that such objections are only applicable to modes, not to principles. The Poor Laws act in check of sedition and rebellion; and operate to the benefit of the poor by preventing the rich from oppressing them, because the consequences of such oppression fall upon themselves. No English gentleman will permit an able-bodied pauper to be idle; and such persons knowing that they *must* work, exert their utmost efforts to do so for themselves instead of the parish, and in this way the Poor Rates themselves operate in check of pauperism.

Now a relief for the poor upon the principle (we do not say the modes) of our Poor Rates, is the real desideratum with regard to Ireland, for that will put things, by its inevitable operation, in their proper places. Upon this point we have pertinaciously insisted, and are glad to find it supported by Mr. Nimmo's evidence, introduced by our author in the following manner.

“The following extract from the evidence of the same witness contains a curious exposition of the system of Poor Laws, or rather want of Poor Laws, in Ireland. It is well worthy the attention of those who take an interest in that country. After stating that the expenditure for supporting the poor in Ireland, in idleness, at present is greater than with sufficient management it would cost to support them in industry; and also, that from Parliamentary documents and private inquiries which Mr. Nimmo had made upon the subject, he had come to the conclusion, that notwithstanding the complaints that are generally made against the English Poor Laws, not merely the relative number of poor in England, as compared with the number of the other classes, but their abso-

lute number, had decreased since the establishment of the Poor Laws, he goes on to state,—“The poor of Ireland are in general left to obtain their subsistence by mendicity; and, according to the best information I have been able to procure on that head in various parts of the kingdom, the expenditure of every family on the begging poor, cannot be averaged at less than a penny per day, or half a stone of potatoes, which, for one million of families, would be per annum, at least, 1,500,000*l*. Admit that we include in this sum the result of public charities, hospitals, &c. but add to this the grand-jury presentments, which are for purposes mostly avoided by the Poor Rates of England, 750,000*l*. Independent of an indefinite sum levied in Great Britain every season, by emigrant poor from Ireland, we have raised in the country and on residents alone 2,250,000*l*. This is more than half the public revenue, double the tithes, a fourth of the land-rent, and at least a twentieth part of the entire consumption. The poor of England are supported by a rate upon property, which, when at the highest nominal amount, viz. 7,500,000*l*. was only one-eighth of the public revenue, one-seventh of the rent assessed to it, about one and a half times the tithe, and only one-fourth of the income or consumption. I conclude, therefore, that in the present mode of management, the support of the poor in Ireland, in proportion to other burdens, or to the general income, is double the rate in England; but with this vast additional advantage in the English system, that the rate being under a regular administration, however defective, the attention of the landholder has been enforced to the necessity of training the youth to habits of industry and order, the giving employment to the adult poor, and the cherishing that accumulation of property among the lower ranks, which has in two centuries made England the most wealthy and comfortable country in the world, with an industrious and peaceful population. These measures having been neglected in Ireland, have left her steeped in poverty, with an excessive population unemployed, and consequently unprofitable, destitute of property, and living on the very brink of want. If by any regulation for the employment of the population of Ireland, the labour of each individual could be only made worth a penny per day, the amount annually would be double the revenue, and equal to the land rent. Were the minds of the people relieved by having a legal right to provision in time of distress, it would operate as a check to the subdivision of farms, and the exactions of land-jobbers; the creation and investment of property, the fruit of industry, would go on progressively as in Britain; and if Ireland could be brought to the same state of industry and security as Scotland is now, the increased value

value' of the land and stock could not be estimated at less than a thousand millions sterling, or about four times what it is at the present time." pp. 57, 58.

There is another saving possible; we mean in the army which now garrisons Ireland. Where the people are employed, and live by that employment, it becomes their interest to cultivate peace, and law becomes easily dominant. One-third, therefore, of the present military force might be sufficient.

Whoever reads the "State of Ireland" in this useful volume, will behold a horrible picture of harrowing misery. We do not treat the subject with levity, when we say that no mouse, rat, or other vermin in England, endures the wretchedness which human beings suffer in Ireland. Pigs can find masters, and cattle can find owners, because if they do eat, they can be eaten in repayment; but the labour of a poor man has a value, in our opinion, a thousand times more remunerative, and we doubt whether a cannibal who made a calculation between the return of profit made by his work, and that of fattening and eating him, would not see the great odds of advantage in the former. The *spur* of either employing the poor, or being obliged to support them, would soon set all to rights.

In p. 317 we are sorry to see *West India* for *East India* Bill, and in p. 440, *two years* for *twelve years*. Verbal inaccuracies should be carefully avoided in works like this.

97. *Typographia: an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of The Art of Printing; with practical Directions for conducting every Department in an Office: with a Description of Stereotype and Lithography. Illustrated by Engravings, Biographical Notices, and Portraits. By Thomas Curson Hansard. Baldwin and Co. Royal 8vo. pp. 963.*

WE are here presented with a goodly-sized tome by a thoroughly practical Printer, born and bred in the Printer's Chapel. It is formed on the basis of the previous works on the Typographic art by Moxon, Smith, and Luekombe, and more particularly on that of Stower, (an excellent work by the bye, which issued from the same premises in Paternoster-row, about twenty years ago), and has the undoubted merit of containing more information than any of

its predecessors; indeed, it embraces every thing that could be expected in such a work, up to the time of its publication. We do not mention Mr. Johnson's "Typographia," as the present work, we believe, was in considerable forwardness before Mr. Johnson's was published; and as we do not perceive that Mr. Hansard notices Mr. Johnson's in his preface, we presume he has not availed himself of its contents; for Mr. H. appears to act most honourably in acknowledging his literary obligations.

The first article that attracts our attention is a biographical notice of that great patron of the press, the scientific Earl Stanhope, which we shall lay before our readers.

"Charles Stanhope, third Earl Stanhope, was born in 1753. His grandfather, and his father, were both of them warmly attached to the Whig party, and on all occasions constantly supported the liberal side of all public questions. The subject of this memoir was sent very young to Eton College, from which he was removed at the age of ten, for the purpose of accompanying his father's family to Geneva, in which place the elder son soon died. Charles was now left to assume the title of Viscount Mahon, and in this state he passed ten years in that city, where his education was chiefly conducted under the inspection of M. Le Sage, well known as the author of a *Theory of Gravity*, and of various tracts connected with mineralogy, chemistry, and other departments of natural philosophy. During the young nobleman's residence in Switzerland, he made a considerable progress in scientific pursuit; and while still resident in Geneva, he obtained a prize from the Society of Arts and Sciences at Stockholm, for the best Essay on the Structures of the Pendulum.

"Although Lord Stanhope was chiefly known by his contemporaries as a politician, it is rather as a philosopher that he has made himself generally known to the world. Of his works, which relate to a strictly scientific object, his treatise on electricity seems to stand first, in which he endeavours to establish some new principles respecting the electric fluid. In this piece he attempts to prove the existence, and to explain the effect, of what he calls the *returning stroke*, namely, an action induced at a considerable distance from the principal discharge, depending upon the tendency of the fluid to equalize itself in all bodies. Since the publication of this hypothesis, some accidents from lightning have occurred, which seem the best accounted for by it, and which indeed cannot be easily explained upon any other principle. In this treatise, the great object

object of practical utility is not neglected: the best method of preserving buildings from the effects of lightning is minutely considered, and exact directions are laid down for accomplishing this purpose.

“ Another object of great practical utility was, the means of preserving buildings from fire. This object he endeavoured to accomplish by practising the simple and well-known expedient, that combustion can never take place where the air is excluded. To illustrate this principle, and, at the same time, to bring the fact to the test of very ample experiment, he caused to be erected a wooden house rendered fire-proof, and, after filling the lower chamber with a collection of very inflammable materials, he set fire to it. The result was, that during the burning, a number of persons of distinction who were present on the upper apartment, sat without inconvenience on the same. An account of this experiment was published in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1778.

“ Another object which engrossed a considerable share of Lord Stanhope's attention was, the employment of steam for the propulsion of vessels. For a period of 20 years he continued his experiments, and is said to have spent large sums of money in prosecuting them. In the mean time Mr. Fulton had the same object in view; and although it is known that they both, at one period, frequently conversed on the topic of steam vessels, it is probable that no documents exist which can decide on the share which each of them had in this curious invention.

“ His Lordship also published a pamphlet on the means of preventing frauds on the gold coin; and afterwards, on bank notes; in both cases proceeding upon the obvious principle of employing very skilful workmen, whose performances would not be imitated by those who engage in attempts at forgery. He is farther well known for having suggested some important improvement in the construction of the Printing-press, by which a single stroke upon the centre of the machine is rendered equal to one of double the force at each end.

“ Lord Stanhope would never suffer any of his improvements in printing to become objects of patent or monopoly. So extremely anxious was he upon this subject, that whenever he had any thing new in hand, which he found likely to succeed, his first step was, to take the precaution of entering a notice or caveat at the Patent Office, to prevent any one else taking advantage of his ideas, and obtaining a patent. These caveats he regularly renewed at the end of the limited period.

“ Lord Stanhope died in 1816, in his 64th year, exhibiting in the last scene of his life an uncommon degree of philosophical resignation.”

Mr. Hansard has very discreetly discarded the *pretended* likenesses of some of our early English printers (usually to be found in works on *Typography*), such as Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, &c. and has directed his attention to the Typographers and Type-founders of later times, presenting us with portraits of the celebrated Baskerville (whose likeness appears for the first time in the present work), the two Bowyers, Nichols, the two Caslons, Dr. Wilson, Letter-founder of Glasgow, and Mr. Bulmer, late of the Shakespeare press. This last portrait we consider a failure, which we regret the more, as we think the one in Mr. Dibdin's work equally unsatisfactory. We hope this respected Typographer will present his numerous friends with a better likeness of himself. Another portrait we have to notice is that of Mr. Millar Ritchie, one of the first who carried on *fine printing* in London, but who practised the art without enriching himself, and is now an assistant to the author of this work. But the best likeness in the volume is decidedly that of the Author, drawn by A. Todd, R. A. and well engraved on wood by J. Lee, who has executed all the portraits, in a style hitherto unattempted. They are drawn on the block by Mr. W. Craig, engraved in a free cross-hatched manner by Mr. Lee, and, we may justly add, are printed by Mr. Hansard, in a way highly creditable to the respective artists. If we think some of the likenesses not so happy as they would probably have proved if engraved on copper, we think that the failure is inseparable from wood-engravings, when that style is applied to unsuitable subjects.

The First Part of the work consists of the “ History of the Art;” culled with care from the labours of Ames, Herbert Palmer, Nichols, and Horne; but above all, of DIBDIN, that “ Colossus in Bibliography, who bestrides the Typographic world with well-merited and conscious superiority.” But as we have so lately gone over the same ground in our review of Mr. Johnson's labours (see vol. xciv. 341), we shall content ourselves with noticing the Chinese mode of printing, which was discovered about 50 years before the Christian æra; that is, from wooden blocks, the common origin of printing in all countries:

"In printing, the Chinese do not use a press, as we do in Europe; the delicate nature of their paper would not admit of it; when new, however, the blocks are engraved, the paper is cut, and the ink is ready, one man, says du Halde, with his brush can, without fatigue, print *ten thousand* sheets in a day*. Had this number been stated in figures, I should have given the printer credit for having introduced a cipher extraordinary, in honour of Chinese industry. The account is absolutely incredible.

"The block to be printed must be placed level, and firmly fixed. The man must have two brushes; one of them of a stiffer kind, which he can hold in his hand, and use at either end. He dips it into the ink†, and rubs the block with it, taking care not to wet it too much, or to leave it too dry; if it were wetted too much, the characters would be slurred; if too little, they would not print. When the block is once got into a proper state, he can print three or four sheets following, without dipping his brush into the ink.

"The second brush is used to rub over the paper, with a small degree of pressure, that it may take the impression: this it does easily, for, not being sized with alum, it receives the ink the instant it comes in contact with it. It is only necessary that the brush should be passed over every part of the sheet with a greater or smaller degree of pressure, and repeated in proportion as the printer finds there is more or less ink upon the block. This brush is soft, and of an oblong form."

This subject is illustrated by two pages of a Chinese work, which were brought to this country from China about a century ago, by Capt. Gough, father of the celebrated Antiquary.

Sect. VI. contains a good account of the Stationers' Company, with representations of the antient and modern appearance of their neat Hall, and the carved oak screen there.

Sect. VII. embraces the history of eminent printers: Faust, Jenson, Aldus, Baskerville, Bodoni, Bulmer, Bensley‡, McCreery (whose excellent poem, intitled "The Press," is here re-printed, with his permission), and Moxon: with biographical notices of the Bowyers, Griffith Jones, John Nichols, John Hughes, Luke Hansard, W. and A.

* "Dix mille feuilles."

† A mixture of "Indian ink," made of a due consistence.

‡ It would have gratified us, had the work included a portrait of the present highly respected Master of the Stationers' Company, the celebrated Bensley.

Strahan, A. and R. Spottiswoode, A. J. Valpy, &c.—With great pleasure we extract the following account of a living ornament of his profession, who in the intimate knowledge of his art, and unbounded devotion to it, has never been exceeded.

"Mr. Luke Hansard§ was born at Norwich in 1748, and served his apprenticeship to Mr. Stephen White, a man of much versatility of talent and ingenuity, not confined entirely to his own profession. Upon the expiration of his term Mr. Hansard came to London, and obtained an engagement as a compositor in the office of Mr. Hughes, until the period when he became Mr. Hughes's acting manager. After some years exertion, as great perhaps as ever was witnessed, certainly never exceeded by any one, in making the interest of his employer the first and sole object, he became in 1799 a partner in the concern; and by a subsequent arrangement in 1800, he succeeded as the entire proprietor of a business to which he has, with unremitted exertion, devoted almost 40 years of his life; and has rendered it the first in the world for that promptitude and dispatch so essential to the interests of the Legislature and the Nation.

"The increasing business of the House of Commons, and the vast accumulation of stock requisite for executing it, requiring more room, a large and commodious building, suitable to the purpose, was erected in Parker-street, Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The whole business is conducted under the firm of Luke Hansard and Sons, Mr. Hansard giving the old house (which for cleanliness, convenience, and above all, immensity of stock of materials, is as a printing establishment unequalled) the greater share of his personal attention. Long may he live endued with strength both of body and mind, to enjoy the delight (and he seeks no other pleasure) of his incessant drive of business. To this he devotes 18 out of the 24 hours of every day of his life. He has a family of sons and grandsons (nor any lack of the other sex), who promise fair to rival in numbers engaged in the typographic art, the Elzevirs of the 17th century; and to insure, beyond any ordinary probability of failure, a long succession of the name of HANSARD in a profession, in which Luke Hansard has, by his own talents and industry, raised a fame beyond all his

§ Mr. Hansard has transferred in his lifetime to the Stationers' Company 1000*l.* 4 per cents. the interest to be given to poor freemen of the Company; and 1500*l.* 3 per cents. to provide every apprentice with a prayer-book (these usually amount to about 200 copies a year), and for two annuities to decayed printers' warehousemen.

compeers.

compeers. His eldest son [the author of the present work] migrated to Peterborough-court in 1805, and upon the expiration of his lease in 1823, moved to a more central part of the City, and more convenient to those connexions he had been most anxious to form, in order to avoid any possible collision with the interest of his father and his younger brothers. Having purchased the freehold of a house in Paternoster-row, he fitted it up for business according to his idea and experience of what a printing-office ought to be, as far as the site of ground allowed, and named it *The Paternoster Row Press*."

Section VIII. is devoted to the history of Type Founding; and contains a good abstract of Mr. Rowe Mores' curious "Dissertation on Type Founders." All the old masters in the art are noticed, but we prefer bringing forward the biographical sketches of living members of the profession.

"The third William Caslon (grandson of the first William) sold his share of the paternal foundry to his mother and sister-in-law, and removed to Finsbury-square, and afterwards to Dorset-street; and his house in Finsbury was converted by the celebrated bookseller Mr. Lackington into the Temple of the Muses. In the hands of Mr. Wm. Caslon, Mr. Jackson's foundry was greatly enlarged and improved, particularly by his elegant collection of cast ornaments, a species of typographical decoration which he has the merit of introducing into this country. He is the first letter-founder, of modern times at least, who was honoured with the royal appointment. His specimen of 1785 was very superior to any thing that had been before exhibited by the English founders, and became the pattern for that mode of display of their type which has since been adopted by most of the profession. If his friends had not yet the pleasure of occasionally receiving his lively salutations—of enjoying the gay, the gentlemanlike converse; the whim, the anecdote, and the agreeable bagatelle of Wm. Caslon, afore-said; I might be induced to amplify on these points; but the biography of contemporaries is rather delicate ground to touch upon; and I therefore pass by with a hearty wish that his choice spirit may long continue buoyant to impart its enlivening sallies. The mention, however, of one thing, must not be omitted. Some years ago he was deprived of sight by the formation of a cataract in each eye: still his musical ear furnished the faculty of distinguishing persons whom he knew by their voices; and his cheerful spirits enabled him to sustain the calamity with a becoming temper of mind. At length, his courage in undergoing the operation of couching three several

times was rewarded with the perfect restoration of his sight; and his friends again experience the delight of hearing him *truly* say, 'Ah! I'm happy to see you, by ——.' But, although ever ready with anecdote and whim, to enliven; still more to his honour as a man, may it be added, that he can at once turn the cheerful smile into serious sollicitations for the assistance of a decayed old friend, his orphan, or his widow.

"In 1807 he relinquished business in favour of his son, the fourth William Caslon, who had previously been in partnership with his father, and to him we owe the greatest improvement in the art of type-founding that has taken place in modern times; namely, the pierced matrices for large types, which he without impropriety denominated *Sanspareil*. In 1819, Mr. W. Caslon, jun. disposed of his foundry to Messrs. Blake, Garnett, and Co. of Sheffield, whither the whole stock has been removed. Mr. Caslon relinquished his profession to enter into a gas-light concern on the North side of the metropolis, and transferred to the Sheffield founders such a specimen of type and flowers as will ever cause us printers to regret the loss of such a competitor for fame in this difficult business. The premises in which this foundry was conducted, have since been converted into a printing-office [that of Messrs. S. and R. Bentley]."

We cannot compliment Mr. Hansard on his portrait of our lively friend Mr. W. Caslon.

"Mr. VINCENT FIGGINS was apprentice to Mr. Jackson*. He was bound in 1782, and served him as apprentice and journeyman till his death in 1792, having, for the three preceding years had the entire management of the concern. Of this candidate for public favour as a letter-founder, Mr. Nichols says, 'With an ample portion of his kind instructor's reputation, he inherits a considerable share of his talents and industry, and has distinguished himself by the many beautiful specimens he has produced; and particularly of Oriental types.' On the death of Mr. Jackson, he failed in succeeding to his foundry and materials, by not bidding more than he conscientiously thought they were worth; or than he should be enabled to pay. But his character had long been observed by Mr. John Nichols, who, for many years, was the intimate friend of Mr. Jackson. Under his auspices Mr. Figgins was encouraged to rear a foundry for his own name. A large order (two founts, great primer and pica, of each 2000 lb. even before he had produced a single specimen) gave the young adventurer the best heart to proceed; neither did his liberal patron suffer

* See a Memoir of Mr. Jackson, in our vol. LXII. p. 92; and a Portrait of him in vol. LXVI. p. 728.

him to want the shew of trade as long as such assistance was required*."

The "Second Part" gives a description of the practice of the Art of Printing, divided under the heads of "Case," "The Press," "Fine Printing," "Inking Apparatus," "Improved Manual Presses," Printing Machines, Printing Ink, the respective offices of Overseer, Reader, Warehouse Department, Stereotype Printing, Lithography, Decorative Printing, &c. On all of these subjects very important information is brought to light by Mr. Hansard, important to all concerned in Typography, but more especially to the Tyro; and we shall conclude with our hearty recommendation that the young aspirant to eminence in the art should devote "his days and his nights to the study of" HANSARD.

98. *Historical and Literary Tour of a Foreigner in England and Scotland.* 2 vols. 8vo. Saunders and Otley.

THIS work is written in imitation of M. de Stael's "Germany," and consequently differs much from the general character of those numerous Tours in England annually published on the Continent. Foreign travellers who, up to this time, have published their remarks upon this Country, have devoted themselves principally to the consideration of its constitution, laws, industry and commerce; but the present writer justly considered that English Literature deserved to be made more generally known. He has therefore devoted a large portion of his pages to the literature of the present day, and he has accompanied his remarks upon various writers with brief observations, displaying considerable knowledge and candour.

The first volume of the work is chiefly dedicated to London and its environs, and it contains a critical review of the Public Buildings, the Arts, the Drama, and the Learned Professions.

"The bustle which prevails in the City exceeds description. The foot pavements, which are narrower here than at the West end of the town, are insufficient to accommodate the crowd of passengers who are continually moving to and fro. One is often compelled to abandon the foot pavement for a moment, and walk in the horse road, a thing which never happens, the English politely say, but to dogs and Frenchmen. Cheapside and Fleet-street are described by Sir W. Scott in his novel of the 'Fortunes of Nigel,' but the Citizens of the time of Good King James would be mightily astonished at the present splendor and magnificence of the shops of those streets. Cheapside and Fleet-street are like our Rue St. Denis and Rue Vivienne combined.

"We shall find handsomer streets in the West end of the town; but before we proceed to join the fashionable bazaars, or in Bond-street, let us station ourselves on London Bridge and look down the river, where a forest of masts extends for the space of four miles. Here I confess that London is the first of capitals, and the Seine is but a streamlet in comparison with the Thames. We must next pay a visit to Blackfriars' Bridge, which has not received its new name of Pitt's Bridge, which some persons proposed giving it in honour of the illustrious rival of Fox. From Blackfriars' Bridge we have a view of St. Paul's, the Tower, the Monument, Somerset House, Westminster Abbey, and more than thirty Churches. Westminster Bridge, which was the handsomest in London before the construction of Waterloo Bridge, was the work of a Frenchman. But Waterloo Bridge is not only the finest in London, it may be called the most magnificent in the world. At the sight of its elliptical arches, sus-

* "It is a singular coincidence that the three eminent printers, successive proprietors of the same concern, should be the patrons of three foundries which have so eminently flourished; namely, the first Mr. Bowyer was the patron of the first Mr. Caslon; the second Mr. Bowyer, of Mr. Jackson, who served his apprenticeship to Mr. Caslon; and Mr. John Nichols, of Mr. Figgins, who, as just above stated, served his time to Mr. Jackson. The patronage also of the delegates of the Oxford University press, and the type on which Mr. Bensley printed those two splendid works, Bowyer's History of England, and Macklin's Bible, established Mr. Figgins in all the reputation he could desire; and he has never since ceased in his efforts to make his foundry one of the most complete in England. No foundry existing is better stocked with matrices for those extraneous sorts which are cut more with a view to accommodation than profit: such as, astronomical, geometrical, algebraical, physical, genealogical, and arithmetical sorts; and I feel it particularly incumbent on me to add, that, as his specimen bears equal rank with any for the number and beauty of its founts, so he has strayed less into the folly of fat-faced, preposterous disproportions, than either Thorne, Fry, or Caslon. I consider his five-line pica german-text, a typographic curiosity."

pended so lightly and elegantly from one side of the river to the other, one cannot feel astonished at Canova having said that he would willingly resign all his glory for the honour of having created that masterpiece of Rennie's genius. But we are now beyond the boundaries of the City, and have reached Charing Cross, in the centre of which stands the equestrian statue of Charles I. Further on, in a sort of courtyard behind Whitehall, the palace from which the Monarch was conducted to the scaffold, is the statue of the last King of the House of Stuart, James II. which was erected to him the year before his abdication. The pedestal bears the inscription of his name and his title of King, which the new dynasty did not deface."

In the tenth Chapter we find some remarks upon the present state of sculpture in London, at the conclusion of which the following passage occurs:

"The English Sculptors, it is true, have, like the French, generally disguised historical personages by what I could call anachronisms in costume. Thus we see the Charleses and the Jameses clothed in the Roman Toga, and the periwigs are disregarded, an omission very creditable to the artists. In our busts and statues of Lewis XIV. the wig usually encircles the brow of Grand Monarque.

"There is, however, nothing offensive in the figure of Charles Fox, represented in a consular robe in Bloomsbury-square; for there was a certain degree of Roman eloquence in the parliamentary speeches of that leader of the Opposition. He is represented seated, with his right arm extended and supporting Magna Charta. His name forms the only inscription on the pedestal. The countenance is said to be a striking resemblance of the distinguished statesman. The attitude is dignified, and the statue, upon the whole, reflects great credit on the talent of Westmacott. In Russell-square, in a situation facing the monument of Fox, there is another statue, which also calls to mind one of those illustrious statesmen of ancient Rome, whose time was divided between the labours of the senate and the care of their Sabine farms. This statue represents the late Duke of Bedford, with one hand resting on a plough, and in the other holding some ears of corn. There are four emblematic figures of the Seasons, at the pedestal of the monument, which is adorned with various rural attributes in bas-relief."

The earlier portion of the second volume is devoted to the poets, and in this department the author has evinced considerable knowledge of our literature.

The latter portion comprises the writer's tour to Scotland, in which he

has given us the details of several long interviews with Sir Walter Scott, his Lady, and Mr. Crabbe, which display much anecdote relative to the current Literature of the day.

99. *Time's Telescope* for 1826.

WE are always happy at this season of the year to welcome another volume of this entertaining collection, in which the *utile et dulce* are ever sure to be judiciously blended. This volume is ushered in by three introductory poems; the "Echo of Antiquity," by J. H. Wiffen; "The Past and the Future," by Delta of Blackwood's Magazine; and "the Influence of Nature and Poetry on National Spirit," by William Howitt, author of the "Forest Minstrel."

It is the custom of the Editor to give as an introduction, a dissertation at length on some interesting subject: that chosen for the present year, is a very able essay "on Man, by Thomas Myers, LL.D."

Section I. treats of the Physical Powers of Man. The chief varieties are, 1. The *Caucasian* race, with white skin; 2. The *Mongolian*, with olive skin; 3. The *Ethiopian*, with black skin; 4. The *American*, with red or copper coloured skin; and 5. The *Malay*, with brown or tawny skin. The Caucasian must be considered as the centre division, the Mongolian and the Ethiopian as the two extremes, while the American and the Malay constitute the middle terms. This diversity, the author thinks, is not sufficient to warrant the unscriptural idea that mankind has sprung from different sources, as man is endowed with a greater degree of pliancy of body than the lower species of animals, by which he can exist with comparative ease in all countries, and in all varieties of temperature. The difference between these apparently various races may therefore be sufficiently accounted for by the continued operation of physical, political, and moral causes. The whole article is extremely interesting, and we heartily join with Dr. Myers in the feelings expressed in the following extract:

"On reviewing the whole mechanism of the human frame, we cannot fail of being struck with the peculiar adaptation of its different parts. Manifestly complex and elaborate in its organization, it combines so much

much harmony and unity in its plan, and displays so much power and wisdom in its execution, as at once to bid defiance to scepticism, and justify the expression of the learned Bellini: '*Magnus Dominus! Magnus Fabricator Hominum Deus! Magnus atque mirabilis! Conditor rerum Deus quàm magnus es!*'"

The second Section treats "Of the Intellectual Faculties of Man;" in which the opinions of Dr. Reid, Alison, Dugald Stewart, and other writers, are well condensed. Section III. embraces "the Moral Perceptions of Man," in discussing which, Mr. Myers borrows largely from Dr. Collyer's Lectures on Ethics, delivered at the Surrey Institution.

The body of the work contains the usual diversified feast under "Remarkable Days," and each Month is closed with "Astronomical Occurrences."

The Editor takes every proper opportunity to interweave pious effusions, both in verse and prose, with his other matter. The following Hymn was composed by the late highly respected Dr. Middleton, Bp. of Calcutta, and always sung on New Year's Day by his desire.

"As o'er the past my memory strays,
Why heaves the secret sigh?
'Tis that I mourn departed days,
Still unprepared to die.

The world and worldly things beloved
My anxious thoughts employed;
And time unhallowed, unimproved,
Presents a fearful void.

Yet, Holy Father! wild despair
Chase from my labouring breast;
Thy grace it is which prompts the prayer,
That grace can do the rest.

My Life's brief remnant all be thine!
And when thy sure decree
Bids me this fleeting breath resign,
O speed my soul to Thee!"

Numerous worthies who have died in 1825, are noticed under the days of their departure. Nor are living worthies forgotten, for we observe a memoir of Mr. J. H. Wiffen, who may be styled the Poet Laureat of the Time's Telescope, as besides the Introductory Poem, before noticed, there are in the present volume more than a dozen extracts from his Poems.

and general Index. By Wm. Robinson, Esq. LL.D. of the Middle Temple. cr. 8vo. pp. 446. C. Hunter.

DR. ROBINSON'S name is known by different publications connected with topographical literature; and he has probably contributed more towards the history of the county of Middlesex than any cotemporary writer. His Histories of TOTTENHAM, STOKE NEWINGTON, ENFIELD, &c. have rendered his name familiar to every antiquary; and the present highly useful work is likely to extend his reputation amongst the profession of which he forms so respectable a member. Indeed its utility will not be confined to the Magistracy or legal profession alone: the publick at large (particularly those connected with trade and parochial duties) may derive the most necessary and important information respecting the present state of the Criminal Law. The most recent authorities are carefully adduced; and the whole is arranged in the most judicious and systematic manner. Its conciseness is the only thing to be regretted; but perhaps the addition of summonses, orders, &c. would have so extended the work, and increased the price, as to have limited its circulation. On this subject we extract the following paragraph, explanatory of the Author's future intentions.

"To have added forms of SUMMONSES, WARRANTS, CONVICTIONS, ORDERS, ADJUDICATIONS, &c. would have increased the bulk of the book so much, that it would have defeated the author's intention of compressing the matter so as to bring the book into a convenient size for the pocket; but as it has been considered by some that a set of practical forms would be a useful appendage to the *Pocket Book*, the Author has it in contemplation, at some day not far distant, to add a series of the most useful and approved forms, as a supplement to this little volume."

101. *The Visitation of the Sick. In three Parts.* By the Rev. Henry Wintle, A.M. Rector of Somerton, Oxfordshire. 12mo. pp. 104.

THE Visitation of the Sick is far from an easy duty to a conscientious Clergyman. If he leans too much to severity, he defeats the object, or limits its application to the virtuous alone, and, if he be too easy, he opens a door to procrastination of reform. We would therefore call the Visitation of the Sick, the sanction and aid of the Church afforded

100. *The Magistrate's Pocket Book; or Epitome of the Duties and Practice of a Justice of the Peace, out of Sessions, alphabetically arranged. To which is added a copious*

afforded to repentance. The questionable part of the service (at least it has been made so) is the absolution. According to Mr. Low, in his elaborate treatise on the subject, it has no prospective operation. Mr. Wintle quotes Dean Tucker's words,

"The form of absolution in our order, for the Visitation of the Sick, is justly liable to censure; because it pretends to such a knowledge of the human heart, as cannot belong to any mortal man, without an express revelation from heaven." P. 102.

We apprehend, that it forgives sins so far as we have power to forgive them; i. e. we make a grant subject to approval.

Whatever a conscientious and pious man would have done to produce a proper effect upon the mind of the sick, is shown in this excellent little work. It states, that the object of the visiting minister is to produce repentance, that kind of it which worketh salvation, for without that the visit is of course nugatory. It is the only means of rendering the office instrumental to public good. Here Mr. Wintle's judicious basis entirely does away any unjustifiable use of the atonement, with regard to men of wicked life.

Young Clergymen cannot do better than adopt the modes recommended by Mr. Wintle, in this useful manual.

102. *The Catholick Faith, a Sermon translated from the Greck. To which is added, a brief Refutation of Popery, from the Writings of the Fathers. By Hugh Stuart Boyd, Esq. 8vo. pp. 70.*

THERE is much felicitous illustration in the writings of the Fathers, particularly in regard to those abstruse mysteries which we give up as inexplicable, without reflecting that it may be possible to exhibit modes of being, without presuming to comprehend its essence or properties. Tertullian is very happy in such illustrations, and Basil is not less so in his representation of the Holy Trinity. There must have been a *beginning*, say many scepticks, to the existence of the Son, but St. Basil shows, that the sound Scripturist admits of no such necessity. He thus explains the matter:

"Since a son, by natural right, possesses whatever belongs unto his father; and since an only begotten hath in himself the whole, not possessing any thing which is participated by another, we learn from the very appellation of *the son*, that he is participant of the father's nature; *not having been made*

by a decree, but having beamed forth from the paternal essence, indivisibly and eternally conjoined unto the father; his equal in excellency, his equal in power, the participator of his glory." P. 7.

As to the Holy Spirit, he says:

"The soul, which is purified from material dross, and disengaged from terrene affections; the soul, which can leave behind it all created natures; which, like a fish emerging from the depths of ocean, can rise above its native element, can breathe celestial air, and swim on the pure waves of incorporeal existence; that soul will perceive the Spirit where it perceives the Father and the Son. It will see, that the Spirit subsists in one common essence; that it is co-eternal, commensurate, and equipotent; possessing whatever they possess—goodness, righteousness, sanctity, and life. Of these perfections, not one is acquired or adventitious; but, as to cast a heat is inseparable from light, so also to sanctify and to give life can never be separate from the Spirit." P. 9.

Concerning the Son, he says:

"I partook of the celestial image, and did not preserve it. He [the Son] participates of my lowly flesh, that he may not only restore the image, but make this flesh immortal." P. 17.

Stronger representations cannot be made, and we are inclined to think with Mr. Boys, that there are passages in Chrysostom and Nazianzen, fully equal to Demosthenes, Isocrates, or Plato. In subtlety and acumen the Fathers are exceeded by no metaphysicians whatever; and it is plain, that the scholastic Divinity is not of pure Aristotelian origin, but an alloy of the Fathers cast in the mould of the Stagyrte. Mr. Boyd has many shrewd remarks upon the unwarrantable corruptions of Popery, but we have room only to recommend his pamphlet to Theologians.

103. *Essays and Letters. By John Kitto. With a short Memoir of the Author. 12mo. pp. 210.*

MR. KITTO is the son of a working stone mason at Plymouth; and followed his father's trade. A fall from the roof of a house occasioned, in the deplorable result of the accident, a total loss of hearing. He was thus obliged to take refuge in the work-house, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Through his deafness, reading became his amusement, and he cultivated good natural powers by composition. Liberal feelings dictated a handsome subscription, and have brought his effusions into broad daylight. He has evidently read and digested

gested much. We should little think that an author of the humble pretensions of Mr. Kitto, should write an essay upon Sublimity, and yet he has done so, and made remarks not unworthy the attention of the most profound philosopher. The sublime itself is, in our judgment, nothing more than that sensation or idea, which produces awe and admiration; and one which authors divide and subdivide merely because they make a Thesis of it; for Nature certainly has but one mode of creating the sublime, and the feeling is in its essence quite simple. We agree however with Mr. Kitto in the following position.

“ Association is the chief source of the pleasures experienced by the Moralist, the Philosopher, the Poet, and by every man of taste and feeling. And it is from the paucity of their associations, that so many are incapable of appreciating the emotions produced by the sublime and the beautiful.” P. 169.

Now it is certain, that we take no interest in any thing with which we do not combine ideas.

The following is a happy and tasteful remark :

“ I never saw the passion of Love so admirably described, even in books devoted solely to the subject, as in the laconic description of Jacob's love. ‘ And Jacob served seven years for Rachel; and *they seemed to him but a few days for the love he bore to her*.’ ” P. 181.

We all know what Touchstone says of those with whom Time flies swift, and though we should not like seven year indentures of apprenticeship to the courting trade, yet lovers and odd misers will do odd things.

104. *The Lost Spirit, a Poem*. By John Lawson, Author of *Orient Harping*. 12mo. pp. 129.

THIS Poem, which is written in good Miltonian blank verse, contains energetick sentiment, and powerful figure; but though we agree with the Editor, that the *execution* of the Poem is unquestionably of the first order, we do not think with him, that it exposes error in a striking manner, and inculcates in forcible language religious truth, and that it will afford “ *great pleasure to every well-principled mind*.” (Pref. iv. v.) In our judgment, there is no pleasure at all in thinking that a person is damned to all eternity; and that the wretched Ugolino, who was starved to death, should have the further

misery added, that his soul was, through his impatience under suffering, utterly lost, we by no means think a subject happily chosen. Ugolino, if *he* had become the “ *Lost Spirit* ” here described, no doubt was *insane* through suffering; and we know, that it is not a divine attribute, “ *to crush bruised reeds*.” Furthermore, it is the opinion of various deep Theologians, that the evil ascribed to Providence does not exist, at least that God is not and cannot be the author of evil at all. It is rather to be supposed, that apparent evil is connected with some law in the œconomy of the Universe, unknown to us, and in reference to that law is a good.

105. *Cadijah, or, The Black Palace; a Tragedy in five Acts*. By Mrs. Jamieson. 8vo. pp. 104. G. B. Whittaker.

“ *MAGNIS tamen exeidit ausis*.” We dare not sacrifice truth to gallantry. If Ladies will attempt a flight beyond the strength of their pinions, they must be content with the sympathy we are disposed to yield to their failure.

The Authoress of *Cadijah*, it is evident, has talents sufficient to bear her not only harmless, but with credit, through some less aspiring path of Literature; but it belongs not to her to grasp the wand of Shakspeare—a wand that resisted the attempts of Byron. Our love of the sex forbids that we should discourage any well-founded efforts of Literary ambition. We would direct them rather to subjects more congenial with their nature, and more suited to their real pretensions.

Of *Cadijah*, the less we say the better. The language, where it would be most impassioned, seldom rises above mediocrity. The Epithalamium is far below it.

106. *The Bar, with Sketches of Eminent Judges, Barristers, &c. &c. a Poem, with Notes*. 12mo. pp. 160. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.

IT is evident that this Poem has been written some years—much of it is inapplicable, and much of it prophetic. It has some pretensions, but they are very unequally sustained. Many lines are remarkably healthy and vigorous, while others are as tame, feeble, and prosaic. There are some infelicitous parodies, and others more happily executed. Upon the whole, it is a harmless and entertaining effusion, which it would be capitious to censure, and tasteless to praise.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Ready for Publication.

Mr. CRADOCK's Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs, with the Appendix (dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty), are now completed; and a Second Volume is prepared for the press, consisting of "Zobeide, a Tragedy (5th edit.) to which is prefixed an English Couplet to the Author by Mons. de Voltaire; likewise The Czar, a Tragedy, (2d edit.) inscribed, by permission, to her late Imperial Majesty, Empress of all the Russias; and Four Essays, Moral and Religious, addressed to the rising generation.

Testamenta Vetusta; being Illustrations from Wills, of Manners, Customs, &c. as well as of the Descents and Possessions of many distinguished Families, from the reign of Henry II. to the Accession of Queen Elizabeth. By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq. P.S.A. Barrister at Law.

Traditions and Recollections; domestic, clerical, and literary; in which are included Letters of Charles II. Cromwell, Fairfax, Edgecumbe, Macaulay, Wolcot, Opie, Whitaker, Gibbon, Baller, Courtenay, Moore, Downman, Drewe, Seward, Darwin, Cowper, Hayley, Hardinge, Sir Walter Scott, and other distinguished Characters. By the Rev. R. POLWHELE. In two volumes 8vo.

The Eighth Part of "The Progresses of King James the First."

A Picturesque and Topographical Account of Cheltenham, by the Rev. T. D. FOSBROKE; with Medical and other Contributions, by Mr. JOHN FOSBROKE, resident Surgeon at Cheltenham.

A Translation of the first Georgic of Virgil, with Notes and Explanations. By the Rev. R. HOBLYN.

P. Virgillii Maronis Bucolica; containing an Ordo and interlineal Translation accompanying the Text; a Treatise on Latin Versification; and References to a Scanning Table, exhibiting, on musical principles, every variety of Hexameter Verse. With an explanatory Index. Intended as an Introduction to the reading of the Latin Poets. By P. A. NUTTALL, LL.D. Editor of Stirling's Juvenal interlineally translated.

An Enquiry into the Origin of the Laws and Political Institutions of Modern Europe, and in particular of those of England. By GEORGE SPENCE, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

Recent Discoveries in Africa, made in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, extending across the Great Desert, to the tenth degree of Northern latitude; and from Kouha in Bornou, to Sockatoo, the capital of the

GENT. MAG. December, 1825.

Soudan empire. By MAJOR DIXON DENHAM, of his Majesty's 17th reg. of Foot, Capt. HUGH CLAPPERTON, of the Royal Navy (the survivors of the expedition), and the late Dr. OUDNEY.

Proceedings of the Expedition despatched by his Majesty's Government to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1821 and 1822; comprehending an account of the Syrtis and Cyrenaica; of the ancient cities composing the Pentapolis, and other various existing remains. By Capt. F. W. BEECHEY, R. N. and H. W. BEECHEY, Esq.

The Mission from Bengal to Siam, and to Hue, the capital of Cochin China, never before visited by any European, in the years 1821-22. By GEO. FINLAISON, Esq. with an Introduction and Memoir of the Author, by Sir Stamford Raffles, F.R.S.

Travels of the Russian Mission through Mongolia to China, and Residence in Peking in the years 1820, 1821. By GEORGE TIMKOWSKI.

A concise System of Commercial Arithmetic, adapted to modern practice. By JAMES MORRISON, Accountant.

The Union Shakspeare, being the 1st of an original Series of Plates illustrative of the Plays of Shakspeare. By the most eminent Painters and Engravers.

Domestic Preacher; or short Discourses from the MSS. of some eminent Ministers.

Hints for Ministers and Churches. By the late Rev. ANDREW FULLER.

Memoirs of the late Miss Jane Taylor. By her brother Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR, jun.

Selections from the Works of Dr. John Owen. By the Rev. W. WILSON, D.D. Author of "Selections from Leighton's Works."

The Father's Guide in the Selection of a School for his Son; being a short Account of all the Schools in England, from which Scholars have a claim to Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, or other honours and emoluments in the two Universities. By a Member of the University of Cambridge.

An Essay on Craniology. By the Rev. R. W. HAMILTON, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.

The Prospect and other Poems.

A Practical Treatise on Life Assurance. By FREDERICK BLAYNEY, author of "A Treatise on Life Annuities."

The Danciad. By THOS. WILSON, Teacher of Dancing.

A new historical Novel, entitled Henry the Fourth, being a specimen of Shakspeare's Plays.

Preparing

Preparing for Publication.

An Historical and Topographical Description of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, including the 16 parishes and hamlets of the Half-hundred of Lothingland, in Suffolk. By Mr. J. H. DRUERY.

The History and Antiquities of Eeton, in the County of Northampton. By JOHN COLE.

A Quarterly Journal, entitled Oes Lyfr Cymreig, the Welsh Chronicle, and Archaeological and Bibliographical Journal, illustrative of the early history, antiquities, and bardism of Wales, and the Marches.

Vindiciæ Christianæ, a comparative Estimate of the Genius and Tendency of the Greek, the Hindu, the Mahometan, and the Christian Religions. By the Rev. JEROME ALLEY.

The Remains and Memoirs of the late Rev. Charles Wolfe, Author of the Poem on the Burial of Sir John Moore. By the Rev. J. A. RUSSELL, M.A.

The Skeleton of Universal Elocution; or, a Metrical Epitome of Oratorical Pronunciation, scientifically adapted to the natural melody of all Languages. By the Rev. ALEXANDER MACGOWAN.

A complete Collection of Memoirs relating to the History of Great Britain, with Notes and Illustrations. By a Literary Society.

Papers and Collections of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. some time Secretary to the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland.

Voyages of Discovery, undertaken to complete the survey of the Western coast of New Holland, between the years 1817 and 1822. By PHILIP PARKER KING, R. N. Commander of the Expedition.

Travels in the Hedjaz. By the late JOHN LEWIS BURCKHARDT.

Anne Boleyn, a Dramatic Poem. By the Rev. H. H. MILMAN. Uniformly with the Fall of Jerusalem.

The second volume of Dr. Southey's History of the late War in Spain and Portugal.

The Life of Erasmus, with Historical Remarks on the State of Literature between the 10th and 16th centuries. By CHARLES BUTLER.

The Life of General Wolfe, from original documents, uniform with Mr. Southey's Life of Nelson.

Excerpta Oratorica, or Selections from the Greek Orators, adapted to the use of Schools and Universities.

The Divina Commedia of Dante Alighieri, with an Analytical Comment. By GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

Delineations of the Origin and Progress of various Changes of Structure which occur in Man and some of the inferior Animals. By JOHN BARON, M.D.

A Digest of the Evidence taken before the Select Committees of the two Houses

of Parliament appointed to inquire into the State of Ireland.

Deism Refuted, or Plain Reasons for being a Christian. By the Rev. T. H. HORNE, M. A.

OXFORD, Dec. 3.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz.—

For Latin Verse—"Montes Pyrenæi."

For an English Essay—"Is a rude, or a refined age, more favourable to the production of works of fiction?"

For a Latin Essay—"Quibus præcipue de causis in artium liberalium studiis Romani Græcis vix pares, nedum superiores evaserint."

The first of the above subjects is intended for under graduates who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such members of the University as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best Composition in English verse, not containing either more or fewer than Fifty Lines, by any under graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—Trajan's Pillar.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Mr. Fellowes, of Ryegate, in Surrey, to whom the late learned Baron Maseres bequeathed his fortune, has presented the University of Edinburgh with a donation of 200*l.* to be employed in enlarging the physical cabinet connected with Professor Leslie's class; the sum of 50*l.* annually, for two prizes to the more advanced pupils; and for the present year an additional sum of 75*l.* to be given as prizes for the two best essays on comets, to candidates who had studied at this University. The conditions to be annexed to these trials of proficiency are not yet settled. For the present session, it is proposed to admit as competitors for the two prizes, all those who join the Natural Philosophy Class this season, and have attended it before within a period of five years. The prizes are to be awarded in March next—20*l.* with a gold medal of the value of 10*l.* for the best essay; 20*l.* with a silver medal of the same size, for the next in merit. The 75*l.* previously mentioned, will be expended in prizes for the best essays upon the subject given, and for which all those who have studied at Edinburgh University within the last ten years will be invited to contend.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

On the 30th of November, the Royal Society had their Anniversary Dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Amongst the company present were the Bishop of Carlisle, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Bell (the retired

tired Chancery Barrister), Sir Everard Home, who was accompanied by his son Captain Home, &c. W. Maddoek, esq. (of Portland-place), Davies Gilbert, esq. M. P. the Society's Treasurer, Nath. Lee, esq. the Secretary, Dan. Moore, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, the Treasurer of the Society's Club, &c. Sir Humphrey Davy, the successor of the late Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Society, took the Chair. On his right hand was the Bishop of Carlisle, and on his left sat Mr. Secretary Peel. The cloth having been removed, the Chairman proposed, "The King, the Patron of the Royal Society." In doing so, he said, it was unnecessary for him to enlarge on the claims which his Majesty had on their and the country's grateful acknowledgments. The King was not only the Patron of the Royal Society, he most liberally patronized the Arts and Sciences generally, and every thing that was calculated to promote the renown and the welfare of the nation. The toast was received with the most marked enthusiasm.

Mr. Peel said, "That it was very unusual for any one to presume to address a public company immediately after the toast which had just been given. But he thought the present was a fitter opportunity than any other that would occur for making the communication which he was about to make. His Majesty had authorized him, with expressions of the warmest interest in the welfare of the Royal Society, to make known his intention of founding two honorary Prizes—being medals of the value of fifty guineas each, to be annually awarded in such manner as should, after due consideration, seem best calculated to promote the ends for which the Royal Society had been founded. His Majesty was not satisfied that the only direct reward of successful competition which the Royal Society had to propose, should be the medal now conferred in consequence of the bequest of a private individual. He should abstain from saying any thing at present with respect to the particular discovery in science, or the particular species of investigation for which the proposed premiums should be offered; but when he referred to the noble objects for which the Royal Society had been instituted, as emphatically expressed in their charter,—when he found that it was their business to record all such works of nature and of art as are within their reach,—in order that the present and future ages may set a mark upon errors that have been strengthened by long prescription,—may restore truths that have been neglected, and push those that are already known to more various uses—he feared that the chief difficulty in selecting proper objects of competition would be on account of the number which would present themselves."

"The Duke of York, and the Royal Fa-

mily;"—"The Society of Antiquaries;"—"The Royal Academy," were toasts that followed.

Mr. D. Gilbert, M. P. then proposed the health of the President of the Royal Society. He would not occupy the attention of the room with dwelling on the merits of their distinguished Chairman, especially as that individual was necessarily present; indeed it was not requisite, for his excellencies were well known to those assembled on the present occasion. His varied acquirements, and his useful discoveries, not only reflected great honour on himself, but had been highly valuable to his country. His zeal for the success of that Society they all knew, and it had been made still more manifest by their President's conduct and statements in the Society's Council held that morning. The toast was honoured in the most friendly and enthusiastic manner.

Sir H. Davy, in returning his acknowledgments, said, that he felt fully sensible of the value of the compliment that had just been conferred on him, as well as of the distinction of being the President of so honourable and useful a Society. That Society had hitherto been eminently valuable in promoting information, laudable inquiries, and useful discoveries: science owed much to it. The Society had heretofore stimulated to valuable research and discovery; and with such patronage, and after the communication of that evening, it could not fail to be still more eminent and useful. The spirit of inquiry was now abroad; the desire of improvement, and the anxiety for useful research and discoveries, now more than ever animated society. Science, within the last 100 years, had made rapid strides, so much so, that could the inhabitants of another planet have been a century ago dropped on the earth, then withdrawn, and now brought to revisit this sublunary scene, such person would hardly recognize it to be the same spot that he had before visited. The changes were not such as to require detail from him; though the rail-roads and canals of the country, the extensive application of the steam engine, the improvements in the mariner's compass, &c. proved the varied and wonderful changes; and they also showed, what was still more gratifying, that the great discoveries of science had been rendered subservient to the uses and prosperity of society. He concluded with assuring the company of his devotion to the interests of the Royal Society, and to the general advancement of science.

The health of the Vice-Presidents having been given,

The Bishop of Carlisle (on behalf of himself and Sir Everard Home), begged to return heartfelt acknowledgments for the honour that had just been conferred. Zealous as he was to promote the welfare of the Society, he knew his own unworthiness for the dis-

distinguished station to which he had been raised; but he could assure them that no anxieties or attention would be wanting on his part to promote the interests of the Royal Society, and of science generally.

The healths of Mr. Peel, Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Barlow, &c. &c. were afterwards given and received by the company present with cordiality and respectful attention. The several gentlemen complimented addressed the company with great effect. The reply of Mr. Barlow was particularly well received.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

At the first meeting of the Society for the season, the Secretary read a paper by Dr. J. Jamieson, one of the Royal Associates, containing a collection of various superstitions relating to the Ternary Number. So general, among the ancients in the middle ages, and with the vulgar of times immediately connected with our own, was the ascription of a peculiar virtue to the number Three, that some reference to it was formerly mixed up with nearly all the actions and circumstances of human life. Dr. J. among many other instances, notices the influence of this superstition in the formation of camps and compounding of medicaments, in amorous incantations and funeral rites; and shews that the number of guests present, and of cups drunk or poured out in libations at entertainments; the number of sheep in a flock; of repetitions in forms of solemn invocations, &c. was religiously restricted to three, or the triplication of three; or that, at any rate, the odd number was observed. To the Triad was supposed to belong a mystical perfection, conveyed in auspicious influences to all affairs in which it was employed.—A series of memoirs relative to the introduction of Greek Literature into this country, and some unpublished annotations of Bentley, are among the papers in reserve for the ensuing readings.

HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The second meeting of this Society was held Nov. 18, when a paper was read on *The Origin of the Americans*. The object of Mr. Buckton was to prove that the American tribes originally proceeded from the North-East of Asia. He founded this hypothesis chiefly on proofs derived from Physiology and Languages. He shewed, from a number of independent authorities, that the varieties observable in the physiological characters of the American tribes, are so inconsiderable, that no reasonable doubt can be entertained of their identity; and that the general character of the Americans strikingly indicates their close affinity to the Mongols, or to a mixture of the Mongols and Tartar races, of the North-East of Asia. After observing that the American languages possessed great variety of inflexions, and an intricate syntax, he concluded, that the

American tribes are the remnants of one or more nations, who had attained a considerable degree of civilization; and he introduced a number of proofs of the extensive cultivation of the arts in the new Continent. He produced comparative tables of American languages, and also of the Coptic, Japanese, Malay, Sanscrit, African, Basque, Celtic, and Caucasian, which he considered, however, too limited in the number of affinities to afford any satisfactory result. But he established the *identity* of the languages spoken by the Tshutshi in the North-Eastern extremity of Asia—by the inhabitants of the North-West coast of America and of the Aleutian islands—the Greenlanders—and the Esquimaux. He also showed that striking affinities subsist between the languages of the Samoyedes, the Tongoose, the Yakutes, the Calmucs, the Mantchoos, the Ainos of the Curile Islands, the Ostiacks, and the Tatars and Mongols generally, and also those of the various tribes of America—from Norton Sound and Greenland, through Mexico, to Peru and Chili.—He then alluded to the traditions of the American tribes, and to the Mexican histories; and concluded, that America was peopled from Asia, by wandering tribes of Mongol race, who passed thither by Behring's Straits, by the Aleutian Islands, and probably by some Northern course yet unknown to Europeans.—An interesting conversation ensued, in which the President, Mr. J. Crosse, Mr. E. Gibson, the Rev. W. S. Brown, Mr. W. H. Dikes, Mr. T. Dykes, and some other gentlemen, took a part.—Seventeen ordinary, three proprietary, and three honorary members, were admitted at this and the former meeting.—A curious knife, the handle of which was composed of ivory and steel, delicately inlaid with gold, and which was lately found in a well at Meaux Abbey, was deposited in the Museum; and the list of presents recently made, read to the meeting, was both extensive and gratifying.

There has been lately discovered at Caen, in Normandy, a collection of manuscripts of the celebrated Huet, Bishop of Avranches, together with a large autograph correspondence of the most celebrated characters, male and female, of the age of Louis XIV. In 1709, and twelve years before his death, this prelate is said to have written 20,000 letters on different literary questions. As his correspondents were the Bossuets, Fénétons, the Flechiers, the Bochart, and other celebrated men, the La Fayette, the Scuderys, the Dacier, Christina of Sweden, and other ladies distinguished for their talents and acquirements, the collection may be supposed to be very valuable. Among these manuscripts are said to be several letters written in Latin, by the Dauphin, who was the Bishop's pupil, together with an autograph manuscript of the same Prince in Latin and French.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

On the Composition of ancient Earthen Vases, commonly called Etruscan. By Professor HANSMAN. Read before the Society of Gottingen.

(Continued from p. 167.)

1. *Qualities of the Materials.*—The vases described in the preceding section are formed of a fine clay, which is impregnated with iron, and consequently reddens more or less by the action of fire, but whose qualities differ in the different varieties of those vases.

The fine substance of the better sort of painted vases, is that of which the vases with a simple black coating, or those entirely black, are composed, the specific gravity being in proportion to the degree of fineness. The whole of these vases are indeed very light, but more especially the finest kinds; and in them also there is considerable difference with regard to this quality. The vases of Nola seem to exceed the rest in lightness; and by this general quality, in fact, the truly antique vases may readily be distinguished from all imitations of them.

Certain differences are also to be observed in the colour of the materials. In the more valuable kinds, it sometimes approaches to brick-red, but its most common tint is yellowish-red. In the coarser kinds the colour of the clay is usually paler than in those of finer texture.

I cannot, however, agree with those who are of opinion, that a red pigment has been added, in order to increase the intensity of the colour*; for this reason, that the internal colour of the mass agrees perfectly with that usually observed in ferruginous clay that has undergone the process of roasting, and the fractured surface exhibits no inequalities in regard to colour.

In the finer vases there are no heterogeneous parts, nor is any admixture, as of sand, for example, observable. They have been manufactured either of clay in the natural state, if it had been pure, or carefully prepared by washing.

The colour of those vases which are decidedly black, has, without doubt, been produced by the admixture of some black substance, and not by the natural colour of the clay, or by the action of vapours. Upon accurate examination, yellowish particles, together with small black shining grains, are observed in the black mass; from which it may be supposed that the mixture has not always been perfectly equal. The celebrated *Brocchi* detected minute scales of mica in

the substance of the black vases found in the ancient sepulchres of Etruria*.

According to the chemical analysis of *Vauquelin*, a hundred parts of the mass of those vases usually called Etruscan, contain, Silica, 53; Alumina, 15; Lime 8; Oxide of Iron, 24†. This quantity of iron, it may be remarked, is singular, and is probably not so great in the whole of these vases.

2. *Conformation of these Vases.*—The vases commonly called Etruscan, seem, without exception, to have been moulded on the wheel‡; the invention of which is, without doubt, of the greatest antiquity, as has been ingeniously demonstrated by the investigations of my friend *Ritter*§. That the whole of these vases were in reality formed by the wheel, appear to be proved by the following considerations: 1. Because no other forms are seen in them but such as can be produced by the wheel; no vases of such a form as to present an oval in their transverse section, or exhibiting other curves deviating from the circle, which could only be produced by moulds or other means. 2. Because traces of the wheel often occur, especially on the inner surface of the vases, as well as beneath, on the base, and in other parts not so carefully smoothed as the rest. 3. Because, on the other hand, no marks are ever observed, from which it might be inferred that these vases have been fabricated by a more complex and artificial method; for example, no seams, which it is difficult to avoid when moulds are used.

Vases are more or less accurately shaped. The finest kinds, turned with the greatest care, and ornamented with paintings, are exact in their dimensions, with thin walls, and a smooth surface, having no marks of the wheel; from which it may be conjectured, that, after the vases had been formed in the wheel, some processes had been adopted for smoothing the surface; perhaps not unlike those which are applied by our own potters to the same purpose.

It is unnecessary for us to enter in this place upon a full account of the particular forms given to these vases, as they have been described and delineated with sufficient accuracy in many works on the subject.

* Osservazioni sulle vernici usate dagli antichi sulle stoviglie di terra; lettera del Sig. Brocchi al Sig. Dodwell.—Biblioteca Italiana, vol. VI. 1817, p. 459.

† Millin, loc. cit. p. 7, no. 47.

‡ First Letter, addressed to M. Millingen by M. Rossi Millingen, *Peintures Antiques*, III.

§ Die Vorhalle Europäischer Volkergeschichte, p. 237.

* Antiquités Gauloises et Romaines, par C. M. Grivaud, 1807, p. 137.

The variety is not less to be admired than the elegance of the forms, although in this respect also some differences are observed between the more exquisite vases and those of inferior quality, between the Grecian vases and those of Etruscan origin.

According to their forms, four principal classes of vases may be distinguished. 1. *Vases properly so called.* They differ greatly in size and proportion of parts. The mouth is either much greater than the diameter of the body, or is of the same size, or smaller. In this manner it is often furnished either with a lid, or with a cup or funnel-shaped process. The body is usually ovate, or approaching to this form, or bell-shaped, or calyciform: of these principal forms there are, however, innumerable varieties. Vases occur either simple or furnished with handles, of which there are two, or three, or sometimes four, and these are affixed to the lip, or body, or lower part of the vase. 2. Vases, commonly called *Prafericula* by the ancients, which are usually furnished with a single handle. 3. *Vasa unguentaria*, with a long narrow neck. 4. *Patera*, or *Goblets*, which have commonly two handles.

There are certain parts in vases which have not been formed along with the body upon the wheel, but have been made separately, and afterwards joined to the body. Of this kind are, 1. the handles, with which vases and goblets are frequently furnished; 2. a prismatic base instead of the round one. This, however, is of a very rare occurrence in vases: I have seen an instance of it in a vase of a Grecian origin, in the Royal Collection at Naples. In these parts I have found no indication of their having been formed in moulds; they seem, without exception, to have been made by the hand and instruments.

3. *Composition of the Plastic Ornaments of Vases.* The plastic ornaments which we find upon vases have been made by the wheel, or in some other way. Of the former kind are all those simple ornaments, whether raised or impressed, with circular outlines, which surround certain parts of vases, as, for example, the upper margin, or ball of the lid, which have, without doubt, been formed in a way similar to that employed by our potters, by means of certain instruments.

To the plastic ornaments not prepared upon the wheel, belongs the raised work, which is sometimes, though rarely, seen in the principal part of vases, and more commonly on the handles. Some black Etruscan vases, preserved in the public collection at Florence, are furnished with raised ornaments on the principal part or body. Two large vases, of elegant form, are encircled by vine tendrils. Others of them have raised figures of animals. Some again, with a narrow neck, are terminated by vine-leaves. In others there are rounded raised

ines, which rise from the bottom to the bulging part of the body, or descend to it from the neck. The handles are ornamented in this way, not only in the black Etruscan vases, but also in the painted ones of Grecian origin. They are often terminated by heads or entire figures, beautifully imitated, or are made to assume the form of twisted serpents, or are marked with depressed or raised lines.

It is a question whether these ornaments have been made by means of moulds or simply by the hand. From the inquiries which I have made in regard to this matter, I am inclined to think, that all those plastic ornaments have been formed with the hand, by means of simple instruments, and not by moulds, as is now practised. 1. Because no marks of moulds, no seams for example, are to be observed; 2. Because small differences are commonly found in ornaments of the same kind: the heads or figures of handles, for example, in the same vase, differ a little; the excavated or rounded lines in the same part, have not always the same dimensions. In the later pottery-work of Roman origin, on the contrary, the use of moulds may commonly be observed*.

Impressed ornaments also sometimes occur, especially in the black Etruscan vases. They consist either of impressed lines or dots. Ornaments of this description may easily be formed by instruments similar to those which are used in making seals. The differences, however, often conspicuous in those ornaments in the same vase, appear to me to prove that they have not been made in this way, but by means of a hard stilus. In one part of the ornaments, for example, the number of dots is greater than in another, or the dots in one row are a little nearer than in another. I have remarked the same of the letters which are sometimes seen on Grecian vases. Upon examining them, it clearly appears that they have not been inscribed by instruments similar to those used in cutting our seals, but only by means of the style. Among the Romans, in later times, stamps, or seals with elevated letters, or on coins, were very frequently impressed upon earthen-ware, such as bricks, vases, and lamps.

4. *Baking of Vases.*—The whole of the vases of which we speak are baked, but in different degrees, never more, and generally less, than our best pottery ware. According to the opinion of the celebrated Chaptal, which agrees with the above, the heat applied for baking may be estimated at seven or eight degrees of Wedgworth's pyrometer†. We never find the argillaceous mass

* Grivaud, *Antiquités Gaul. et Rom.* p. 137.

† Chaptal notice quelques couleurs trouvées à Pompeia, de la Classe des Sciences Mathématiques, et Phys. de l'Institut de France, 1808, p. 335, vol. xiii. no. 25, July 1825.

converted into glass, nor the smallest indication of fusion; there is never, therefore, any resemblance to the stone-ware of the present day.

The finer painted vases are universally more baked than the coarser; and of the latter, those which are entirely black are the least baked; the different degrees of baking being estimated by the difference in hardness, sound, and porosity; the latter of which is known by the different degrees in which the mass absorbs water.

It is the general opinion of all who have written on the composition of antique vases, such as Grivaud*, Rossi†, Hirt‡, and Jorio§, that the painted vases of antiquity have been manufactured in the same manner as our finer modern pottery-ware; that after being first baked, the paintings have been applied, and the whole submitted again to a greater heat.

From the vases themselves we cannot now learn whether they have been once or twice baked; but from my investigations with regard to the nature and composition of the paintings, it seems to me more probable that the whole have been once strongly baked, by which they have acquired the necessary degree of hardness and fineness, and at the same time preserve their porosity, and that the colours have afterwards been spread over them by a lesser heating.

5. *Composition of the Paintings.*—In a disquisition regarding the mode in which the colours may have been applied, the following subjects demand investigation: 1. The nature of the pigments; 2. The mechanical mode in which they are laid on; 3. The operations used after the pigments have been applied.

None of the vases are overlaid with the vitreous substance which we call *glaze*, either joined with the colours, or separated from them. The vases which are entirely black, have no coating different from the mass, and the lustre of the surface is produced by the substance of the vase itself, as we shall presently show. Other vases are furnished with a simple black coating, which, however, has no resemblance to the glaze of our earthen-ware, but is more like varnish. Painted vases either show in certain parts a surface of baked clay, or there is a very thin, pellucid, varnish-like coating of clay, by which the colour of the clay is heightened a little, so as to have dusky or dark red appearance.

A black colour, corresponding with the black coating of some kinds, is very common in the paintings of vases. Other

colours appear much more rarely and less extensively applied.

This black colour, therefore, we shall examine first, as being, of all things connected with vases, in so far as regards art, the most worthy of investigation. It is usually of a pitchy tint, sometimes passing into brown, or, when thinly applied, appearing even of a coffee colour. It seldom passes into a livid or green, which I have observed, however, in some vases of the Florentine and Roman collections. The lustre of the colour is of various degrees of brightness; sometimes it is scarcely apparent, and is always more like that of varnish than of glass. In other respects also, the black coating is always dissimilar to glass: when minutely examined, however, with the microscope, it has the appearance of being fused*. It is of different degrees of thickness, seldom so great as to be sensible to the touch. The black coating is firmly adherent to the surface, although it does not penetrate into the clay, nor is conjoined with its particles by fusion. Its adhesion is firmer in the finer vases than in those of coarser quality. None of those cracks or fissures are seen in it, which frequently occur in the glaze of earthen-ware†. It is not dissolved by acids or any other fluid. I have exposed fragments of painted vases for a long time to the action of nitric and muriatic acids, but never observed any effect produced upon them. It even sustains a considerable heat without injury‡, and it may be exposed for a long time to the blow-pipe without undergoing any distinct change. When the condensed flame was directed toward part of the paintings for some time, I have observed that the nearest parts of the clay were covered over with a black exhalation; but I cannot say whether this exhalation be produced by a sublimation of the pigments. The black varnish is sometimes covered over by a white exhalation when burned, the production of which may perhaps be explained from the decomposition of its substance. More accurate investigation, however, has shown me, that the white colour arises from the burning of the calcareous particles intimately conjoined with the surface of the vases, and cannot be ascribed to the ashes of the varnish.

From an accurate examination it appears probable, that the thin pellucid coating, by which the colour of the clay is rendered

* That the black coating has the appearance of fusion, has been justly observed by Chaptal,—*Mem. de l'Inst.* 1808, p. 234.

† Boettiger's *Griech. Vasengemälde*, Bo. i. Heft. 3. p. 27.—Millingen, *Peint. des Vases Ant.* loc. cit.

‡ Millingen, *Peint. des Vases Ant.* p. 7, No. 27.

* *Ant. Gaul. et Rom.* p. 126.

† Millingen, *Peint. Ant.* p. 5.

‡ Boettiger's *Griech. Vasengemälde*, Bo. I. Heft. III. p. 28.

§ Sul. Met. d. Ant. nel Dipingere i Vasi, p. 19.

brighter or duller, is of the same substance with the black paint of vases, but in a dilated or extenuated state, which was first shown by the celebrated *Jorio*, the very learned Inspector of the Royal Collection of Vases at Naples*. It may commonly be observed in vases, that this paint has been repeatedly applied where the colour of the clay had not been completely modified by the first operation, and in this manner also the colour has been changed from dusky to black†. Sometimes single lines occur, in which different degrees of intensity may be observed in the colour.

We shall now inquire into the nature of this black paint. *Caylus* has ascribed the black varnish to the martial or manganesian earth of glass-works; an opinion which *Grivaud* has also embraced‡. *Le Sage* once thought, that the black coating of vases was produced from oxide of lead and oxide of manganese§, which opinion is not only sufficiently confuted by what I have said above, with regard to the nature of the varnish, but also by the slight degree of baking which the vases have undergone, by which the oxide of lead could not be applied, as *Chaptal* has also remarked||. *Scheerer* says, that the coating of vases does not consist of metallic substances, but of a certain kind of earth, and that the black colour cannot have been produced by oxide of manganese. *Chaptal* inclines to the opinion, that vitreous lava has formed the basis of the coating of vases, its natural fusion having been strongly assisted by the addition of some saline substance¶. *Vauquelin* was the first who discovered that the black paint was carbonaceous; and he is at the same time of opinion, that it was prepared from *graphite*, or *anthracite***.

From experiments made with the view of investigating this matter, I too have found, that the black coating of vases consists of a combustible substance, either carbonaceous or bituminous; with this determination the above-mentioned experiments also agree, inasmuch as it is not dissolved by acids. On throwing particles of the black coating into nitre fused in a platina cup, they burned by sparkling, and were quickly consumed. By this experiment, the singular phenomenon, that a coating so thin should have pre-

served its colour and lustre for so long a period, is satisfactorily explained.

The question regarding the substance from which this black coating has been derived, is more difficult of solution. I cannot give my assent to the opinion of the celebrated *Vauquelin* mentioned above. It is shown by the colour and lustre of the paint, that it could not have been prepared from *graphite*, a substance which has more of the colour of iron, and a metallic lustre. The quality which it possesses of fusing with nitre, as above related, is also against its derivation from *graphite* and *anthracite*. If we suppose the paint to have been laid on with a pencil, it may be inferred that its substance had been fluid of itself, or had been reduced to a state of fluidity by means of some other substance.

(To be continued.)

SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Among the communications lately laid before the Society, was the challenge sent by the celebrated *Rob Roy* to the Duke of Montrose. The original document was exhibited to the Society by Mr. Haig, of the Advocates' Library. The other communications were, 1st, The result of a section made by direction of J. A. Fraser, Esq. of Lovat, of the vitrified Fort of Dun Fion, communicated by Sir G. Mackenzie; and 2d. An account of some ancient carvings in wood, discovered at Hulme Hall, Lancashire, with drawings of them: presented to the Society by Capt. Jones, 29th reg.

EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

Nothing important has been found here since the *Casa del Porta Tragico* last spring, because the workmen have been employed in the repair of the baths. The paintings remain in their places; that of *Iphigenia* is covered over with a kind of wooden shutter to protect it. Behind the above houses an entrance has been made to another, in which a fountain has been discovered; in a third house, much attention is excited by the figures of *Bacchus* and *Ceres* sitting, and hopes are entertained that other interesting paintings will be discovered.

EXCAVATIONS AT TUSCULUM.

The researches of Count Biondi on the site of the ancient town of Tusculum, produce the most satisfactory results. Several streets are already laid open, and also one of the gates of the town, which is supported by fluted pillars. An aqueduct and a public fountain are going to be laid open, as well as the fountain and the baths. Bas-reliefs, inscriptions, and fresco paintings, attract the attention of the learned. Count Biondi intends to publish a description of his valuable discoveries, illustrated with plates.

* Sul. Met. d. Ant. nel Dipingere i Vasi, p. 5.

† *Jorio*, loc. cit. p. 10.

‡ *Esame di alcune pietre impiegate per fare rasellami*. Brugnatelli *Annali di Chimica*, t. iii. p. 151.

§ *Mem. de l'Inst.* 1808, p. 335.

|| *Boettinger's Vasengemälde*, Bo. ii. Heft. 2. p. 35, 36.

¶ *Mem. de l'Inst.* 1808, p. 234.

** *Millin, Peint. des Vases Ant.* p. 7, No. 47.

SELECT POETRY.

PARAPHRASE ON THE EIGHTY-SIXTH PSALM.

“ *Inclina Domine.*”

By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, M.A.

Rector of Magilligan.

BOW down, Oh Lord of Hosts, thine ear

To thy poor Servant's prayer,

I am in misery—Oh hear

And save me from despair.

Preserve me holy in thy sight,

Keep me from guilt and fear,

Let me behold thy mercy bright,

Oh still for help be near.

In thee I trust, to thee I cry

Each passing night and day,

To thee alone for aid I fly,

Oh cast me not away.

Comfort my penitential soul,

Sustain my troubled mind,

The enemy's fierce wrath control,

For thou art good and kind.

Among the great there's none like thee,

No Name compar'd to thine,

All those whom thou hast made shall be

Obedient at thy shrine.

Created by thy blessed hand,

Belov'd in days of old,

The Heathen from each foreign land

Shall hasten to thy fold.

One happy flock to THEE alone

Our voices will we raise

In holy worship, and thy throne

Surround with Songs of Praise.

Unite our hearts to fear thy name,

Teach us, Oh Lord, thy way,

Let all the earth thy TRUTH proclaim,

And own thy rightful sway.

Oh God most High, while life is mine,

Thy praises will I sing,

I glorify thy name divine,

My Maker and my King.

The greatness of thy love to me,

No words of mine can tell,

But this I feel—I am set free

From fear of Death and Hell.

The proud may rage in hostile bands

Against my soul in vain,

While safe in thine Almighty hands

Their anger I disdain.

For thee, O Lord, I ever found

Thro' manhood and in youth,

Beyond conception to abound

In Mercy and in Truth.

Oh turn to me in mercy mild,

Give strength unto my hand,

Save thine own hand-maid's humble child,

Preserve him in the land.

GENT. MAG. December, 1825.

Shew me some token too for good,

Though I deserve but blame,

That enemies unkind and rude

May see it and feel shame.

Magilligan, Dec. 8.

FROM METASTASIO TO A LOVER.

YOU delight without hope, and you hope
without reason,

And you fear where no danger is nigh,

You give credit to phantoms, no faith to the
truth,

And each moment produces a lie.

Meditation an hundred vain fancies presents,

And grim death, without dying, is known,

A thousand dreams waking, no sunshine
dispels,

Yet the martyr no torment will own.

You contemplate another, yourself you forget,

Indulging too freely a wand'ring mind,

By pursuing your wishes, more wishes create,

And then terror on terror you find.

Such contention of passions you constantly
feel,

Yet the Deified Tyrant approve,

So enchanting the mixture of pleasure and
pain,

In this powerful phrenzy called Love.

If your heart did not wanton thro' Pleasure's
gay paths,

Quite unknown would your Deity be,

Idle fancy adorns him with arrows and bow,

And you worship at Error's decree.

APOSTROPHE

*To the little River SAW.***F**LOW on, gentle streamlet, thy waters be-
friending, [glide!

The waves of old Granta, as onward they

Like Helicon-fountain with Naiades attend-
ing, [side.

Meandering in silence the village-wood

At morn ere the sky-lark had left her low
dwelling, [Church spire;

Ere Aurora's first ray reach'd the village

My bosom has been with fond ecstasy swell-
ing, [lyre!

As I strung on thy margin my self-tutor'd

At noon when light zephyr the gossamer
courted, [so bright;

And the swallow was skimming thy surface

While in thy warm shallows the minnows
have sported,O'erhung with the willow—the minstrel's
delight!

At

At eve, ere the lay of Philomel sounded,
 And the pipe of the red-breast was hush'd
 into rest; [surrounded,
 When stillness thy meadows and groves have
 And Peace had resumed her halcyon nest;
 I have strayed all alone, from tumult secluded,
 And the beauties of nature have sweetly
 enjoyed; [step intruded,
 When the village was hush'd, and no foot-
 Has my mind been in fond adoration em-
 ployed.

Let the fav'rites of fortune, in grandeur's ray
 basking, [let them draw;
 Applause from the world—from the great
 The boon thy poor suppliant fain would be
 asking—
 Is health and content on the banks of the
 SAW! T. N.

THE WIDOW.

By the Author of "Massenburg."

IT was a sacred place, and where
 Religion breathes its wonted prayer;
 There was a solemn awe on all—
 Deep, quiet, and devotional:
 The pillars and the fretted roof,
 Time worn, yet bearing still the proof
 Of strength, once mighty, hung decay'd,
 Yet so more reverential made.
 A partial gloom, but half dispell'd
 By artificial lights, which held
 Small power to pierce the distant gloom
 Of clustered arch and sculptured tomb.
 There was a face, so wan, so pale,
 Close by the sacred altar's rail,
 That, but for the black garments swelling,
 Like night clouds round the stars bright
 dwelling;
 That pale cold form had seemed to be
 But chisel'd marble's mimicry;
 So motionless, so mute, she sate,
 Utterly lone and desolate;
 As if the spirit's self were gone,
 While life unwilling linger'd on
 Impatient, till the summons came
 To quit the earthly careworn frame:
 I could not meet her eyes' deep hue;
 Their lids were dropp'd, she sought no view
 Of earthly images; the scene
 Of busy life to her had been
 But as the bodies of the dead,
 Whence animating life had fled.

She mourned the dead—Oh, hopeless grief!
 To wait, and watch, and still adore,
 Without cessation or relief,
 The star that sets to rise no more.
 Why is it said time can erase,
 From sorrowing hearts, each care-worn trace?
 Time deeper graves the lines of woe,
 As furrows deepen on the brow.

Solemn and sad, the preacher dwelt
 On grief, as on a thing he'd felt;
 He likewise mourned the dead, but grief
 Was softened by the fixed belief

That they to realms of bliss were flown,
 While he the same road journey'd on—
 They cannot come to us! he cried,
 But you may still to them ascend!
 See how the husband courts the bride!
 See how entreaties wait a friend!
 Hear, how they chide the dull delay;
 They're led to Heaven, why will ye stay!

I saw her rise,
 With sudden impulse, and her eyes,
 So late cast down, to Heaven were raised,
 And with a living lustre blaz'd—
 She raised her arms as to enfold
 Some one loved object in their hold—
 I come! I come, my love! she cried;
 Then sunk upon the earth—and died.

CANZONE.

ON yonder green bank where the zephyrs
 are playing,
 And bear on their wings the pure essence
 of air,
 Oft have I met my sweet Julia while straying,
 My Julia all beauteous, all lovely, and fair.
 The Rose and the Hyacinth there spread
 around me, [breeze,
 A sweetness their blossom diffus'd on the
 And the Nightingale's song in pleasure had
 bound me,
 As we sat by the fountain beneath the
 green trees.
 Oft have we gazed on the Moon in her
 brightness,
 Oft have we view'd the Sun set in the west,
 When the shades of the ev'ning hung o'er
 us in sadness, [calm breast.
 And the proud wave was sleeping on Ocean's
 The red Rose and blue Hyacinth rest on
 their pillow [bloom,
 Of earth—and have lost all their beauty of
 And my Julia lies cold, where the pale
 weeping willow,
 Is spreading its branches over the tomb.

J. H. B.

SONNET

TO THE MOON.

ORB of the Moon, high o'er the azure deep
 Hangs thy pale beam, O radiant Goddess,
 why
 At this still hour, when woe retires to weep,
 And hapless lovers, worn with anguish, die,
 Serene and peaceful beams thy gentle light?
 Me, wretched me, the fiercer frenzy burns
 Of disappointed love; I weep the night,
 And grief and pity rend my heart by turns.
 Along the star-paved empyrean borne
 Louisa moves—and chaunts the hymns of
 praise;
 An Angel now—she left me here to mourn,
 To pass in sorrow all my future days;
 Yet when to thy resplendent orb I turn,
 Oft in the radiant beams her Seraph-form
 I trace.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Government has experienced two serious and unexpected admonitions in the recent expressions of popular feeling; one connected with the death of General Foy, (for whose family a most liberal subscription is making,) and the other the acquittal of the *Constitutionnel* and *Courier Francais*. General Foy was a member of that party to which the majority of Frenchmen always belonged, and which is daily augmenting from the ranks of the intelligent throughout France—that party which opposes the Bourbons for old enmity, and the priests and missionaries, and other instruments of ignorance and tyranny in which that Dynasty delights, for the purpose of engaging the favour of the public. Before the enthusiasm, excited by the loss of this champion of liberal opinions subsided, the Bourbon Government had to undergo another and a sharper humiliation in the acquittal of the two Journals above-named, which have been some time under prosecution, for the insertion of articles tending to bring into discredit the practices of the Jesuits and Missionary Priests. The speech of M. Dupin, the advocate of the accused Journal, contained a strong and eloquent sketch of the practices by which the Jesuits, and the other artificers of slavery, are labouring to restore to France the darkness and the chains of the sixteenth century. M. Dupin ran over, with a rapid but a just criticism, several of the elementary religious tracts dispersed by the missionary priests; animadverting upon their absurd fables and anti-social blasphemies. The most important part of the Judge's argument was that in which they admitted of the duty of denouncing to public disapprobation "Societies unauthorised by law," that is to say, the Colleges which the Jesuit Society are scattering over France almost as profusely as they have spread them through Ireland. These prosecutions are said to have been stirred up by the ecclesiastical party in the Court of Charles X., and to have been secretly dreaded and appreciated by the Ministers constituting the temporal Government of his Majesty. The acquittals have not only saved the public press from extinction, but the people and the Sovereign himself, of France, from utter subjugation by the Pope and his Janissaries the Jesuits—who have fastened themselves upon the French soil, as is declared by the head of the highest legal tribunal, in defiance of the laws and constitution.

The following method of lighting theatres has lately been adopted in Paris. A large opening is formed in the centre of the ceiling, and hung round thickly with lamps;

each lamp is furnished with a parabolic reflector, and each reflector is united to its neighbour all round the circle. By these means the light would be thrown down into the theatre, was it not checked by the presence of a number of magnifying glasses, of a foot diameter each, all united and forming one solid mass, and fixed beneath the lamps, and covering the opening. On looking at it from the pit, it appears like an immense burning globe. This light is more equal, more soft, and greatly less dazzling than the ordinary lustres.

NETHERLANDS.

The Government of the Netherlands having established a new university, entitled "Philosophical College for the Clergy," a curious correspondence has taken place between the Court of Rome and the Archbishop of Malines on the subject. The evident intent of the Pope is, to persuade the Belgian clergy to thwart the views of the Government under which they live, in its plans for the melioration of education, and recommending that the heads of the dioceses should protest against the erection of such a college, and to call to mind the declaration made by the King of the Netherlands in July 1815, in virtue of which he guaranteed to the Catholic Religion its dignity and security. The archbishop, in reply, declares that the suppression of the Archiepiscopal College at Malines, being in direct opposition with the interests of his holy religion,—with the orders of the Council of Trent, relative to the formation of a virtuous, regular, and orthodox college, with the rights belonging to the episcopacy of divine right, with the free exercise of the Catholic religion, and the protection guaranteed to it by the fundamental law which he has sworn to maintain, and also by the second article of the treaty which is its basis, and, finally, with several declarations and promises made to the clergy by his Majesty himself,—he feels bound to say that he cannot in any case interfere with this suppression.

ITALY.

The first sentence consequent on the proceedings against the Carbonari of Rome, was pronounced on the 21st November, made public on the morning of the 22d, and carried into execution on the 23d. It was given against six of the accused. The proceeding was separated into two divisions; the first comprehended the Sectarrians who had participated in murders—the second comprehended the foreign Sectarries, among whom Don Luis Spada will figure. By virtue of the first sentence, Targhini and Montanari,

tanari, assassins of Pontini, suffered the last punishment on the 23d, at one o'clock in the afternoon. "For twenty-four hours (says a Paris paper) these unfortunate men, aware of their fate, were offered the consolations of religion, which they constantly refused. All the religious congregations had prayers, to obtain from Heaven their conversion. The Pope even, though still very weak, passed a part of the night in prayer, for this pious purpose." Targhini begun addressing himself to the people, exclaiming—"I die a Freemason—a good Carbonari." The beating of the drums interrupted him. Montanari made the same declaration.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia in January last issued an imperial Ukase, by which he divided his empire into six departments, for the purposes of public education. At the head of each department an university is to be established, with subordinate places of instruction in the different governments. Some months ago the Emperor approved of the plan of an institution to be established at Moscow, for the dissemination of useful knowledge relative to the manufacturing arts. Young men from the age of 16 to 24 are to be admitted, and to receive instruction *gratis* for three years.

Advices have been received from the Prussian Consul at Warsaw, announcing the death of the Emperor Alexander. This melancholy event took place at Taganrog, on the 1st inst. His Imperial Majesty had been attacked with a violent cold, during his travels in Crimean Tartary, which settled in an inflammatory sore throat, of such virulence as to deprive his Imperial Majesty of speech for some days. Fortunately, however, he recovered so far as to express his wishes; and, conscious of his approaching end, he declared the Grand Duke Constantine his successor, thus confirming, by his last wish, the right of that Prince to the Throne of Russia. A memoir will be given in our next Obituary.

AFRICA.

Nothing can be more deplorable than the picture of the African coast, given on the authority of accounts received by the Surrey transport, which has arrived at Portsmouth from Sierra Leone. The Europeans in the British colony are described as having been left in several places, suffering the most shocking extremes of disease and mortality—the Ashantees threatening another visit to Cape Coast—and the slave trade carried on with more keenness, cruelty, and horror than ever!—The Surrey sailed on 20th Sept. with a detachment, to replace the garrison at Bathurst on the river Gambia, the whole of whom, consisting of 134 soldiers of the Royal African corps, with 8 women and 17 children, had died, except 18 men who were unfit for duty.

EAST INDIES.

Government Gazettes have been received from India to the 31st of July. The King of Ava had again offered to treat, but no confidence was placed in his pacific professions, as he was preparing to withdraw with his Court and the White Elephant to the confines of China, from whence he expected support, as well as from the Siamese. In the early part of May Sir A. Campbell sent a detachment to explore the interior of the country. They first marched towards Tanao or Tongo. At the distance of forty miles they came to Tagoondine.—Where the Burmese had not preceded them, they found the people quietly at work, weaving their coarse striped stuffs, and apparently contented. Wherever a Burmese force had been, desolation marked its course. From Tagoondine across the Galadyat mountains to Tanao is about seventy miles. The detachment, however, could not proceed so far, but struck off in a north-west direction to Tow-kindine, which is about four miles inland from Bolla, on the river Irrawaddy, and a small party proceeded as far as Meaday. At a village, four miles on the Promé side of Meaday, were the remains of an extensive iron foundry, where cannon appeared to have been cast; and the fact that the Burmese do make guns is very generally asserted by the best informed natives of the country.

The Madras Government Gazette of July 28, states, that it had been reported the Siamese had joined the Burmese, and that the latter had solicited, through the former, the assistance of China in the war with the English. The reply of the Chinese Authorities is said to be as follows:—"We have long been on friendly terms of intercourse with the English, with whom we carry on a very extensive trade. We cannot therefore assist you with troops, but will use our interest, by way of mediation, to get Rangoon and Arracan restored to you. In the mean time, the Burmese King must send to us the great Mug Idol, called Maha-monie, and the White Elephant." It was also reported that four ships had accordingly left China for Calcutta, with the Emperor's proposals, for the restoration of tranquillity.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The colony of New South Wales now contains a population of more than 40,000 souls, who occupy upwards of 700,000 acres of land, and possess upwards of 5,000 horses, 120,000 head of horned cattle, and 350,000 sheep; it contains five thriving towns, and several villages; it consumes British manufactures annually of the value of 350,000*l.*; its exports amount to 100,000*l.* per annum; it employs upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping; and yields a colonial revenue of more than 50,000*l.* a year.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Fonthill Abbey.—We lament to state that this splendid architectural structure has become a pile of ruins, of which the annexed letter, dated Fonthill Gifford, Dec. 21, gives some particulars:—"I embrace this opportunity of giving you the earliest intelligence of the fall of that fine (but flimsy) architectural structure, Fonthill Abbey. The Tower fell in at three o'clock this afternoon, destroying the Hall, the whole of the Octagon, and great part of the Galleries, North and South, together with the first crimson room, having quietly descended into the fountain court, leaving the grand entrance standing, with the organ in *statu quo*, and the statue of the late Alderman Beckford in its niche, as if it remained to point to the ruins of his son's ambition. Only one accident occurred, although the servants were engaged in taking out some of the windows, and had fortunately just escaped in time to avoid being buried in the ruins. Mr. Farquhar had taken the precaution to move to the East wing, together with Mrs. Mortimer and her children. The latter had been in the daily habit of playing in the galleries."

Dec. 7. The first stone of a new bridge, at *Kingston-upon-Thames*, was laid by the Earl of Liverpool, his lordship having accepted the invitation of the Corporation. Among the visitors were the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and the Princess Augusta, &c. The band of the 8th Light Dragoons attended. Mr. E. Lapidge (the County Surveyor) is the Architect. The design is chaste and elegant, consisting of five arches, respectively 60 feet, 56 feet, 6 inches, and 52 feet span, with piers about ten feet wide. The bridge will be 25 feet wide, and the cost 35,000*l*.

A medal of the value of 2*l*. is offered by the *Cardigan Cymreigyddion Society* for the best Essay on *Hynafraethau Ceredigion* — the Antiquities of Cardiganshire; comprising an authentic account of the first Eisteddfod held in Wales, at Cardigan Castle, under the patronage of Prince Cadwgan, as stated by the Rev. Walter Davies, at the last Powys Eisteddfod.—Likewise a medal of the value of 1*l*. 10*s*. for the best Cywydd on the Crucifixion,—"*Yt Croeshoelaid*." The Cywydd not to exceed 100 lines.—Also, a medal of the value of 1*l*. for the best set of twenty Englynion on Shipwreck,—"*Llongddrylliad*."—Candidates for the first medal must either be natives of the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, or Cardigan, or Members of *Cymreigyddion Societies* in any of the said counties.—Candi-

dates for the second and third medals, must be natives of Cardiganshire, or members of the *Cardigan Cymreigyddion Society*.

A marble statue, executed by Sivier, was lately erected in Gloucester Cathedral, to the memory of Dr. Jenner. The whole figure is beautiful, and distinguished by classic elegance and simplicity. The statue is seven feet high, placed upon a pedestal and base, of eight feet. Upon the die of the pedestal is simply inscribed, EDWARD JENNER, with the time and place of his birth and death.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Owing to an extraordinary and unexpected run upon the various Banks, both in town and country, several stoppages have ensued. At one time the agitation in the City exceeded every thing of the kind that has been witnessed for several years. Lombard-street was nearly filled with persons hastening to the different banks to draw money, or waiting from curiosity to hear of new failures. In Mansion-house-street the run upon one house was so great, that for several hours the applicants appeared like a regular stream pouring in, and constables were placed at the door to preserve order. The shock given to public credit by the stoppage of the banking house of Sir Peter Pole and Co. on the 5th of December, was tremendous. It was known that they kept accounts with forty-four country banks, several of whom, in all probability, would also stop payment. The funds immediately fell; Exchequer Bills were at no less than 60*s*. discount. Sir P. Pole and Co. made vast exertions, and displayed almost unlimited resources; the payments actually made by them, in the course of the preceding week, exceeded *one million and a quarter sterling*!

On the 6th inst. the public distress was greatly increased by the failure of the banking house of Williams and Co. On Wednesday the panic was increased still farther by the failure of two additional banks, viz. the firms of Everett, Walker, and Co. and of Sikes, Snaith, and Co. both of Mansion-house-street. The effects of the failure also of Messrs. Wentworth, Chaloner, and Rishworth, have been most disastrous in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire. They had banks in York, Wakefield, and Bradford, and besides had houses in Leeds, Barnsley, Huddersfield, and Otley, many of which were obliged to stop payment.

In consequence of the increasing distresses, particularly in the manufacturing districts,

districts, several Cabinet deliberations took place, and it was at length determined that one and two pound Bank notes should be temporarily issued for country circulation. Accordingly, on the 16th of December, the measure was carried into effect, which afforded the most seasonable relief both to the monied and trading interests. An order was also issued to the officers of the Mint to expedite, with all possible dispatch, an extraordinary coinage of sovereigns. There are eight presses, which, on cases of emergency, can all be put in action, and each press coins 40 sovereigns in a minute, making 320 sovereigns by the whole eight presses in a minute, or equal to 19,200 in an hour; thus one hundred and fifty thousand sovereigns per day were coined for one week. The price of bullion is extremely favourable to these operations, being lower than the Mint price; so that by every ounce of gold coined the Bank realises a profit. As the amount of gold coin now in the country is known to be greater than at any former period, with the addition which the coinage now going on will produce, there exists not the slightest ground for apprehension that the Bank will be unable to continue its payments in cash.

Though much serious inconvenience, and in some cases very great embarrassment has taken place, we feel happy in stating that the panic, which at one time almost universally prevailed, has entirely subsided. The effect of the measures adopted in some of the principal towns of the kingdom, of supporting the credit of the local banking establishments, soon shewed itself. Gold and notes to a considerable amount have been returned to the metropolis. The pressure upon the different London banks has ceased. The principals of the firms themselves have been indefatigable in their exertions, even behind the counters, to assist in paying all demands. Many of the banking establishments that were compelled to stop payment, during the general pressure, have resumed their usual routine of business.

The probable causes that have led to this state of the money market are variously stated. Among these, the principal are—the extensive foreign loans contracted for in the last few years—the numerous Joint Stock, Mining, and other Companies—and the extensive speculations in cotton, &c., during the last and present years. These, no doubt, all contributed, though in different degrees, to the temporary scarcity of money.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Within the last ten or twelve years the library of the Museum has been nearly doubled in amount of books. Within that period the following collections have been catalogued, classed, and arranged in the library, with their proper marks of reference, to be made available to the readers,—viz.

25,000 Revolutionary Tracts.

8,000 Ginguene's Library.

14,000 Burney's ditto.

20,000 Baron Moll's ditto.

2,000 Sir R. C. Hoare's.

30,000 Presentations, Stationers'-hall Entries, and New Purchases.

There have also been printed the first portion of an alphabetical catalogue of the printed books, in 7 vols. 8vo, comprising 160,000 articles, the titles of which have been compared with their respective books. A catalogue of a further portion is being prepared, which will comprise about 60,000 alphabetical titles. Catalogues of reference in folio have been provided for the use of the library and reading room. Hand catalogues of the contents of the library, for the purpose of ascertaining annually what works may have been misplaced or missing, are in preparation; as well as a classed catalogue of the printed books.

The Lansdown Catalogue of MSS. in 2 vols. folio, with copious indexes, and containing 30,000 articles, was printed (in 1819); as was also the Catalogue of the Hargrave MSS. A Catalogue of the Charters, in 3 vols. folio, is being revised, and a classed Index to all the collections of MSS. in the Museum is in progress.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Dec. 17. An Operatic Drama, called, *Leocadea*, was performed. But such was the want of taste or judgment on this occasion, that the whole audience were disgusted with the exhibition. The plot was full of absurdity; and the acting throughout (with the exception of Miss Kelly) was wretched in the extreme. It is a foreign piece, replete with indecent allusions; and on its announcement for repetition, the disapprobation was loud and long repeated. The house was thinly attended.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 2. A farce, called, *The Scape Goat*, was performed. It is adapted from the French, by Mr. Poole, the ingenious author of *Paul Pry*. It was tolerably received.

Dec. 3. An operatic piece, in two acts, entitled, *Taras I*, was introduced. It is a translation from the French, and of a superior description. The plot was extremely humorous and entertaining; and on the whole the piece was cleverly acted.

Dec. 10. A five act play was performed, under the title of *The Three Strangers*. It is the production of Miss Harriet Lee: the authoress of a comedy called *The New Peerage*; and the plot seems to be chiefly derived from her *German Tale*. The piece appeared full of German mystification; and on the whole was extremely dull. Much disapprobation was manifested at the close of the curtain.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Nov. 18. 72d foot, Major W. L. Maberley, to be Major; Capt. Geo. Hall, to be Major.—Staff, Brevet Major G. A. Eliot, 68th foot, to be Major of brigade in Lower Canada.—Unattached, Major Chas. Middleton, 72d foot, to be Lieut.-col. of inf.—To be Majors of Infantry, Capt. J. P. Hopkins, 43d foot; Capt. J. A. Butler, 80th foot.

Nov. 19. John James de Hoche-pied Larpent, esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Antwerp; and Andrew H. Aikin, esq. to the same office at Archangel.

War Office, Nov. 25. 1st Foot Guards, Brevet Col. Lord Saltoun, to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. P. Clarke, to be Captain and Lieut.-col.—21st Foot, Capt. C. Campbell, to be Major.

Foreign Office, Nov. 26. J. Annesley, esq. to be his Majesty's Consul for the province of Catalonia, to reside at Barcelona.

Nov. 29. Gordon Wm. Francis Booker, esq. of Trewarthenick, Cornwall, to take the surname only, and bear the arms of Gregor.

War Office, Dec. 2. 36th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Pyrennees," and "Nive;" 70th Foot to discontinue the appellation of the "Glasgow Lowland Regiment," and to resume its former title, of the 70th, or "Surrey" Regiment of Foot; 95th Foot to be styled the 95th or "Derbyshire" Regiment of Foot.

J. F. Fulton, esq. late Brevet Lieut.-col. and Major of 92d Foot, to have the local rank of Lieut.-col. on the Continent of Europe only.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 5. Tho. Seymour Hydd, esq. Assistant Master and Marshall of the Ceremonies to his Majesty.

War Office, Dec. 9. 17th Foot, Major Bingham, to be Major; Capt. Timling, 1st

Foot Guards, to be Major of Infantry.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 13. Lt.-gen. Sir Wm. Houston, to be Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber in Ordinary.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. Dr. Stewart, to be Bp. of Quebec.

Rev. H. Wetherell, Archdeacon of Hereford.

Rev. R. V. Law, Prebendary of Wells Cath.

Rev. F. Swan, Prebendary of Lincoln Cath.

Rev. R. Sanders, Minor Canon at Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. J. Buller, St. Juste V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Case, Meteringham R. Lincoln.

Rev. C. B. B. Clerk, Bedingfield V. Suff.

Rev. T. Chevallier, St. Andrew the Great V. Oxford.

Rev. J. Davies, Over Norton R. Oxford.

Rev. R. Eden, Hertingfordbury R. Herts.

Rev. W. Findlay, Church and Parish of King Edward, Aberdeen.

Rev. G. Fowell, St. Mary in Thetford C. Norf.

Rev. W. Greenhill, Farnham R. Essex.

Rev. T. Kennion, Harrowgate P.C. York.

Rev. T. Kilby, St. John P.C. Wakefield.

Rev. J. King, Henley upon Thames V. Oxf.

Rev. A. Maciver, Church and Parish of Sleate, Presbytery and Isle of Sky.

Rev. J. Maitland, Church and Parish of Halls, Presbytery of Kircudbright.

Rev. H. W. Marker, Southleigh, R. Devon.

Rev. J. W. Peters, Langford V. Oxford and Berks.

Rev. J. Saumarez, Huggate R. York.

Rev. T. L. Shapcott, St. Michael's V. Southampton.

Rev. P. Smith, Guiseley R. W. Yorksh.

Rev. W. Waters, Rippingale R. Lincoln.

Rev. J. E. Orpen, Chap. to Earl of Egmont.

Rev. E. White, Chaplain at Cawnpore, East Indies.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 28. The wife of S. Linthorne, esq. of Poole, a daughter.

Nov. 16. The wife of Rev. C. F. Watkins, of Farley, Wilts, a dau.—17. At Howsham, Yorksh. the wife of G. Cholmely, esq. a dau.—22. Mrs. Edw. Treacher, of Burton-cr. a son.—28. The wife of Geo. Smith, esq. of Armin Pastures, a son.—29. At Connaught-place, the wife of Jos. Smyth Wyndham, esq. of Wawne, in Holderness, a son and heir.—30. The wife of Rev. R. Remington, of Manchester, a son.—The wife of Chas. Tottie, esq. of Camberwell-grove, a son.—At Combe House, the wife of Geo. Hilhouse, esq. a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Iberuden, the wife of C. Tyl-

den Pattenson, esq. a dau.—At Dawlish, the wife of D. Geale, esq. a dau.—2. At Canterbury, the wife of Arthur Davies, esq. first Drag. Guards, a son.—3. At the Vicarage, Leyland, the wife of Rev. G. Baldwin, a dau.—At Hull, the wife of Major Cairnes, 56th reg. a dau.—4. At the Observatory House, East Sheen, the wife of Fred. Holbrooke, esq. F.S.A. a son.—At Howden, the wife of R. A. Worsop, esq. a dau.—5. At Brandsby Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Francis Cholmeley, esq. a son.—At Pontefract, the wife of Mr. Ald. Muscroft, a dau.—10. At his Lordship's house, in London, the Lady of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, a son.—15. At Liverpool, the wife of Wm. Rutson, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

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Oct. 27. At Chelsea, by the Bp. of London, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, bt. of Shuckburgh Park, Warw. to only dau. of late Peter Denys, esq. of the Pavillion, Haux-place, niece to Earl of Pomfret.—At Merton, Surrey, Thos. Rider Boys, esq. to Sarah-Jane, relict of J. W. Lewis, esq. of Bermuda.—At East Thorndon, Essex, Rev. W. Bond, of Little Warley, to Lætitia, dau. of late Rev. Jas. Birch, R. of Corringham.—At Sandel, W. C. B. Cave, esq. son of Sir Wm. C. bart. of Stretton Hall, Derb. to Mary, eld. dau. of Rev. T. Westmoreland, of Sandal Magna.—30. At St. James's Church, Lord Charles Fitzroy, 2d son of Duke of Grafton, to eld. dau. of Lord G. H. Cavendish.

Nov. 1. At Hambledon, Hants, Rev. Rich. Geo. Richards, Vicar, to Cath. Eliz. widow of Capt. John Whyte, R.N.—At Bessingby, near Bridlington, Christ. Soulsby, esq. to Anne, eld. dau. of Harrington Hudson, esq. M.P.—12. At Paneras New Church, Garrett Dillon, esq. of Fitzroy-sq. to Eliz. Frances, eld. dau. of John Plura, esq. of Bath.—14. At Minto, Roxbh. J. P. Boileau, jun. esq. of Mortlake, Surrey, to Lady Cath. Elliott, dau. of late Earl Minto.—At Naples, Sir Jas. Carnegie, of Southesk, bart. to Charlotte, dau. of Rev. D. Lysons, of Hempsted Court, Glouc.—17. At Brighton, Lieut. Jos. Roche, R.N. to Car. Susanna, dau. of late Arth. Robinson, M.D. of Broadwater.—At Alderley, Cheshire, Robt. Phillips, esq. of Heybridge, to Letitia, d. of Wm. Hibbert, esq. of Harehill.—At Wandsworth, Orbyn Lloyd, esq. of Lombard-st. banker, to Emily, dau. of John-Falconer Atlee, esq. of West Hall, Wandsworth.—18. Lloyd Salisbury Baxendale, esq. of Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, to Ellen, dau. of Rich. Salisbury, of Hernehill.—21. At North Mimms, E. B. Kemble, esq. to Hester, 2d dau. of late Tho. Kemble, esq. of Gobions, Herts.—At York, Sam. Younge, jun. esq. of Sheffield, to Cath. dau. of late John Kearsley, of Manchester.—22. At York, the Rev. Joeelyn Willey, to Anne, dau. of John Moore, esq.—At Chester, Rev. E. Duncombe, to Susan, only dau. of late Rev. C. Mainwaring, of Oteley Park, Shropshire.—At Hastings, Edw. Peale, esq. of Maidstone, to Eliz. dau. of late P. Wyatt Crowther, esq. of Highbury Lodge.—23. At Wells, the Rev. T. B. Conney, Rector of Chedzoy, to Jane, dau. of T. P. Tudway, esq. M.P.—Mr. Tho. Jevons, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Wm. Roscoe, esq. of Liverpool.—24. Rev. William Lonsdale, to Jane, eld. dau. of James Power, esq. of Buckingham-st.—At St. Pancras, Tho. Rhodes, jun. esq. of Tottenham-wood, to Marg. dau. of Wm. Rhodes, esq. of Hoxton.—24. At

Mortlake, W. Edw. son of the late Rob. Gilpin, esq. of Jamaica, to Marianne, dau. of late Wm. Gilpin, esq. of East Sheen.—Rich. son of H. Smith, esq. of Peckham, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. E. R. Williamson, of Campton, Beds.—At Rosehill, Hants, Col. Thackeray, R. Eng. to Lady Eliz. Carnegie, dau. of Earl of Northesk.—29. At Brighton, E. Parry, esq. of H. E. I. C. to Cath.-Harriet, dau. of Edw. Isaacs, esq. formerly of Brook-heath, Hants.—30. Rev. G. E. Whyley, Vicar of Eaton Bray, Beds. to Jane, dau. of M. Morrah, esq. of Worthing.

Lately. At Clifton, Edward Martin, esq. to Eliz. D. dau. of late Rich. Zouch, of the Irish Treasury, cousin to Earl of Lonsdale, and niece to Dr. Zouch, late Prebendary of Durham.—At Prestwich, John Clegg, esq. of Heywood, to Ellen, dau. of the late John Cross, esq. of Whitefield.—At Standon, Staffordshire, Stuart Wortley, jun. son of the Member for Yorkshire, to Lady Georgiana, dau. of Earl of Harrowby.—At Halifax, Rev. Tho. Burton, Incumbent of Rastrick, to Mrs. Wheatley, niece to the late Henry Yarburgh, esq. of Heslington Hall, near York.

Dec. 1. Donald, son of Alexander Tullock, esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-square, to Anna, dau. of the late Christopher Foss, esq. of Portman-street.—At Brooke, Isle of Wight, Hants, Tho. J. Blachford, esq. of Newport, banker, to Mary Stoddard, dau. of the Rev. Tho. Boureman, Rector of Brooke, Isle of Wight.—At Bath, John Ormond, esq. of Belmont, to Eliz. dau. of the late H. Church, esq. of Twickenham.—At St. Mary's, Mary-lebone, Baron Lorentz, to Miss Mills, dau. of the late James Mills, esq. of Jamaica.—John Fell, esq. of Alverstoke, banker, to Isabella, dau. of Sam. Gregson, esq. of Lancaster.—At Almondbury, W. Norris, esq. merchant, of Halifax, to Ellen, dau. of John Horsfall, esq. of Thornton Lodge, near Huddersfield.—2. At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. G. S. Bull, of Dewsbury, to Mary-Frances, dau. of the late Mr. John Coulson, of Hull.—3. Alex. Rob. Sutherland, M.D. of Parliament-street, to Maria, dau. of H. L. Thomas, esq. of Leicester-place.—5. At Southampton, Capt. Anderson, R. N. to Miss Brett.—At Cheltenham, George Best Robinson, esq. eldest son of Sir G. Abercrombie Robinson, bart. to Louisa, dau. of the late Maj. Gen. Douglas.—At Dowager Lady Saltoun's cottage, near Inverness, Wm. Maedowall Grant, esq. to Hon. Miss Eleanor Frazer.—At Addle, near Otley, Rev. W. Andrews, of Wighill, near Wetherby, to the dau. of P. Hardeastle, esq. of Wakefield.

O B I T U A R Y.

DUCHESS OF RUTLAND.

Nov. 28. At Belvoir Castle, in consequence of an inflammation of the chest, aged 45, Elizabeth Duchess of Rutland. Her Grace so lately as Friday the 18th was engaged in inspecting the progress of the numerous workmen employed in completing the splendid decorations of the grand drawing-room at Belvoir, which it was intended should have been first opened on the occasion of the Duke's approaching birth-day: she also took her accustomed exercise, and wrote several letters. In the evening symptoms of the disease, with which she was severely attacked a year ago, began to manifest themselves; but on the following day they appeared to have abated very considerably. At two o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. Callett, surgeon to the family, who sleeps in the castle, was hastily summoned to her Grace's apartment, and found her state so extremely dangerous as to excite the most alarming apprehensions. Expresses were instantly sent off to Dr. Wilson, of Grantham, Dr. Pennington, of Nottingham, Dr. Arnold, of Leicester, and Sir Henry Hallford. The three first promptly obeyed the summons; Sir Henry arrived at the castle from London at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, but the hand of death was already on the Duchess; all the efforts of the faculty had been unremittingly exerted to arrest the progress of the disorder, but in vain. Her Grace, whose self-possession was remarkable, felt perfectly alive to the imminence of her danger, and the fortitude with which she bore her acute sufferings, and viewed her approaching fate, was in the highest degree affecting. The Duke never quitted the bed-side till she had ceased to breathe. Dispatches were immediately forwarded, announcing the afflicting event, to his Majesty, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and to the various branches of the Rutland and Carlisle families. Her Grace was the fifth, but second surviving daughter of Frederick Earl of Carlisle, who died Sept. 4, 1825 (see p. 369), by Caroline, daughter of Granville-Levison, the first Marquess of Stafford; was born Nov. 13, 1780. She was married to John-Henry Manners, Duke of Rutland, on the 22d of April 1799, and had issue nine children, of whom three sons and four daughters survive.

Of her elevated taste, Belvoir Castle will long remain a magnificent monument. From its first commencement, 25 years ago, in despite of momentary interruption

GENT. MAG. December, 1825.

from the calamitous fire in October 1816, until its recent completion, the lamented Duchess had been the presiding Genius of the place, and selected all the plans for its erection; nor were her active and useful exertions restricted to the castle alone. The grounds, the villages, the roads in its vicinity, even the general aspect of the country, were improved through her agency. Every rational suggestion which had for its object the decoration and the embellishment of this beautiful domain, was adopted with eagerness, and zealously carried into effect under her personal and immediate superintendence. What many individuals would have required a century to execute, her perseverance in a few years achieved; nor was her Grace less successful in the cultivation of the elegant accomplishments of her sex. Her drawings exhibit correct taste. Her poetical genius, hereditary from her noble father the late Earl of Carlisle, and her musical attainments were of the first order. Indefatigable in whatever might promote the general good, and alive to the true interests of her Country, the Duchess was a practical agriculturist. The farm she held, consisting of above 700 acres, visited almost daily by herself, has always been considered a model of scientific management. On several occasions she was complimented with premiums from the Society for the Promotion of Arts and Manufactures, for her extensive plantations and acknowledged improvements in the breeding of cattle.

It is striking that with predilections so marked and decided for a rural life, her Grace was one of the brightest ornaments of the English Court, and whenever she graced it with her presence, an object of universal admiration. The ease and dignity of her deportment, her refined and polished address, the graceful condescension of her manners, fascinated every one who came within the sphere of her numerous attractions. Married early to the object of her choice, as a wife, a parent, and a benefactress, she was alike exemplary. To the sorrowing hearts now and for ever bereft of her soothing affection, her tender care, her munificent charity, her death is indeed an irreparable loss!

It is a singular and remarkable fact, that this is the first death of a Duchess of Rutland for the long period of 91 years. Bridget, Duchess of John, the third Duke, having died June 16, 1734; she was the only daughter and sole heiress of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington, of Kelham, in the County

County of Nottingham, and grandmother of Col. Manners Sutton, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Manners, &c.

A full and interesting account of Belvoir Castle and its numerous proprietors, from the earliest ages, is accurately detailed in Nichols's History of Leicestershire.

In a poem by the late Rev. Dr. Ford, Vicar of Melton, the following compliment was paid.

“Where Belvoir's Queen, Earth-treading
star, doth move, [the grove,
There violets crowd the lawn, the park,
Fringing her path; and Venus self shall
own,
Rutland's best title to the “Myrtle Crown.”

Dec. 9. The remains of the Duchess of Rutland were deposited in the family vault at Bottesford. Crowds of inhabitants of the vicinity had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to their esteemed benefactress. Early in the morning the Duke of Rutland arrived at Bottesford, and immediately proceeded to the house of the Rev. Charles Thornton. The procession left Belvoir Castle at ten o'clock, and arrived at Bottesford about one. It was followed by a long train of carriages and other vehicles. The following was the order observed:

Mr. Pound, his Grace's woodman, accompanied by twelve tenants of his Grace, in deep mourning.—The Duchess's Coronet, on a crimson velvet cushion, carried by a gentleman uncovered.—A favourite pony of the late Duchess, enveloped in a black cloth, in the corners of which were embossed her Grace's armorial bearings, led by two of her Grace's oldest servants.—The hearse, drawn by black horses which had belonged to her Grace, and driven by her Grace's coachman.—Five mourning coaches, drawn by six horses each.—Her Grace's carriage, drawn by four horses.—W. F. Norton, esq. in his own carriage, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Salmon.—Two carriages and four.—Forty-six of his Grace's tenants in deep mourning.—Two of the carriages in the procession were occupied by the immediate family—one, by the Earl of Carlisle and his brother, and the other by the brothers of his Grace.

The procession, in the first instance, proceeded to the Rectory-yard, Bottesford, where it remained about one hour. The remains of the lamented lady were then taken from the hearse, and carried into the Church by eight Gentlemen. The coffin was covered with a rich pall of black velvet, decorated with her Grace's armorial bearings. His Grace joined the procession at the Rectory. Twenty-six of the noble ancestors and relatives of his Grace lie entombed in the vault, which now also contains the remains of his late amiable Duchess.

MRS. CANNING.

Oct. 14. At her house in Rutland-squ. Dublin, aged 61, Jane, relict of Paul Canning, Esq. of Garvagh, co. Londonderry, and mother of the Right Hon. George Canning, Lord Garvagh. She was the second daughter of Conway Spencer, Esq. of Tremary, co. Down, and sister of General Sir Brent Spencer, G. C. B. and of Charlotte Marchioness of Donegal. Mrs. Canning was left a widow in November 1784. She had four children; one only lived to maturity, viz. George Lord Garvagh. Her husband, the late Paul Canning, of Garvagh, was the second son, but heir, of Stratford Canning, esq. of Garvagh, whose eldest son George died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue the present distinguished minister, the Right Hon. George Canning. The Manor of Garvagh was conferred by Queen Elizabeth on George Canning, esq. ancestor of the family; he was a younger son of the ancient house of Canning, of Foxcote, in Warwickshire, now represented by Francis Canning, Esq. of Foxcote, the twelfth in lineal descent from Thomas Canning, of Foxcote, temp. Henry VI. who married the heiress of the Le Marshall family, who were seated at Foxcote so early as the reign of Edward I.

MISS J. A. SHIRLEY.

Nov. 23. At her father's house in Half-Moon-street, Julia-Anne, youngest daughter of the Hon. Washington Shirley, brother and heir presumptive to Earl Ferrers. On her father's side she was fifteenth in descent from Prince Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edward the Third, through the illustrious houses of Bouchier and Devereux Earls of Essex. On her mother's side she claimed a still closer affinity to British Royalty, being twelfth in descent from King Henry the Seventh, by his daughter Mary, Queen Dowager of France and Duchess of Suffolk, through the distinguished lines of Brandon, Grey, Seymour, and Sutton de Dudley. Of this excellent lady it may with the strictest justice be remarked, that proud as blazed the lustre of her nobility, it was outshone by “the milder virtues of her heart.” In every personal advantage she was equalled by few, surpassed by none. To a rare cheerfulness of disposition she added an unswerving steadiness of principle and conduct. Her constant and regular attention to the prescribed forms of religion was commensurate with the sincere conviction with which she had imbibed its doctrines and precepts, at the same time that not a tinge of either superstition or enthusiasm ever clouded her strong understanding. As a daughter and a sister how dearly she was loved, the agonies inflicted by her loss on a father, an only sister, and a brother, tell,

tell, alas! but too well. This inadequate tribute to her varied worth flows from one who has long enjoyed the friendship of every member of her family.

Longum, formosa, pia, casta, vale!

ADM. SIR J. SUTTON, K. C. B.

Aug 8. At Ramsgate, aged 67, Sir John Sutton, K.C. B. Admiral of the White. This officer served during part of the American war, as a Lieutenant in the *Superb* of 70 guns, the flag ship of the gallant Sir Edward Hughes in the East Indies, and was wounded in the attack made by the boats of the squadron upon several of Hyder Ally's vessels, lying at anchor near Mangalore. After this affair, which took place Dec. 8, 1780, Lieutenant Sutton appears to have been promoted to the command of the *Nymph* sloop, in which he returned to England.

He obtained the rank of Post Captain Nov. 28, 1782, and at the commencement of the French Revolutionary War was appointed to the *Romulus* of 36 guns, in which ship he proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he removed into the *Egmont* of 74.

In the action between the British and French fleets off Gourjon Bay, March 14, 1795, the *Egmont* sustained a loss of seven men killed and eleven wounded, occasioned principally by the bursting of a gun on her main deck. She was also present in the skirmish off the Hieres Islands July 13 in the same year. In the spring of 1796 the *Egmont* formed part of a squadron sent to Tunis under Vice Admiral Waldegrave, on a particular mission, and on the night previous to their quitting that place, Captain Sutton headed the boats of the different ships in an attack made upon several French vessels lying in the bay, the result of which was the capture of the *Nemesis*, a 28 gun ship, the *Sardine*, a corvette of 22 guns, and two other armed vessels. One of the latter was destroyed, the rest brought off in triumph.

Towards the close of the same year we find Captain Sutton serving with Commodore Nelson at the evacuation of Corsica, a measure rendered necessary by the recent alliance formed between France and Spain. By the exertions of those officers, public stores to the amount of 200,000*l.* sterling were embarked and transported to Porto Ferrajo, the whole of which must have been lost but for their admirable firmness and address. The great body of the Corsicans were perfectly satisfied with the British Government, sensible of its advantages and attached to it, but when they found that the English intended to evacuate the island, they naturally and necessarily sent to make their peace with the French. The partisans of France found none to oppose them. A Committee of

thirty took upon themselves the government of Bastia, and sequestered all the British property, armed Corsicans mounted guard at every place, and a plan was laid for seizing the Viceroy. Commodore Nelson, who was appointed to superintend the evacuation, frustrated these projects. On the 14th October 1796 he sent word to the Committee, that if the slightest opposition was made to the embarkment and removal of British property, he would batter the town down. A privateer moored across the mole head pointed her guns at the officer who carried this message, and muskets were levied against him from the shore. Hereupon Capt. Sutton pulling out his watch, gave them a quarter of an hour to deliberate upon their answer. In five minutes after the expiration of that time the ships, he said, would open their fire. Upon this the very sentinels scampered off, and every vessel came out of the mole. During the five following days the work of embarkation was carried on, the property of individuals was saved, and public stores, as stated above, to the amount of 200,000*l.*

On the 14th Feb. 1797, when Sir John Jervis, with fifteen sail of the line, defeated a Spanish fleet of nearly double that number, the *Egmont* was one of the ships composing the British squadron, and Capt. Sutton, in common with the other commanders, received a gold medal for his conduct on that occasion. In the month of October following he returned to England, and after serving some time with the Channel Fleet, removed into the *Superb* of 74 guns, the command of which ship he retained until Feb. 1801, when he was appointed to be Captain of the Channel Fleet under the Hon. William Cornwallis, in which station he continued to serve during the remainder of the war. On the renewal of hostilities, in 1805, Captain Sutton obtained the command of the *Mars* of 74 guns, and at the general promotion which took place April 23, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, and appointed to superintend the harbour duty at Plymouth, where he remained until Oct. 1809, on the 25th of which month he was advanced to the rank of Vice Admiral, and some time after nominated Commander-in-chief on the Halifax station. He was created K. C. B. Jan. 2, 1815, and became a full Admiral Aug. 12, 1819.

Capt. Sutton married March 30th, 1797, Frances, daughter of Beaumont, second Lord Hotham, and sister of Rear Adm. Sir H. Hotham.

MAJOR-GEN. WM. GIFFORD.

Lately. At Swansea, Major-Gen. William Gifford. He was appointed Ensign in the 50th foot in 1788, and Lieutenant in 1794. He served at Gibraltar four years, and

and at the island of Corsica eight months. He was present at the sieges of St. Fiorenza, Bastia, and Calvi. The 1st July 1795 he obtained a company in the 1st West India regiment, from which he was removed the 30th of December following to the 26th foot. He served two years and a half as Aide-de-Camp to the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stuart, and was with that officer in Portugal, and in the expedition against Minorca. He served the campaign in Egypt, and was at the siege of Alexandria. He was on the staff of Malta four years, and on the capture of Minorca in December 1798 he obtained the brevet of Major. The 19th July 1802 he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and the 19th of September 1804 the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 43d. He was employed in the expedition to Zealand, and appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at Malta. The 4th of June 1811 he received the brevet of Colonel; and the rank of Major-General the 4th of June 1814. He was a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

GEO. CHALMERS, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

May 31. At his house in James-street, Buckingham-gate, aged 82, George Chalmers, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Chief Clerk of the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations.

He was a native of Scotland, and was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, principally under the celebrated Dr. Reid. He afterwards removed to Edinburgh, and studied law, which he practised in America, until the Colonies declared themselves independant. Soon after his return to England, his extensive knowledge of commerce and colonial relations, introduced him to a connexion with the Board of Trade.

As an author, Mr. Chalmers's range of publications was very extensive. In History he produced Political Annals of the United Colonies, from their settlement to the Peace of 1763, 4to. 1780; and Caledonia, or a Topographical History of North Britain, 4to. vol. I. 1807, II. 1810, and III. 18... In Biography the Life of Daniel De Foe, 1790, 8vo. (reviewed in vol. LXI. p. 346); and also prefixed to Mr. C.'s edition of De Foe's "History of the Union," and Stockdale's edition of his "Robinson Crusoe;" the Life of Thomas Roddman, M. A. 1794, 8vo. (reviewed in vol. LXIV. p. 441); the Life of Sir John Davies, prefixed to his Tracts; the Life of Allan Ramsay, prefixed to an edition of his Poems, 1800; the Life of Sir James Stuart, with his Works, 1805; the Life of Gregory King, with his Political Observations, 1794; the Life of Charles Smith, with his Corn Tracts; and, under the name

of Oldys, a name well known to the literati of this Country, in 1793, a Life of that bold, insidious, and baleful disciple, or rather master, of democracy and infidelity Thomas Paine. He had previously issued, under his own name, a Letter addressed to Dr. Currie on the same subject, which had excited great public attention. In Political Economy Mr. Chalmers published an Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain, during the present and four preceding reigns, 1782, 4to.; 1786, 8vo.; Opinions on interesting Subjects of Public Law and Commercial Policy, arising from American Independence, 1784, 8vo.; Considerations on Commerce, Bullion, Coin, Circulation, and Exchanges, 1811, 8vo.; and an Historical View of the Domestic Economy of Great Britain and Ireland (reviewed in vol. LXXXIV. ii. 657.) In Criticism, An Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, which were exhibited in Norfolk-street, 1796, 8vo.; (of which see vol. LXVII. 91, 495); and Supplemental Apology, 1799, 8vo. and an Appendix to the same, containing the Documents in favour of the Opinion that Hugh Boyd wrote Junius's Letters, 1800. As an Editor Mr. Chalmers published a Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. (of which see vol. LXI. 936); the Works Political, Metaphysical, and Chronological, of the late Sir James Stuart, bart. 1805; The Natural and Political Observations of Gregory King, 1804; the Corn Tracts of Charles Smith, in 1804; the Poems of A. Ramsey, 1800; and the Poetical Works of Sir David Lyndsay, of the Mount, Lion King at Arms, 1806, 3 vols. 8vo. Mr. Chalmers also published, an Appeal to the Generosity of the British Nation, on behalf of the family of the unfortunate Bellingham, 1812, 8vo.; and many anonymous pamphlets on the side of Administration have been attributed to him. He was the writer of two very good papers in the Looker-on, the one on Illicit Hopes, the other on the Equalization of Follies and Diseases. Both of these, especially the latter, abound with much genuine humour.

The following character of Mr. Chalmers appeared in that respectable Newspaper, The Sun "It may fairly be said that the Government has lost a zealous, intelligent, and most useful servant in this gentleman. He was always alive to the interests of the country, and suffered no subject of national importance to pass without due observation, and the full exertion of his endeavours to render it intelligible to the world at large. Commerce, Manufactures, the Bullion Question, &c. &c. were rendered easy of comprehension by his clear and strenuous elucidations. He seemed to have been born with an indefatigable

tigable zeal for the interests of mankind, but more particularly for those of the British Empire. He passed much of the earlier part of life in America, and was thoroughly conversant with those principles which were best calculated to promote the interest of that Country, and to secure harmony between it and the parent state. His disposition was social and cheerful, but his mind was always vigilantly directed towards the advantage of the community. His political principles were soundly constitutional. Scotland, of which he was a native, has lost in Mr. Chalmers a great and active friend, anxious to do honour to her on all occasions. His *Caledonia*, of which three large quarto volumes have been published, contains the most valuable information respecting that Country, and a fourth, which was nearly ready for the press, would have completed that extraordinary proof of elaborate research and unmitigable ardour in pursuit of knowledge. He had prepared materials for a *Life of his countryman Thomson the Poet*, which would have contained much novel and interesting information respecting the history of the author of those Seasons, which will live as long as the Earth. Mr. Chalmers, in person, was tall, stout, and manly, so nearly resembling the late Lord Melville, that they were often taken for each other. The writer of this humble tribute to his memory had the pleasure of passing a few hours with him a very few days before his death, and never found him in better spirits, or more likely, for a long time, notwithstanding his advanced age, to spare his friends the regret of losing so valuable a member of society."

An excellent portrait of this eminent author, engraved by R. Cooper, from a drawing by H. Edridge, was published in Cadell and Davies's *British Gallery*.

JOHN NOTT, M.D.

Lately. At Bristol, aged 75, John Nott, M.D. Resident Physician at the Hotwells.

As Dr. J. Nott's name is justly dear, not only to his numerous friends and acquaintance in particular, but to science and literature generally, we feel it a public duty, says the "*Bristol Journal*," to give some short account of a person who was so eminent as a polite scholar, an elegant poet, and a philological writer, as well as in his medical capacity. He was born at Worcester, Dec. 24th, 1751. At a very early period, while at school, he evinced his taste for poetic composition, in some happy translations from the Latin Classics. He studied Surgery first at Birmingham, under Mr. Hector; and then removed to London, to finish his education under the eye of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, with whose family he had become connected; going

afterwards to Paris, to profit by what might be learnt in the French School of Surgery. In 1775, an invalid gentleman was entrusted to his care, with whom he continued two years on the Continent. On his return, he applied himself to his professional pursuits in London, where he proposed to settle; but his love of literature, and general knowledge, making him desirous of going again abroad, he went, in 1783, as surgeon on board an East Indiaman to China, and remained absent from England about three years. It was at this period that he learned Persian; his beautiful and faithful translations of some select Odes from Hafiz offered a convincing proof of the proficiency he made in that language. On his return to England, he declined entering into any medical engagements, that he might attend his brother and his family to the Continent, whither, on account of health, they were obliged to go. He came back in 1788; and then Dr. Warren, who well knew how to appreciate medical talents, urged him to graduate in medicine. He did so, with distinguished honour; and soon after at Dr. Warren's recommendation, attended the then Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Duncannon, as their physician, to the Continent. With that family he remained connected, more or less, till 1793; when he came back to the Hotwells, the place of his predilection: to which he became so eventually attached, principally owing to the friendship he had contracted with many literary characters in Bristol and its neighbourhood, that no offer of greater emolument elsewhere, could tempt him to change his situation. During the last eight years of his life, he suffered from a painful state of paralysis, amounting to hemiplegia. This confined him almost wholly to the house. His mental faculties, however, were active; and he amused himself in revising his unfinished compositions, and in arranging plans for a new work, which, had his life been spared, he proposed to execute. So perfect were his memory and judgment, that when, about a month previous to his decease, a person applied to him whom he had attended many years before, on hearing the symptoms detailed, he reverted to the prescriptions he had originally given, described what the medicines were and their proportions, directing them to be again applied; which was done with complete success. So attentive was he to the interests of others, that as he was in the habit of having the service read to him every Sunday, he desired this might be done by the son of his servant in preference to any of his other attendants, saying, "It would give the lad early habits of piety, and attach him to the offices of the Church of England," which he was used

used to consider as perfect models of genuine Christian devotion. His remains were deposited in the old burial ground, Clifton; and were attended to the grave by the Rev. Dr. Nott, Dr. Davies, Mr. J. Coulson, and the Rev. Dr. Woodward. His medical acumen and powers of discrimination were of the very highest order. Few persons were more eminently gifted than he was in this respect, and his medical knowledge alone would have been sufficient to perpetuate his name. His original compositions shewed him to have been endowed with an elegant and exquisitely feeling mind. His translation of Catullus proves what his acquirements as a scholar were, and how well he was qualified as a poet, to enter into the beauties of that truly classic writer. In conversation, especially on literary topics, he was unrivalled: no one, who ever lived in habits of social intercourse with him, can ever forget the pleasure they derived from his company; the stores of his information were vast, and his ready command of what he knew, could not but excite admiration, especially as all his observations were clothed in language remarkable for its neatness and precision. It seemed as if he had transfused into his conversation the peculiar charm of his three favourite writers; while it possessed the tenderness and feeling of Petrarch, it united the pure, simple ease of Catullus, with the classic elegance, playfulness, and penetration of Horace.

The following list will best shew the extent of his knowledge and the versatility of his talents:

Alonzo; or the Youthful Solitair; a poetic tale, 4to. 1772.—Basia; or a poetic translation of the Kisses of Johannes Secundus, 8vo. 1775.—Leonora; an Elegy on the Death of a Young Lady, 4to. 1775.—Sonnets and Odes from the Italian of Petrarch, 8vo. 1777.—Poems; consisting of Original Pieces and Translations, 8vo. 1780.—Heroic Epistle in Verse, from Mons. Vestris, in London, to M^{ad}m. Heime! in France; 4to. 1781.—Propertii Monobiblos; or that book of the Elegies of Propertius entitled Cynthia, 8vo. 1782.—Select Odes from the Persian of Hafiz, 4to. 1787.—A Chemical Dissertation on the Thermal Waters of Pisa and the Acidulous Spring of Asciano, 8vo. 1793.—On the Hotwell Waters, near Bristol, 8vo. 1793.—The Poems of Caius Valerius Catullus, in English verse, with the Latin Text versified, and Classical Notes, 8vo. two vols. 1794.—Belinda; or the Kisses of Bonifonius of Auvergne, with the Latin Text, 8vo. 1797.—The First Book of Titus Carus Lucretius on the Nature of Things, with the Latin Text, 8vo. 1799.—The Lyrics of Horace, with the Latin Text revised; 2 vols. 8vo. 1803.—

Sappho, after a Greek Romance; 12mo. 1803.—On the Influenza, as it prevailed in Bristol and its vicinity, in the Spring of 1803; 8vo. 1803.—Petrarch; a Selection from his Odes, and Sonnets translated with Notes; 8vo. 1808.—Select Poems from the Hesperides, or Works both human and divine, of Robert Herrick; 8vo. 1810. (See vol. 80. i. p. 563.)—A Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia; 12mo. 1811.—The Gull's Horn Book, by T. Decker; reprinted with Notes and Illustrations; 4to. 1812.

Besides these published works, Dr. Nott supplied many valuable articles to the Gentleman's Magazine, and other literary and medical journals. Previous to his last illness, he had finished a complete Translation of Petrarch's Sonnets, Canzoni, and Triumphs, with copious Notes, as well historical as critical and explanatory; with a Life, and a Dissertation on the Genius of Petrarch; which translation, had his life been spared, it was his intention to have published. We hope that so interesting a work, which was the result of many years labour and investigation, will not be lost eventually to the public. Dr. Nott had also long contemplated a Poetic Version of Silius Italicus; and amused himself in translating select passages, during his last illness, but no great or connected progress was made in the undertaking.

BENJAMIN HARENC, Esq.

Sept. 13. At Sevenoaks, Benjamin Harenc, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Kent. He was the only son of Benjamin Harenc, esq. formerly of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, and of Footscray-place, in Kent, whose family came originally from the South of France, the first ancestor in England having been one of the numerous Protestant gentlemen who were driven to find an asylum here, from the folly and bigotry of their own Government, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. A branch of the family still exists in France, one of the members of which was the amiable and accomplished Madame Harenc, of whom mention is made in the Memoirs of Baron Grimm, &c. &c. Mr. Harenc, the father, was in early life much known in the literary and fashionable society of London, and his house was peculiarly the resort of the most distinguished foreign residents. In 1773, he became the purchaser from the trustees of Sir George Young, of the mansion and estate, called Footscray-place, a house which is distinguished as being one of the three English villas, built on the model of Palladio's celebrated "Rotonda," near Vicenza. About the same time he also purchased a considerable estate, in the county of Kerry, having been

been led to a connection with Ireland from his intimacy with the late Right Hon. Thomas Conolly and other distinguished characters of that Country. Mr. Harenc resided near 40 years at Footscray Place, where his memory as a kind and hospitable neighbour, a benevolent friend to the poor, and an active and enlightened magistrate, will be long held in reverence.

Benjamin Harenc, the son, was born at Footscray, in the year 1780. The early part of his education and (owing to a delicate state of health) to a later period than is usual, was conducted by his father, who was well qualified to give him not only the rudiments of classical literature but also to guide and improve his taste. At the age of ten or eleven years he was placed at Cheam School, then under the direction of Mr. Gilpin, the son and successor of the well-known Rector of Boldre, and author of *Forest Scenery*, &c. In this school, at which many men who have since become eminent in the world, about the same time received their education, Mr. Harenc formed many valuable friendships which continued through life. On quitting Cheam he was placed for a short time with the Rev. William Jones of Nayland, the pious and learned author of numerous highly esteemed theological and philosophical works, and did not fail to derive much benefit from the varied and accurate information which that excellent and accomplished man knew so well how to infuse into the minds of his pupils. With the advantage of this tuition he entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, a College which was then, and still is, under the government of Dr. Turner, the Venerable Dean of Norwich, who was one of the earliest and most valued friends of the family. Although Mr. Harenc, from natural liveliness of disposition, entered a good deal into the amusements and gaieties of academic society, he did not omit the principal object of his residence, and as the time of examination for his degree drew near, he exerted that energy of application, which always formed a distinguishing feature in his character, and his name appears in the list of "Wranglers," for 1803.

On quitting the University, he made a short excursion on the Continent, in which he had the advantage of travelling in company with Mr. Goddard, the very exemplary Archdeacon of Lincoln, and the intercourse thus commenced, led to a subsequent intimacy, from which Mr. Harenc could not fail to derive the greatest benefit and gratification. Shortly after his return to England in 1804, Mr. Harenc married Sophia-Caroline, the youngest daughter of Joseph Berens, esq. of Kevington, an old friend and near neighbour of his father, and with whose family he had from his earliest

life been in habits of intimacy. A small house adjoining the grounds of Footscray Place, was built for his reception on his marriage, and he resided there until the death of his mother and increasing infirmity of his father, rendered it desirable that he should devote to him his immediate and constant care; for this object his family was moved to Footscray Place, where they remained in dutiful attendance on their aged parent during the remainder of his life. On the death of Mr. Harenc, the father, in 1812, his son came into possession of the family residence and property, and from that period it appears to have been one of the leading purposes of his life to make the pecuniary resources, and the influence he possessed, as extensively useful as possible. The poor in his immediate neighbourhood were the peculiar objects of his concern; the most abundant and seasonable assistance in food and clothing was constantly supplied from his house to those whose circumstances required it. To provide for the spiritual and intellectual wants of his district he engaged earnestly in establishing a large national school for boys and another for girls, for the adjoining parishes of Footscray and Chislehurst. He not only gave the ground on which the school rooms and master's house were built, but contributed largely towards the expenses of the buildings, and was active in soliciting and obtaining contributions in money and materials from his friends and neighbours, and it was under his individual superintendence that the buildings were commenced and completed, and the establishment was finally arranged.

About the time that Mr. Harenc was engaged in these benevolent pursuits the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge was endeavouring to make its existence and objects more generally known, and to render the diffusion of its benefits more extensive, by the establishment of Diocesan and District Committees in the several parts of the Kingdom. Mr. Harenc entered zealously into the views of the Society, and it was very much owing to his exertion that an extensive and well-supported District Society was established at Bromley; he became its first Secretary, and conducted the correspondence incidental to its formation, and for some years prepared its annual reports. He was also one of the most active promoters of the design for forming a Bank for Savings, which has been since fixed at Bromley, and has, under the constant and accurate superintendence of Mr. Harenc and other gentlemen of that part of the country, proved one of the most successful of those institutions, producing incalculable benefit to the industrious classes of that populous district.

It was, however, in the discharge of his duties as a County Magistrate, that his public services were most conspicuous. At his own house, at the weekly Petty Sessions at Bromley, and at the Quarter Sessions, and other meetings of Magistrates at Maidstone, Mr. Harenc applied himself to the dispatch of the multifarious and harrassing business of a Justice of the Peace, with a diligence and constancy from which no private pursuit could divert him; no considerations of personal inconvenience or fatigue were permitted to prevent his attendance whenever it was required for public purposes, and his friends have frequently been astonished by the activity which enabled him to take a principal concern in the business of two distant districts of the County in the course of the same day. One of the objects on which his attention was peculiarly exerted, was the important duty of a Visiting Magistrate of the County Gaol at Maidstone. When this building was first in contemplation, he, with many others of the gentlemen of the county, had been led to oppose the measure from the magnitude of the expence, and the heavy burthen which it would necessarily entail on the farmers and other rated inhabitants: further enquiries, however, and personal examination of the state of the existing prison, having satisfied him of the ultimate necessity of the undertaking, he applied himself with indefatigable zeal, to assist in its completion, in the preparation of the Acts of parliament, and the adjustment and distribution of the rates, as well as in the planning and arrangement of the building; during the progress of the work, and in the active personal superintendence of every part of its establishment, and internal œconomy when finished, his services were unceasing, and have mainly contributed to the high reputation which this establishment enjoys amongst similar institutions.

Amongst the latest of the benevolent objects to which his attention was directed, was the formation of a society supported by voluntary subscriptions for the assistance and support of discharged prisoners, with the view of facilitating their return to habits of industry, by affording them the means of communicating with their friends, and by relieving them from that feeling of destitution and abandonment, which had been found in too many instances to drive them to a repetition of crime. The qualifications of Mr. Harenc for these various and important public duties, consisted not only in an uncommon quickness of intellect and readiness of application to all matters of business, but they were also the results of a systematic habit of study directed to the acquirement of knowledge on legal subjects, pursued with a perse-

verance rarely to be met with, except amongst those who engage in such pursuits as a profession. Mr. Harenc was also distinguished in the county by his activity as an officer of yeoman cavalry, and through his exertions the Chislehurst troop, of which he had the command for several years, has always maintained a high character for efficiency and good conduct. The considerations due to a large and increasing family having induced Mr. Harenc to wish for a residence, in which domestic accommodation should be the leading character rather than architectural decoration, he determined upon parting with Footscray-place, and he thought himself most fortunate in finding a purchaser in the person of Lord Bexley, to whom he could make over the property with the fullest conviction, that the various objects of charity or public utility to which his own attention had been directed, would continue to receive the most benevolent and effectual support. In the year 1821, he accordingly removed his family to a convenient house at Sevenoaks, with the intention of remaining there until he should find a suitable house and estate as a permanent residence. Notwithstanding the great personal activity of Mr. Harenc, his constitution, which was never robust, proved to be unequal to the state of continued mental and bodily exertion in which he was engaged. His last illness, though not of a very alarming character, was, in the opinion of his medical attendants, aggravated to its fatal result by a state of great excitement and anxiety of mind arising from his having undertaken the principal superintendence of an extensive and complicated concern, which had been recently formed for the purpose of establishing a direct commercial intercourse by means of steam-vessels between the western coast of Ireland, in the neighbourhood of his estate, and the principal ports of North America. The prospect of combining great public good, with a profitable investment of capital, led him to embark in this undertaking with his characteristic energy. He gratuitously took upon himself the most laborious and difficult part of the arrangements attending its formation, and a variety of unforeseen embarrassments and harrassing details, which occurred in the progress of these arrangements, involved him in a weight of labour and anxiety under which his strength appears to have failed, and which hastened, if it did not cause, the premature close of his valuable life. On the 19th of September his remains were deposited in the family vault under Footscray Church. Never was there a funeral in which spontaneous testimonies to the merits of the deceased were more strongly drawn forth. The unequivocal marks of respect and grief which were evinced in every village and

and almost every cottage by which the melancholy procession had to pass, most impressively depicted the feelings of the inhabitants for the loss of one whom every individual had probably known and revered, as the author or promoter of some act of private benevolence or public benefit.

H. E. JERMYN, Esq.

March 2. At Rangoon, occasioned by the amputation of a finger, in his 21st year, Henry Edmund Jermyn, Esq. Chief Officer of the armed ship *Satellite*, the second son of Matthew William Jermyn, of Bury St. Edmund's, and a descendant of the very antient family of Jermyn, of Rushbrooke Hall. This truly amiable and enterprising young man had been actively employed in the Indian Seas from the age of nine years. He accompanied Lord Amherst to China, and for three years was attached as Surveyor to the Honourable Company's ship *Discovery*, from which he was appointed to the Dunegan Castle; and in 1823 was promoted to the rank of Chief Officer of the *Satellite*, in which ship he had been for the last six months of his life engaged in the warfare against the Burmese.

JOHN M'ARTHUR, Esq.

October 26. Aged 66, John M'Arthur, Esq. This gentleman was for more than thirty years the principal conductor of the business of the King's Printing Office, and, with very few exceptions, attended at the Parliament-office, Westminster, daily, during that period, for the purpose of comparing with the originals all Acts of Parliament, and such public records of the House of Lords as were ordered to be printed. He possessed great urbanity of manners, the kindest and most friendly disposition, and a warm benevolence of heart, which rendered him the patron of the distressed wherever he found them. Of him it may truly be said, that he "did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame." To his family and friends his death will long be a source of unfeigned regret; and the remembrance of his virtues will be coeval with the existence of all who knew his worth.

DANIEL PARKER COKE, Esq.

Dec. 4. At his house, the College, in Derby, aged 80, Daniel Parker Coke, Esq. descended from an ancient family at Trusley, in that county. He was the only son of Thomas Coke, Esq. Barrister at Law, and Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of the same place, who were married at All Saints' Church, in Derby, in the year 1736.

Daniel Parker, their only son, was born

GENT. MAG. *December, 1825.*

July 17, 1745, and was educated under the Reverend Thomas Manlove, whom he afterwards presented with the living of Saint Alkmund, in Derby. In the year 1762, he was admitted of All Souls College, Oxford, and during his residence there, attended the Lectures of Doctors Blackstone and Beever, whose discourses (as then delivered) he committed to writing in several quarto volumes, Dr. Beever's Lectures being valuable, the introductory one only having been published. Mr. Coke was afterwards called to the bar, and for many years attended the Midland Circuit. In 1775 he stood a contested election for his native town, against John Gisborne, esq. Mr. Gisborne being elected by a majority of fourteen votes; but in consequence of a petition to the House of Commons, Feb. 8, 1776, Mr. Coke was by the Committee declared to have been duly elected. In 1780 he was returned for the town of Nottingham, jointly with Robert Smith, esq. now Lord Carrington, and continued to represent that place for seven successive parliaments, and retired from the representation in 1812, having held his seat in the House for *thirty-eight* years. Mr. Coke has frequently taken an active part in the House of Commons, particularly during the administration of Lord North. At the close of the American War, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for settling the American claims, but which employment he shortly resigned. He was for some time Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Derby, from which situation he retired through infirmity in the year 1818, and from that period he declined all public business. Mr. Coke was independent in his principles, and his conduct in Parliament appears to have been upright and conscientious, and he was much respected by his friends and acquaintance.

His remains were interred in the family vault in All Saints Church, in Derby, on Wednesday, the 14th.

CUTHBERT POTTS, Esq.

Nov. 10. At Truro, in his 82d year, Cuthbert Potts, Esq. formerly a surgeon of eminence in Pall Mall, and afterwards in Spring Gardens, and who some years ago retired to Kingsdowne near Sittingbourne and Faversham. Mr. Potts was skilful and humane in his profession; and his latter years were almost wholly devoted to the gratuitous assistance of his necessitous neighbours; being also enlivened by his attachment to Polite Literature—a circumstance we notice, as he was an old and valuable Correspondent to this Miscellany. He married Ethelinda, youngest daughter of John Thorpe, Esq. F. S. A. the well-known

known Editor of "*Customale Rossense*," of whom see vol. LXII. p. 769, and Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. III. p. 526. Mr. Potts has left one son and a daughter. In 1809 he delivered at Ramsgate a course of Lectures on Health.

LIEUT. J. C. JELlicOE, R. N.

Aug. 14. On board H. M. S. *Sybil*, Capt. Peehell, on the Mediterranean Station, between Zante and Corfu, in the 27th year of his age, Lieut. Joseph-Chitty Jellicoe, R. N. He was one of the sons of Adam James Jellicoe, esq. of Wandsworth Common. He fell while in actual service a victim to the malignant fever, which has been very prevalent; he was educated for and served in His Majesty's Navy from his earliest years, and had conducted himself on several stations on the Coasts of Africa and in the Baltic, during which he was twice severely wounded, with merit and deserved approbation. As a young officer he was esteemed for his firmness and gallantry; as a man he was respected for his honour and integrity, the excellence of his principles, and his amiable and polished manners; and as a British seaman he was beloved for his urbanity and unremitted regard to his duty. He had by his study and practical experience acquired an accurate knowledge of his profession, and had on all occasions signalled himself by those qualifications which would, if life had been spared, have raised him to eminence and distinction.

THOMAS HINDERWELL, Esq.

Oct. 22. At Scarborough, aged 80, T. Hinderwell, esq. many years a principal member of that Corporation. In 1798 he published a quarto volume on the "*History and Antiquities of Scarborough, and the Vicinity*," illustrated with views and plans; which was reprinted in medium and royal octavo, in 1811. He had a most kind and benevolent heart, and an intelligent and well-cultivated mind;—he was one of the best of men and of Christians—he was ever alive and zealous to promote the best interests of mankind, and of Scarborough, the place of his nativity and residence, in particular;—and he died universally respected and lamented.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world—This was a man!"

He has bequeathed the following sums to the undermentioned charitable institutions in that town, viz.:—Towards re-building the Trinity Alms Houses, 100*l.*; to the Amicable Society, 50*l.*; to the Lancasterian School, 20*l.*; and to the School of Industry, 20*l.*

W. F. HULSE, Esq.

Aug. 7. At Cossington, co. Leicester, aged 55, William Fisher Hulse, esq. Lieut.-colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, a Magistrate, and Deputy Lieutenant of that county. His military conduct was marked by a zealous discharge of his duty as an officer, and by an anxious desire to maintain the high character and honour of the regiment to which he had for more than thirty years belonged. At the call of his country, during the late war, he was one of those, with many others of the regiment, who instantly volunteered to join the British armies, then on service in Spain. That he had conciliated the good opinion and esteem of his brother officers may be inferred, from the warm friendship which mutually subsisted between them, as well as from the deep interest and sympathy for his sufferings, which they all manifested towards him during a long and distressing illness. As a Deputy Lieutenant and a Magistrate, he was upright and impartial in the exercise of his public duty. In his social intercourse, the amenity of his manners, the kindness of his disposition, and his honourable conduct, acquired him the regard of a numerous circle.

MR. JAMES THORNELEY.

Oct. 30. At Disley, Mr. James Thorneley, formerly of Stockport. The funeral of this most eccentric being, for which he left particular directions, took place on Saturday last, at the parish church; the procession was headed by eight freemasons (of which order he was a member), followed by two mutes and several friends of the deceased on horseback; after them came his relations, on foot; the hearse, drawn by six black horses, and a mourning coach, drawn also by six horses, followed, on the pannels of which were painted the armorial bearings of the family; and the procession was closed by a chaise and four. Every thing about this singular individual bore the marks of his eccentric character. On the plate of his coffin, as well as on the tomb-stone which covers his remains, he strictly ordered that his age should be inscribed not by the number of years he had lived, but by the number of moons, which amounted to 1145. This order, of course, has been complied with. Seventy-two years ago he was one of the ringers at the parish church, at which time four of his brothers and his uncle were also ringers; and his eldest brother, who died in the year 1800, was sexton at the parish church upwards of 60 years.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Sept. 19. The Rev. *J. Fearon*, Chaplain of Sheerness Dock-yard, and Vicar of Portisham, Dorset, to which living he was presented in 1814 by John Hardy, esq.

Oct. 18. In his 71st year, the Rev. *Griffith Richards*, Rector of Farlington, Hants. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, B. D. 1792; and was instituted to the Rectory of Farlington in 1819 upon his own presentation.

At Graisle, near Wolverhampton, after a severe and lingering illness, in his 75th year, the Rev. *Gough Willis Kempson*. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. July 10, 1779.

Oct. 25. At Streatham, aged 84, the Rev. *David Jones*, M. A. formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge; and subsequently of Jesus College, Oxford.

Oct. 27. In New-street, Waterford, aged 85, the Rev. *George Lewis Fleury*, Minister of St. Patrick's, and for upwards of half a century Archdeacon of Waterford.

Oct. 30. At Newcourt, co. Hereford, aged 55, the Venerable *John Lilley*, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Hereford, and Prebendary of that Cathedral. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M. A. June 5, 1795; B. C. L. April 29, 1801; was elected Prebendary of Eync in 1813; and succeeded in 1823 the Venerable Dr. Jones in the Archdeaconry of Hereford.

Oct. 30. At Great Orton, aged 78, the Rev. *James Brisco*, Rector of that parish. He was the fifth son of the Rev. John Brisco, D. D. Rector of Orton, by Catharine, daughter of John Hylton, esq. and was brother of the late Sir John Brisco, bart. and uncle to the present Sir Wastell Brisco, bart. of Crofton Hall. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, M. A. Oct. 30, 1773; was instituted to the Rectory of Great Orton in 1772 by John Brisco, esq.

At Sutton Courtney, Berks, the Rev. *John Batcheler*, formerly Vicar of that place, with the Chapelry of Appleford, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, M. A. June 9, 1773.

At Rettendon Parsonage, Essex, aged 45, the Rev. *Thomas Holmes*, B. D. 20 years Curate of that parish, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1803, M. A. 1807, and B. D. 1815.

At Lidney, Gloucester, the Rev. *William Jones*, Curate of that parish.

Lately. At Scarborough, the Rev. *H. Kelly*, Vicar of Bishop's Burton, Kent, and son of late Rev. G. D. Kelly, one of the Canon Residentiaries of York.

The Rev. *L. Lewis*, Curate of Bassaleg, co. Monmouth.

Rev. *John Lloyd*, Rector and Vicar of

Llandrillo, Merioneth, to which he was presented in 1799, by the Bp. of St. Asaph.

At Huntingdon, the Rev. *William Oakes*, M. A. of Caius College, Cambridge.

At Milton, near Gravesend, aged 39, the Rev. *William Prosser*, son of the Rev. S. Prosser, Rector of that parish.

At Shaldon, Devon, the Rev. *J. Shallcross*, M. A. formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and sometime Curate of Asherton, Devon.

Aged 58, Rev. *J. Worgan*, Vicar of Pebworth, Glouc. to which he was presented by the Marquis of Salisbury.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 18. Mr. Charles Miller, of Aldgate High-street, only son of Mr. Tho. Miller, some time of the Ordnance Office, in the Tower.

Nov. 19. In Hyde Park Barracks, aged 19, William Lloyd, esq. Cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Wm. Lloyd, esq. of Aston, co. Salop.

Aged 76, Lady Eyre, widow of the late Lord Chief Justice Eyre.

Nov. 22. Rich. Mountford Wilkinson, esq. of Barbican.

At Kensington, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Whittaker. She has bequeathed the Loughton Hall estate, and all her freehold property, together with her personals, amounting to 100,000*l.* to John Maitland, esq. late M. P. for Chippenham, with remainder to his nephew, E. F. Maitland, esq. High Sheriff for Berkshire.

Nov. 24. At Notting-hill, Kensington, aged 83, Evan Evans, esq. formerly of New Bond-street.

At Lambeth, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Boequet.

At Gloucester-place, Islington, aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Young.

Nov. 25. At Holloway, near Highgate, in his 60th year, Mr. M. Harriss, of the firm of Harriss, Strange, and West, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, ivory merchants.

Nov. 26. Mr. Charles Robinson, upholsterer, 76, High-street, Mary-le-bone.

Nov. 29. Charles Blissett, esq. late of Bernard-street, Russell square.

At Clapham, aged 78, Sarah, relict of the late William Cotterell, esq. late Sword Bearer of the City of London.

At Pentonville, aged 85, Mr. Watkinson, father of the Rev. R. Watkinson, of the Charter-house.

At his chambers in the Albany, aged 70, Wm. Ogilvy, esq. of Westhall, co. Angus.

Jacob Mocatta, esq. of Finsbury-square, aged 57, of the firm of Mocatta and Goldsmid.

Aged 70, the relict of Rev. Joseph Lodington, late Vicar of Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Nov.

Nov. 30. At his brother's house, in Upper Wimpole-street, Edward Calvert, esq.

Aged 57, Sarah, the wife of Wm. Parker, esq. of Pimlico.

Dec. 1. In Bedford-place, Louisa-Cath. wife of Edmund-Rob. Daniell. esq.

Dec. 2. At her son's house at Camberwell, aged 84, Mrs. Martha Jackson, relict of the late Mr. Tho. Jackson.

Dec. 4. At Blenheim-house, in his 3d year, Francis Astley, youngest son of Sir Charles-Harry Rich, bart.

Dec. 4. In Devonshire-place, aged 86, Mrs. Corbett, widow of the late Thomas Corbett, esq. of Darnhall, Cheshire.

Dec. 5. Aged 68, the wife of Thomas Ware, esq. of the King's Parade, Chelsea.

Dec. 6. In her 73d year, Mrs. Eliz. relict of the late Wm. Cass, esq. of Beaulieu-lodge, Wincmore-hill.

In Great Ryder-street, St. James's, aged 50, Marmaduke Willis, esq.

Dec. 9. Aged 24, Maria, wife of Joseph Baker, esq. of York-buildings, New-road, Mary-le-bone.

Dec. 10. In Duncan-terrace, aged 70, Mrs. B. L. Coxhead.

Mr. W. Wetton, bookseller, of Fleet-st.

Dec. 12. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Miss Chaytor, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Chaytor, D. D. Prebendary of Durham.

At her house in Lower Grosvenor-street, in her 91st year, the Dowager Marchioness of Bath.

Aged 75, Mrs. Jane Best, wife of John Best, esq. of Butt-lane, Deptford.

At Edward's-place, Kensington, aged 76, Mrs. Southard, relict of George Southard, esq. of Totness, Devon.

Dec. 13. At Camden-town, aged 88, John Blew, esq.

Dec. 15. In Curzon-street, aged 80, Arch. Mearns, esq. formerly of the 3d reg. of guards.

Dec. 17. Mrs. Sarjeant, of King-street, Cheapside.

At Hampstead, in her 81st year, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Baker, esq.

Dec. 18. Mrs. Phillips, of Grove-cottage, Clapham.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Nov. 20. At South-hill, aged 84, J. Snitch, esq.

BERKS.—Dec. 2. Aged 80, Mrs. Anne Hayden, of Reading.

Dec. 4. At Beenham House, in his third year, Francis Astley, youngest son of Sir Charles Henry Rich, bart.

Dec. 5. Aged 84, Mrs. Penstone, of Stanford.

Dec. 8. In Southampton-place, Reading, aged 71, Rich. Turlington, esq.

BUCKS.—Nov. 28. At West Wycombe, Jas. Hawes, aged 105. He was for many years huntsman to the late Lord Despencer, and retained all his faculties, except his hearing, to the last.

CHESHIRE.—Nov. 17. In the Abbey Court, aged 79, Mrs. Disney, relict of the late Moore Disney, esq. of Churchtown, Waterford.

CUMBERLAND.—Nov. 18. At Caldewbeck, aged 80, Thos. Jefferson, esq.

DEVON.—Nov. 14. At Court Hall, Sidbury, near Sidmouth, aged 73, Alice Gilbert, widow of the Rev. Nicholas Mosley Cheek, founder of St. Stephen's Church, Salford, Manchester, and dau. of the late Robert Bannister, esq. of Antigua. In her the most unequivocal piety was added to the sweetest disposition, and the most endearing manners.

At Plymouth, Martha, wife of Capt. W. R. Smith, R.N.

DORSETSHIRE.—Dec. 3. At Bridport, in her 51st year, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Joseph Gundry, esq. late of that place.

ESSEX.—Dec. 12. Aged 64, Sarah Thomas, wife of John Haynes Harrison, esq. of Copford Hall, Essex.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 5. At his residence, in Berkeley, aged 72, Mr. W. Pike, late of Bristol, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

Nov. 17. At his residence, in Queen-square, Bristol, in his 66th year, Richard Pinekney, esq.

Nov. 22. At his house, in Portland-square, in his 73d year, George Roeh, esq.

Nov. 23. Suddenly, on St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, Mr. Wm. Frankcomb, of his Majesty's Customs.

Nov. 24. In his 40th year, Mr. Geo. Henry Bendall, Wellington-place.

Lately. At the Hotwells, aged 68, Mrs. Amelia Perks.

Lately. In Stokes' Croft, Bristol, Eliz. Page Sprague, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Sprague.

Mrs. Gist, wife of Josiah Gist, esq. of Wormington Grange.

Mr. Parry, of Picton Lodge, Bristol, near Stoke's-Croft.

Dec. 2. At Wells, aged 78, Mary, relict of the Rev. Charles Moss, precentor and canon residentiary of Wells Cathedral.

Dec. 4. At Combe House, Mary, wife of Geo. Hilhouse, esq.

In his 23d year, Eudocia Martha Rawlinson, niece of Rich. Smith, esq. of Park-street, Bristol.

Dec. 5. At her brother's house, Clifton, Wood, Lydia Longmore.

Dec. 6. The wife of Edw. Maxey, esq. of Freeland-place, Clifton.

In Wellington-place, Bristol, aged 79, Mrs. Rachael Rolley.

Dec. 12. At Bristol, suddenly, aged 54, Mr. Wasbrough, whose abilities as a professor of music have been long held in the highest estimation.

Dec. 15. In the Royal Crescent, Bath, Charles Clifton, esq. youngest son of John Clifton, of Lytham Hall, Lancashire, esq.

HANTS.—*Nov. 14.* At Portsmouth, the lady of Sir George Garrett.

Nov. 20. Of gout in his stomach, Mr. Robert Pleyden, of the Star Inn, Fording-bridge.

At Southampton, the widow of Mr. W. Brachea, late of Alvediston, Wilts.

Dec. 5. At Southampton, aged 30, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of John Lucas, esq. of Laura Cottage.

KENT.—*Dec. 3.* At Westwood, near Dartford, aged 32, Juliana-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. G. F. Ottey.

Dec. 10. Aged 48, Mary, wife of Dr. Rowlands, of the Chatham Dock-yard, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Griffith, of Llwynduris, co. Cardigan.

LANCASHIRE.—*Nov. 15.* At Farnworth, near Warrington, Mr. W. Kidd.

Nov. 16. At Springfield Hall, near Lancaster, in her 54th year, Mary, relict of the late James Hargreaves, esq.

Nov. 21. Aged 65, Mr. William Peel, of Radcliffe Bridge.

Aged 69, Mr. Lewis Crathorn, principal violoncello performer at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, for the last 51 years; he has been repeatedly heard to say, that "he had never been absent from his duty three times during that period."

Nov. 28. At Liverpool, aged 35, Wm. Augustus Hamilton, esq. only surviving son of the late Vice-Adm. T. Hamilton.

Nov. 29. At her father's house, Castle-hill, Lancaster, Mary, only dau. of Samuel Bower, esq.

Aged 60, Mr. W. Potter, of Longsight.

Nov. 30. Aged 64, Mrs. Charles Howard, of Manchester, sister to the late Lieut.-Col. Geo. Williamson, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

Dec. 6. Aged 45, Mr. W. Jackson, of Woodplumpton, near Preston, only brother to the Rev. Thomas Jackson Calvert, D. D. Vicar of Hulme, Yorkshire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Nov. 26.* Suddenly, at Spalding, W. Wright, esq.

Nov. 28. At Butterwick, near Boston, Mr. Wm. Hanson. Mr. H.'s mother, who had previously been slightly indisposed for a few days, was so much affected by receiving this melancholy intelligence, that she expired on the same evening. Mrs. William Hanson, who had been unwell for about a week, only survived till the evening of the following day.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 20.* At Twickenham, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Calvert Moore.

Nov. 28. At Twickenham, aged 70, Capt. James Foy, late Commander of the Osterley East Indiaman.

At Harrow, Catherine, wife of the Rev. M. Drury.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Nov. 25.* At the house of her son, the Rev. S. Pratt, Vicar and Prebendary of Peterborough, aged 83, Mrs. Pratt.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* Mrs. Gough, relict of R. D. Gough, esq. of Souldern.

Nov. 21. In St. Giles's, Oxford, Sir Edward Hitchings, Knight, one of the four Aldermen of the City of Oxford, and for many years a highly respected inhabitant of that place.

Dec. 10. At Wardington, aged 74, John-Metcalf Wardle, esq.

SALOP.—*Jan.* Arthur, fourth son of the Rev. T. Hodges, of Ludlow.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Nov. 12.* Aged 90, Mrs. Hazard, of Temple Combe, near Win-eanton. Agreeably to her request, she was carried to the grave by six of her grandsons, and followed by her husband, aged 83, his seven sons and their children, making in the whole 69.

Nov. 19. At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Martha Emery, Banwell, in her 98th year, Mrs. Betty Gresley, descended from a long uninterrupted line of illustrious ances-tors. The first of them came over to this country with William the Conqueror: they were subsequently advanced to a Baronet-age, from whom descended the present family of Sir Roger Gresley, of Drakelow, co. Derby.

Nov. 21. At Taunton, aged 81, Cath. widow of Wm. Dansey, of Brinsop Court, co. Hereford, esq. Aide-de-Camp to his late Majesty, Lieut.-col. of the 49th reg. and sister of the late Sir Chas. W. Malet, bt.

Dec. 16. At Weston Lodge, near Bath, aged 81, James Rich Miller, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Oct. 29.* At Ipswich, aged 27, Wm. son of late Thos.-Chas. Sharpe, of Melton, esq.

Nov. 15. At Lowestoft, the relict of Charles Browne, esq.

Nov. 19. At Dalham, Joshua Murray, esq.

Aged 85, James Scarlin, of Hornings-heath, esq.

Nov. 20. Aged 17, Charles-Johnes, the youngest son of Benjamin Heath Malkin, esq. D. C. L. and head master of the free grammar school at St. Edmund's Bury.

Aged 47, Mrs. Frances Clark, of Brandon.

Nov. 29. At Framlingham, aged 79, Eliz. dau. of Rev. Luke Hill, formerly Rector of Stratford St. Andrew's.

At Gifford's Hall, in Wiekhambrook, aged 78, Mrs. Eliz. Chinery.

Dec. 1. John Felgate, of Bawdsey, esq.

Dec. 3. At Gifford's Hall, in Wiekhambrook, aged 27, Eliz. wife of Wootton Isaac-son, esq.

At Bury, aged 67, John Alvis, esq.

Dec. 6. At Gazeley, aged 97, Mrs. Anne Cook, who had been a resident of that pa-rish for 70 years.

Dec. 7. At Aldborough, James Neve, esq. a Capital Burgess of that Corpora-tion.

Dec.

Dec. 9. At Sudbury, H. Jones, esq. late of Burnt House, in Little Cornard.

Dec. 11. Aged 21, John, second son of A. H. Steward, esq. of Stoke Park.

SURREY.—*Nov. 24.* Aged 84, Mr. Howe, of Richmond-green.

At Upper Tooting, Mr. J. Bovill.

Paul James Le Comte, esq. of Park Farm, Addington.

Dec. 2. At Kew Cottage, Kew Green, aged 76, Mrs. Sophia Nisbet, wife of David Nisbet, esq. of Kew Green.

SUSSEX.—*Nov. 17.* At Woolbeding, in her 76th year, the Right Hon. Lady Robert Spencer, relict of the Hon. Edw. Bouverie, M.P. for Salisbury, in the years 1761-2, &c.

Nov. 22. At Midhurst, aged 72, John Bamford, esq. formerly of Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Nov. 30. At Horsham, in his 66th year, Capt. Peter Mair, of Richmond, Yorkshire, and late of the North York Militia.

Dec. 10. At Hastings, aged 64, Mrs. J. Wildman, relict of the late James Wildman, esq. of Chilham Castle.

Dec. 12. At Brighton, Mrs. Jerdien, of Fore-street.

Dec. 14. At Hastings, aged 17, Charlotte Anne, second dau. of Henry Partridge, esq. of Hockham, Norfolk.

WARWICK.—*Nov. 23.* At Binton, aged 88, Edmund Chambers, esq.

Dec. 2. At Caldecote Hall, Mary, wife of Rich. Astley, esq.

Dec. 14. At Leamington Spa, aged 66, Dorothy, wife of J. Bisset, esq. deeply lamented by her husband and friends

WILTS.—*Nov. 3.* At Warminster, aged 31, after a short illness, Hannah, the amiable wife of Mr. John Hoare, surgeon, and dau. of Mr. Thomas Buckler, of a respectable family of that town; a tender and an affectionate wife and mother, and a dutiful child. Her mother died only one month before her.

Nov. 15. At Calne, in her 85th year, Hannah, Dowager Lady Forrester.

Nov. 14. Miss Harriett Hillier, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Hillier, esq. of Holt.

Nov. 15. At Melksham, aged 95, Mrs. Hook. A few weeks before, her husband died, at nearly an equally advanced age. This venerable couple lived together with the greatest harmony and conjugal affection for nearly 70 years!

Nov. 27. After twelve years painful affliction, aged 30, James Burt, son of Mr. Geo. Burt, of West Dean, Wilts.

Dec. 12. In his 60th year, Mr. W. Rowden, first serj. at mace to the Corporation of Salisbury.

At Seagry, near Malmesbury, Mrs. Sarah Beard, aged 91.

Dec. 14. At Salisbury, Wilts, Anna Maria, relict of the late Francis Powell, esq. of Hurdcott House.

WORCESTER.—*Dec. 11.* At Worcester,

Dr. John Newman, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

YORKSHIRE.—*Oct. 17.* At Pocklington, aged 82, Mr. W. Cook, gent.; and on the following day, his wife, aged 68.

Nov. 3. At Leeds, Margaret, wife of the Rev. W. Uppleby, Vicar of Barton.

Nov. 13. At North Shields, Anne, widow of Mr. Thos. Simpson, and second dau. of the late Sam. Wormald, esq. of York.

Nov. 15. At Halifax, aged 70, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Henry Wm. Colthurst, D.D. late Vicar of Halifax.

Nov. 18. At the Vicarage, Winterton, York, Eliza Lætitia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Harrison.

Nov. 22. At Thirsk, aged 87, the relict of the late Mr. John Pick, of that place.

Lately. At Cottingham, aged 78, Mr. S. Bentley, of that place.

Dec. 4. Katharine, eldest surviving dau. of Samuel Burstall, esq. of Hessle.

Dec. 6. At Hornsea, John Marshall, esq. of Hull, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house. He was for many years commander of a ship engaged in the Davis' Straits Fishery; and by his ability, perseverance, and industry, proved himself the most successful fisherman that ever went to that country.

At Harewood-house, Harriet, second dau. of N. Fenwick, esq. of Bedford Court, Worcestershire, and niece to the Countess of Harewood.

Dec. 7. At York, aged 68, Capt. Beekwith.

Dec. 8. Aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of Peter Rhodes, esq. of Park-place, Leeds.

Dec. 9. At Bridlington Quay, aged 60, Mrs. Preston.

SCOTLAND.—*Nov. 13.* At Stranraer, in his 81st year, John M'Kie, esq.

Nov. 27. At Edinburgh, John Keir, esq. of the island of Madeira, and of Ledgers, Surrey.

IRELAND.—*Nov. 25.* At Ballina, aged 108, the relict of the late Chas. Ormsby, esq.

Dec. 17. In Great Britain-street, Dublin, John Moore, esq. the father of Tho. Moore, esq. the poet.

ABROAD.—*March 8.* At Mombas, east coast of Africa, aged 25, Mr. G. Philipps, Collector of Customs, third son of the late Mr. Philipps, Vice-Consul at Belem, Portugal. For three years he acted as Interpreter to Captain Owen, Leven frigate, during the survey of the Eastern Coast of Africa.

Aug. 19. On the passage to the West Indies, Lieut. Henry Ashfield, R.N. (first) of his Majesty's sloop Jasper, and son of the Rev. C. Ashfield, of Stewley, Bucks.

Sept. 9. At Konich, in Caramania (the ancient Iconium) aged 32, Thos. Ayre Bromhead, esq. late of Christ's College, Cambridge, only son of the Rev. Edw. Bromhead, of Repham, near Lincoln. This enterprising traveller, after an absence of

five years from his native country, was hastening homewards, when arrested by sudden and fatal disease.

Off Carthagera, South America, of the yellow fever, aged 29, Lieut. John Wm. Elkins (first) of his Majesty's ship Scylla.

At Jamaica, in his 42d year, Capt. Jeffery, 77th reg. youngest son of the late John Jeffery, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Lisbon.

Oct. 12. In Jamaica, the Rev. Ebenezer Phillips, of the Baptist Mission connection; and on the 15th, Eliz. his wife.

Nov. 1. At Paris, Milicent Dowager Countess of Gosford. She was daughter of Lieut.-gen. Edward Pole, descended from the antient family of De-la-pole, of Radbourne, co. Derby, and was married to Arthur first Earl of Gosford, in 1774.

Nov. 16. At Paris, aged 14, Wm. Fred. Francis Rumbold, eldest son of Sir Wm. Rumbold, bart.

Nov. 18. At Paris, aged 32, the Hon. Michael Browne, youngest brother of the Earl of Kenmare. He was a Lieut. in 40th foot. The wounds which this excellent young officer received at the battle of Waterloo, ultimately proved the occasion of his death.

Nov. 21. At Vienna, of apoplexy, his Serene Highness Duke Charles Eugene of Lorraine. His Highness was born 25th Sept. 1751, and was the last male branch of the illustrious house of Lorraine.

Nov. 23. At Geneva, Henry Wm. Lambton, esq third son of the late Wm. Hen. Lambton, esq. of Lambton, in Durham.

Lately. At Paris, aged 92, Desfontaines, the senior of dramatic poets.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 23, to December 20, 1825.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males - 1340	Males - 1371	} 2595	} 2756
Females - 1224	Females - 1385		
Whereof have died under two years old			771

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Between

2 and 5	277	50 and 60	254
5 and 10	122	60 and 70	239
10 and 20	112	70 and 80	153
20 and 30	144	80 and 90	93
30 and 40	214	90 and 100	12
40 and 50	234	100	1

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending December 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
63 4	41 4	26 5	46 5	45 6	40 5

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Dec. 26, 50s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Dec. 21, 37s. 3¼d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 5l. 15s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 26:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Beasts.....	1,104 Calves 62
Pork.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep.....	9,870 Pigs 70

COAL MARKET, Dec. 21, 36s. 6d. to 43s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 44s. 0d. Yellow Russia 39s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL, DOCK STOCK, FIRE OFFICE, WATER WORKS, and CITY GAS LIGHT SHARES, in December 1825, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 480l.—Coventry, 1200l.—Grand Junction, 303l.—Birmingham, 335l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 55l.—Ellesmere, 125l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, 40l.—Lancaster, 44l.—Old Union, 98l.—Grand Union, 28l.—Regent's, 50l.—West India Dock shut at 210l.—London Dock shut at 88l.—Globe shut at 161l.—Imperial, 110l.—East London Water Works shut at 128l.—West Middlesex Water Works shut at 74l.—Grand Junction ditto shut at 80l.—City of London Gas Lights, 160l.; that is, 70l. prem.—Ditto, new Shares, 88l.; that is, 38l. prem.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 29, to December 28, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°			Dec.	°	°	°		
29	44	45	43	28, 96	rain	14	48	50	42	29, 33	cloudy h.w.
30	40	41	48	29, 72	fair	15	38	40	45	, 76	fair
D.1	33	38	40	, 60	fair	16	51	54	49	, 84	fair
2	44	45	42	, 36	fair	17	0	51	49	, 83	fair
3	40	43	40	, 34	fair	18	50	54	48	, 70	cloudy
4	46	48	46	, 22	rain	19	49	48	46	, 43	fair
5	45	46	47	, 28	cloudy	20	46	47	49	, 47	fair
6	48	51	47	, 47	fair	21	49	51	50	, 57	fair
7	43	47	47	, 22	cloudy	22	49	48	43	, 66	fair
8	45	44	45	, 42	cloudy	23	38	46	43	, 87	cloudy
9	44	45	45	, 53	cloudy	24	35	40	49	30, 15	fair
10	44	45	45	, 75	cloudy	25	46	51	44	, 70	fair
11	43	48	44	, 80	cloudy	26	38	42	33	, 82	fair
12	42	41	40	, 90	foggy	27	30	32	30	89	fair
13	35	44	48	, 79	cloudy rain	28	32				

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 28 to December 27, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills 500l.
28	216	81½ 80	82¾ 80¾	88¼ 87¾	98½	19			15 dis.		4 14 dis.	4 14 dis.
29	214	80¾ 1¼	82½ 1¾	89¼ 88½	99½ 7½	19½	251	15 dis.			6 18 dis.	4 16 dis.
30	Hol.											
1	216	81½ 2½	82½ 3¾	90¾ 90¾	101¾	19¾	248½	16 dis.			17 11 dis.	17 11 dis.
2	217	82½ 3½		91½ 91½		20½		11 dis.			7 10 dis.	7 10 dis.
3	217¾	83½ 3½		91½ 90¾		20½		3 dis. par			8 6 dis.	8 6 dis.
5	217	82½ 3½		90		20½		5 dis.			8 10 dis.	6 8 dis.
6	214¾	82½ ¾		90½ 90½		20				82½	8 10 dis.	8 10 dis.
7	214¾	83½ 3		90½ 90½		20½					8 11 dis.	8 11 dis.
8	213½	83 2½		89¾ 89		20¾		10 dis.			17 11 dis.	11 17 dis.
9	211	82½ 8		89 88¾				18 dis.	82½	17 20 dis.	16 dis.	
10	211	82¾ 8		89				24 dis.		11 25 dis.	20 25 dis.	
12	200	81½ 79		84½ 84½		19½		45 dis.		37 60 dis.	30 45 dis.	
13	203	79 80¾		86 85½		19¾		40 dis.	80¾	38 28 dis.	34 17 dis.	
14	196	75½ 9½		83 85½		18		55 dis.		38 17 dis.	25 13 dis.	
15	202	79¼ 80½		86¾ 87¼		19		70 dis.	80	26 32 dis.	13 25 dis.	
16	200½	80 79		86¼ 86¼		18¾		80 dis.		25 65 dis.	15 50 dis.	
17	203	79¾ 8¾		84¾ 84½		18¾		80 dis.		40 68 dis.	35 55 dis.	
19	202	76¼ 79		83¼ 83		18¾		80 dis.		47 83 dis.	35 65 dis.	
20	203	76 8¼		84 85		18¾		55 dis.	76¾	85 35 dis.	65 25 dis.	
21	Hol.											
22	210	78½ 9½		86¼ 87		19¼		15 dis.		35 25 dis.	15 20 dis.	
23	212	79½ 80¼		87½ 88½		19½		15 dis.	79½	25 18 dis.	15 5 dis.	
24		80½ ¾		88½ 88½		19¼		7 dis.		21 2 dis.	10 dis. par.	
26	Hol.											
27	Hol.											

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.



HANOVER CHAPEL, REGENT STREET.



CHRIST-CHURCH, MARY LE BONE, N.E.

THE
SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCV. PART II.

Embellished with Views of HANOVER CHAPEL, Regent-street; CHRIST CHURCH, Marylebone; ANTIENT MANSION at CAMBERWELL, Surrey, &c.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. VI.

Hanover Chapel, Regent Street.

THE order of the architecture of this Chapel, as stated in the Reports of the Commissioners for building New Churches, is “Ionic of the Temple of Minerva Polias at Priene.”

The principal front, which is represented in the Engraving, ranges with the houses on the western side of Regent-street. The Portico, in imitation of the Mother Church (St. George, Hanover-square), covers the foot-path, an arrangement to be admired, as the lower parts of the columns are not injured in appearance by the addition of unsightly iron rails, like the noble Church of St. Martin’s. The building is thus rendered conspicuous in a lateral point of view, and not like many other fine edifices, so hid and concealed, that thousands may pass daily, and be almost total strangers to the beauties they contain. The other portions of the exterior are concealed by houses. To the mediocrity of style observable in the New Churches, the present forms a splendid exception. Its exterior and interior features are novel. The style of architecture, and the ingenuity and symmetry of the arrangement reflect the highest credit upon the architect, Mr. COCKERELL.

The view shows the portico with its flanking towers, and the spirical dome surmounted with a cross, which crowns the roof, approaching to a cathedral-like arrangement.

There are some particulars worthy of notice in the detail of this façade. The architraves of the portico, where they enter the main building, rest on antæ, in the capitals of which are inserted busts of angels supporting the order in the style of cariatide. In the cymatium are introduced the heads of dolphins. The principal doorway, of

a pyramidal form, as usual in Grecian buildings, is enclosed within an architrave richly embellished with honeysuckle mouldings and pateræ. The cornice of the lintel rests upon consoles inserted in the wall; above is a circular wreath of foliage, enclosing the date A. D. 1823, the period of the commencement of the building.

The front, upon the whole, is certainly one of the finest ornaments of the street, and is decidedly the best specimen of architecture in it. If any thing is to be regretted, it is the square turrets which finish the elevation; there is a meanness about these appendages ill suiting the building to which they are attached. The interior is square, each of the sides being carried out to form ailes. There is in the arrangement a resemblance, though by no means a studied one, to St. Stephen’s, Walbrook: was there nothing more to commend it, this would not be its least merit.

The ceiling is sustained by four fluted columns, and the same number of antæ. They are specimens of an order as yet without a name, but approaching nearest to the Corinthian. The capitals have the basket and encurved abacus of that order, but have only a single row of leaves set perpendicularly in the astragal. The caulicolæ are omitted, and upon the volutes are placed doves, with expanded wings, corresponding with each angle of the abacus. The capitals of the antæ are similar, with the exception of the doves. In the centre of the ceiling is the cupola, on the inner circumference of which is placed eight corbels, each representing a cherub with four wings, from which rise the same number of concave ribs uniting in a circle with a triangle inclosed in an eradiation in the centre; between the ribs are glazed windows,

windows, a very considerable portion of light being thrown down into the building by this tasteful cupola, in which elegance and utility are happily combined.

The most splendid piece of composition in the Chapel is the Altar. It is enriched with imitations (I presume) of various antique marbles, and forms on the whole a rich architectural display. The centre, in imitation of the "Holy of Holies," is a deep recess, covered with a dark blue curtain, in the centre of which is displayed a cross, and the monogram I. H. S. in letters of gold. The marbles imitated are porphyry, verd antique, and Sienna marble; the various mouldings are enriched in gold, on a white ground. The recess is flanked with piers of Sienna marble, each containing a sunk panel of porphyry, with gilt mouldings. Fronting the piers are tablets of black marble, with arched heads, having the decalogue in gold letters inscribed on them. A splendid frieze and cornice crowns the whole; the former is enriched with passion flowers and white lilies in bold relief, alternating with each other, and splendidly coloured, worthy of attention for the beauty of the ornaments, but more so for the appropriateness of them.

The whole of the embellishments of the Church are happily chosen; each one presents a symbol in some way or other associated with our religion. The flowers, the one commemorating its divine founder, the other the symbol of his highly favoured mother; the pillars with their doves, the roof with its cherubim, and the triune symbol on the highest point of the elevation, are embellishments of a higher nature than mere ornament; to say they are so many helps to devotion, would perhaps startle the Protestant reader. But viewing them in the light of harmless and innocent symbols, I have yet to learn that deviations like the present, or even the sculptured representation of the close of our Lord's sufferings, elevated above the altar, are at all incompatible with the doctrines or discipline of our national Church. The organ is placed immediately upon the altar, and the pipes, in a tastefully ornamented case, are made to correspond with, and form a finish to the rich architectural composition below. No gallery intervenes, the instrument being played at the side. The pulpit and

desks are placed in one group in the front of the altar, an arrangement which the want of space renders necessary. The greatest ingenuity is displayed in the arrangement of the pews and galleries. The site of the building being very confined, has rendered additional galleries necessary; but the lower being made to project considerably beyond the upper ones, that theatrical appearance so unpleasant in Marylebone Church is avoided. The neatness displayed in the internal fittings, as well as the mode of lighting the aisles and spaces beneath the galleries, is much to be admired. The architect has made the most of his funds, as well as his ground, which must have struck any one who saw the site before the erection of the building, to be a very confined spot.

Before I quit this Chapel, I cannot help remarking, that it is much to be regretted a more Church-like designation was not given to this building than the name of a dissenting meeting, which has been rendered somewhat notorious of late. As it has been consecrated, it ought to have borne the name of a Saint; at all events, the present appellation is so perfectly unmeaning, that it is to be hoped it only needs to be noticed to have it altered.

Christ Church, Marylebone.

THIS Church, which forms the second subject in the Engraving was consecrated in 1825.

It is built from the designs of Mr. HARDWICK. The view shews the eastern front, which is situated in Stafford-street, Lisson-green, and the South side of the Church. It will be observed, that the building is in two separate portions. The first, which is built entirely of stone, comprises the entrances and tower; the second portion consists of the body of the Church, and is wholly appropriated to the congregation; this is built of brick, with stone dressings. The western end of the Church abuts against the houses in the street on the North side of it. There is an entrance from the portico, as shewn in the engraving, to the basement story of the tower, which is formed into a circular vestibule, crowned with a dome, in the centre of which is an opening, encircled with a gallery and ballusters. On the South and North sides are openings

openings to other vestibules of the same form, covered also with domes, having circular lantern lights on their centres. In these are the stairs to the galleries, and the entrances to the body of the Church. To the lateral vestibules are also entrances from the street on the North and South sides of the building, each of which is flanked with a pair of Ionic columns, finished with the appropriate entablature, without pediments; the South entrance is shewn in the plate, the northern exactly corresponds. The North and South fronts have each a series of five long windows, with arched heads, and are furnished with parapets and ballustrades. The centre aisle of the Church rises above the roof, and is furnished with a clerestory. The tower being fully shown in the Engraving, needs no further notice; it is bold in its proportions, and, though heavier in appearance than the generality of the steeples of new Churches, is not to be censured on that account; its dimensions appear substantial without approaching to clumsiness.

It is almost unnecessary to say, that like the last-described building, the altar retains its proper situation, though the portico and principal front are at the East end. In both instances this arrangement was occasioned by necessity; it is the same at Bishopsgate Church, but in both of the buildings before us the effects of the alteration are met with far greater ingenuity than in that Church.

On entering the Church, the spectator will be highly gratified by observing that the architect has formed his design after the old school, instead of following the fantastical taste of the present day. He has taken for his models the buildings of Sir Christopher Wren, and, with such originals before him, it was next to impossible that he should fail. The order is Corinthian, and, together with the Ionic of the exterior, is formed after the Italian examples. It would not be difficult to point out the different works of the great master I have just named, which contain the originals from whence the building before us is formed. For an architect of genius to have visited St. Magnus, London Bridge, St. Bride's, and Bow Church, and from the whole to form a design in which the beauties of all should be retained, and their defects

avoided, does not appear to be a task very difficult of execution; yet it is a task which few architects of the present day will condescend to attempt; were they to do so, we might look for Churches deserving to rank with these fine specimens which ornament the Metropolis. I do not wish to insinuate that the building under consideration is a servile copy: far from it; it is an original design, formed upon models, which no architect is ever likely to excel, and which the greatest need not be ashamed to imitate.

The nave and aisles are separated by six lofty columns, and two pilasters on each side supporting the entablature of the order. The ceiling is arched, and is pierced by windows corresponding with the intercolumniations. The ceiling of the nave is arched, and formed by ribs into six principal divisions, each filled with an oval pannel, the borders of which, as well as the ribs, are ornamented with scroll mouldings. The ceiling of the aisles is flat, and unornamented. Galleries are erected in the aisles, as well as across the West end of the nave, and are supported by pilasters. The fronts are coloured in imitation of oak paneling, resting on an architrave of stucco. The altar is simply ornamented; the screen occupies the whole of the eastern wall, and is situated in a recess between the lateral vestibules, which have already been described. The sides of the recess have large niches, and the eastern wall is divided into three compartments by pilasters sustaining the entablature. The commandments, creed, and paternoster, are inscribed in these divisions upon long arched pannels. Upon the entablature are two small statues of angels seated, and holding a ribbon, inscribed, GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, and between them is an urn with wreaths of foliage. The ceiling of the chancel is ornamented with sunk pannels, each containing an expanded flower of a circular and angular form alternately. In the body of the Church, at a short distance from the altar-rails, the pulpit and reading and clerk's desks, are placed on opposite sides. The two former are copies of each other; their form is octagonal, resting upon a terminal column. The furniture of the altar, pulpit, &c. is crimson velvet, and a glory encircling I.H.S. inscribed on the front of each; two handsomely carved chairs, with a mitre

mitre on the back of each stand within the rails. A neat organ is erected in the western gallery. The fittings up of the interior for the accommodation of the congregation are neat and convenient, and from my own feelings I should judge the building is well adapted for hearing the service. The excellent arrangement of the entrances preserves that quietness so essential to a Church, and adds to the beauty of the whole design.

E. I. C.

BRADNINCH AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

(Concluded from p. 502.)

AMONG the MSS. I met a sketch of the character of the Cavillier Peter Sainthill, and a satire upon him, written by the Roundhead or Republican party. The former is ably written; the latter is very curious, as a specimen of party spirit during the Civil Wars, and its admissions (those of bitter enemies) place the Cavilier's character in a high point of view.

"Peter Sainthill was born 1593, and was educated at the Free Grammar School at Tiverton, and one of the first scholars on that foundation: he was an accomplished gentleman, and a good scholar; of a courteous and affable disposition; charitable, and of such unaffected simplicity of manners, that he secured the esteem of all, and gained universal confidence by his integrity, both in public and private life. He was a pattern of loyalty and attachment to his King, and being possessed of large property, he lent liberally to supply the Royal necessities during the arduous contest between Charles and the Parliament; and when the King headed his army in the West, and the troops were marching from Honiton to Tiverton in the year 1644, he entertained his Sovereign * at Bradninch House a day and a night, and the fol-

lowing morning attended him on his rout to Exeter. He was Recorder† of this Borough, and Deputy Steward of this Manor; and in the years 1640 and 1641 was elected Member of Parliament (together with Sir Peter Balle, his kinsman) for the Borough of Tiverton, which he continued to represent till the memorable year 1646, when to avoid the persecution of his enemies, and save his life, he sought an asylum in Italy.

"On entering Parliament, Mr. Sainthill inclined to the popular side, but as soon as an ordinance was passed for raising an army against the Crown, and abolishing Episcopacy, he threw all his interest in the support of the King, and was one of the 118 Members that sat in the Parliament of Oxford, convened by Charles in January 1643, and in conjunction with the Lords and other Commoners, he signed the letter to the Earl of Essex on the 27th of that month; and in consequence, the Parliament in their propositions for Peace to Charles, Nov. 23, 1644, require that Peter Sainthill, esq. (among others) be removed from Court, and his Majesty's Councils, be rendered incapable of ever holding office, and that one full third part, upon full value of his estates, be employed for the payment of the publique debts. Mr. Sainthill also commanded the Trained Bands raised under a Commission from the King at Bradninch, and was one of the Commissioners‡ for managing the King's affairs in the West," (he is mentioned by Clarendon, vol. II. p. 639, as one of the Commissioners who met the Prince of Wales at Bridgewater, April 23, 1645, to consult on the best steps to be taken for the King's service)."

Let us now turn to the Republican satire.

* "The day after the King marched from Plymouth, himself attended only by his own troop, and the principal officers of the Court went to Exeter; appointing the army, by slow marches, to follow, and to be quartered at Tiverton and other towns adjacent, where they arrived on the 21st Sept. 1644."—*Clarendon*, vol. II. p. 539.

"Bradninch was the head quarters of King Charles's army on the 27th July, 1644. A part of the King's army was quartered there again on the 17th Sept. 1644. It was the head quarters of Sir Thos. Fairfax on the 16th Oct. 1645."—*Lysons's Devon*.

† "In this parish (Bradninch) is St. Hill seated; descended from the Norman line; Steward of the Stannaries; and one of the Masters in Chancery."—*Risdon*, tempore Charles the First.

‡ "By the diligence and activity of the Commissioners appointed in Devonshire, his Majesty was, within a few days, supplied with two thousand pounds in money, which was presently distributed among the horse; and 3000 suites of clothes, with good proportions of shoes and stockings, which were likewise delivered to the foot."—*Clarendon*, vol. II. p. 540.

PETER'S BANQUET; OR, THE CAVALIER IN THE DUMPS. (*Written about 1645.*)

"An ancient Burrough in the West,
Was lately put unto the test,
Their loyalty and zeal to prove,
If King and Country they did love.
For you must know, within the town,
A Trained Band, rose by the Crown,
Had been inrolled in buff attire,
To march when danger may require.
There also dwelt within the place
A patriotie, sturdy race,
Nicknamed Roundheads, as you 'll see,
By those attached to Royalty.

"Peter, their Captain, for to try,
If good King Charles they'd stand by,
Prepared a Banquet at his Hall,
And there invited one and all,
'To eat, and drink, and for to sing
'God bless the cause! God bless the King!'

"He was a man of wit profound,
Recorder of his native town:
Humble, benign, of Norman blood,
Caressed, esteemed, for being good.
From his high rank in life was sent,
A Member twice to Parliament,
From the good town of Tiverton,
With Peter Balle* of Mapleton;
But here he play'd a double game,
That brought on him disgrace and shame.

"Now when the King was in the West,
And not a little in distress,
He honoured Peter with a call
By night †, incog, but that's not all,
He wanted money for to spend
In waging war, that was the end,
And he knew those that had to lend. }
And if report of him speak true,
He lent him one, but some say two
Hundred pounds, from Dame Dolly's ‡
purse,

To be repaid with interest;
Together with a Royal boon,
When he the Sceptre should resume.
And make the pledge more firm and sure,
Etched his sign manual on the door.
A Title we suppose was meant,
To make the Captain more content:
Well, be it so, we trow his right,
The Squire should be dubbed a Knight §.
For all such mighty men of fame
Wish to immortalize their name.

"The twentieth was a morning gay,
To see these Veterans in array,
Three Chieftains, marching in the van,
With a sword drawn, in either hand;
Nicknamed Redhead, Blunt, and Gray,
By roughish schoolboys in their play.
Some thirty corslets in the rear,
That had no rapier but a spear:
Some forty called muskateers,
That had a rapier, but no spears.
Those bore a muskett in their hand,
That made them look more fierce and
grand.

"Now take them singly, view them round,
And tell me if there can be found
Another such an awkward train
Throughout the Royal Duke's domain?
There's Jem, and Harry; Sam, and Will,
Fam'd for their pugilistic skill,
Descended from a savage clan,
That neither care for God nor man;
For if you don't with them comply,
'Tis but a blow, and there you lie.
But now become a muskateer,
Look just like nudles, dead with fear.
There's Kit and Teddy, tall and big,
That wear a cap for want of wig.
There's Ben deformed, Tom looks awry,
One has no nose, another but one eye.
Sure such a group was never seen,
From sixty, downward to sixteen!
Oh Royal Sir! oh, have some pity!
And take these bumpkins to your city!
Mark how they fought, how they have
bled,

To save the Crown ||, the King his head.
To keep the peace, and guard the nation,
From unjust laws and usurpation.
Show them some mark of your regard,
And take them for your body guard,
It will be told among your foes,
What you have done for Bradninch heroes.

"Now view this Royal Trained Band,
Marshall'd in order by command,
Peter, their Captain, for to see,
If aught they knew of chivalry,
Advanc'd in front, and there did cry,
'Draw out your rapiers, lift them high,
Salute your Captain passing by.'
Some drew the sword, some nod the head,
Some look as pale as if half dead;
Others like stock, or stone, stood mute,
Nor moved either hand or foot;

* Solicitor General to the Queen.

† The King's visit to Mr. Sainthill, could not be got over, therefore is depreciated and lessened as much as possible. Clarendon's account of the mode in which the King travelled, supports the previous version. Bradninch lay in the way from Plymouth to Exeter, the distance about 30 miles, and it was very natural for Charles to pay this attention to so zealous an adherent.

‡ Mrs. Sainthill was Dorothea, daughter and heiress of Robt. Pakker, of Zeal Monachorum, Devon.—*Harleian MS.* No. 1163.

§ The only reward the family received for their sacrifices in the Royal Cause, is a pardon, granted by Charles the Second, 30th March 1668, to Peter Sainthill (then dead 20 years) for any offences committed against the Crown!

|| If this couplet is not a subsequent addition, it shews that Charles's enemies contemplated putting him to death, should it be in their power.

Some did advance, some did retreat,
 'Twas quite a farce throughout the street !
 The Captain saw it would not do,
 He had a stiff and awkward crew,
 Sheath'd up his sword, and bow'd adieu.
 The drum roll'd out for to depart,
 All caught the sound, and forth they start ;
 The croud then made the air to ring,
 ' God bless the cause ! God bless the King !'
 But some we saw, whose heads were round,
 That bellow'd out a different sound,
 ' Down with the Faggots ! Down with the
 Lubbers !

Clodhoppers in buff, turn'd royal robbers !'

" Now see them at the banquet, all
 In Peter's great and lofty hall,
 Seated in order for to dine,
 Swig cyder, beer, and meady wine,
 Where all was sumptuous, nice, and free,
 That made it taste more pleasantly ;
 Some cutting beef, and others pork,
 With finger held in lieu of fork ;
 Some calling cyder, others beer,
 Some looking round, as if for fear
 That they should fall from off their seat,
 Where they were plac'd to carve and eat.
 The cloth being gone, the hall did ring,
 ' God bless the cause ! God bless the King !'
 May all his foes be soon laid low,
 And civil discord by one blow !'
 A bumper then had each to fill,
 To drink the health of Captain Sainthill !
 Some loyal toasts were next sent round,
 Which made the hall again resound,
 For heads and hearts were come together,
 Some talking one thing, some another.

" The Chiefs were got into debate
 About the War, the King, and State ;
 ' Brethren, we say our cause is good,
 Nothing has yet our force withstood,
 Here's Cavalier 'gainst Roundhead still,
 'Tis a crime, say some, their brats to kill.
 Pugh ! no such thing, we say 'tis right,
 What can't be done by day, it must by night.
 Hark ! Essex routed, Bristol taken !
 Hampden's dead, Fairfax forsaken !
 The City gates are open wide,
 Where we may either walk or ride ;
 Secure, protected without arms,
 Free from all danger and alarms ;
 One victory more, won by the Crown,
 Will make these rebels knuckle down,
 Sue and implore, from our strong hands,
 Their lives, their trade, and forfeit lands.
 All's well we say, old honest Pring !
 We'll drink the Cause once more,—the
 King !

Another Charter we can crave,
 The King rewards the firm and brave.'

" The bowl with glee was going round,
 When all at once they hear a sound
 Of victory ! a great victory !
 Which came so unexpectedly,
 Like thunder bursting from the sky,
 They all rose up, as if to fly

Away ; and leave the Squire behind,
 Midst fumes of backey, beer, and wine ;
 For when the halloo reach'd their ears,
 They were astound with doubts and fears,
 None dar'd to speak, not one could sing,
 Nor toast the health of our good King !
 Some hum'd, some sigh'd, some groan'd,
 some star'd,

All knew the sound, what it declar'd,
 As from the window they could see
 Our little band of rivalry,
 With a blue flag, and crooked horn,
 Which was display'd and always blown,
 Whenever we went by one consent,
 To celebrate some great event.
 While near the Postern Gate we stood,
 A man advanced in pensive mood,
 Sam Miller 'twas, he look'd so pale,
 His face betray'd a dismal tale,
 ' What is the matter, Sam ?' we say,
 ' You look so lank and pale to-day.
 What, wont you speak, and tell us why
 You be so low and melancholy ?
 Don't you no news from Ex'ter bring,
 That doth relate to our good King ?
 Why dont you now ring out your bell,
 Proclaim aloud, Oh yes ! All's well !
 Have you not heard of our defeat,
 How Cromwell's slain, in his retreat ?
 Two thousand men their arms laid down,
 And hung as Rebels to the Crown ?'
 Sam shook his head, said ' No ! not I,
 Make room, fall back, let me pass by ;'
 A space was found, Sam enter'd in,
 To tell the news, that he did bring,
 The Gate was shut, we did not stay,
 But gave a blast, and march'd away.
 As soon as Sam was in the hall,
 He made his bow, and then did bawl,
 Gemmen Ratters, we are undone,
 The Rebels have the battle won !
 At Naseby* : 'tis said the King is taken,
 But if not so, is quite forsaken,
 His veteran troops are chiefly slain,
 And only a few friends remain,
 No horse being near he fled on foot,
 But many foes are in pursuit,
 To get the premium on his head,
 Should he be taken, live or dead.
 The truth of which I can aver,
 As 'tis arrived at Exeter,
 The City there is in a pother,
 Some running one way, some another,
 Some jeering, taunting, others sad,
 Some ranting, roaring, raving mad ;
 The Chamber are in consultation,
 If best to fly, or keep their station,
 For Fairfax hies with double haste,
 To hurl his vengeance on the place.

" The Captain fell into the dumps,
 The rest were seized with the mumps,
 A painful silence now took place,
 Each looking t'other in the face,
 Pondering whether Aye, or No,
 'Twas best to stay, or for to go,

* The battle of Naseby was fought June 14, 1645.

The Cavalier essayed to speak,
 But found his heart was ready t' break;
 Rose up, sat down, then rose again,
 But still could not shake off the pain;
 'My friends,' said he, 'we must not part,
 I want to ———, but oh my heart!
 I cannot speak, I cannot cry,
 Oh 'tis so sharp, I sure shall die!
 He star'd, he sigh'd, he view'd his crew,
 Then dropp'd a tear, and said, 'Adieu!
 Unto the Italian coast* I'll fly,
 To brother Bob at Tuscany,
 And to your charge commit my family,
 And may the Lord reward your loyalty.'
 He said no more, his heart was big,
 With grief he swooned, off dropt his wig!
 Just then his valet op'd the door,
 And saw his master on the floor,
 He rung the bell, in came the groom,
 Who took him to another room;
 And as they bore him from the Hall,
 He wav'd his hand, and bow'd to all.

"At this each Warrior marched forth,
 Some took the East, and others North,
 With pensive look, and downcast eye,
 Lamenting all their destiny.
 What fools we have been, thus to sing,
 'God bless the Cause! God save the King!
 Had we foreseen this great event,
 Our time we might have better spent.
 Our money too, have better lent.
 Ruin'd for ever, past all recovery,
 From ardent zeal to serve our country.'
 They said no more, each parted full of grief,
 Not knowing how, or where to seek relief.
 But ere they shuffled through the street,
 We gave a blast, to sound retreat!
 Now hear, ye Buffers of the Crown,
 And to your Children hand it down,
 How vain and foolish 'tis for man,
 The ways of Providence to scan.
 Or to attempt to set at naught,
 His great Decrees, by deed or thought.

Mind this grand rule, and learn to do,
 To others, as you'd have them do to you.
 Sure Parson Burchill never could preach,
 That murder was no sin, or breach;
 Profanely for to lift the hand,
 Against the laws of God and man.
 Because we differ in opinion,
 About some forms in our religion.
 And will not suffer laws to stand,
 Made by the King at his command,
 Or money raise without consent
 Of either House of Parliament.
 The King we honour and respect †,
 But still our laws we will protect.
 At your next Banquet then, beware,
 Dont sell the skin, till you've caught the
 bear!

"Metlinks I hear you now exclaim,
 Against the subject of this theme,
 Ask, 'Why so testy with the Squire,
 If you his deeds so much admire?
 Is it, because in this disaster,
 He did not leave ‡ his Lord and Master?'
 No, that we deny, it is because
 He sanctioned such oppressive laws,
 Subscribed his name, and gave consent,
 For making war 'gainst Parliament.
 Our liberties did not defend,
 But to serve the King was his chief end,
 His country he forgot, neglected,
 Therefore you have the reason why
 He's treated so disdainfully.
 Now fare you well! all feuds let cease,
 Shake hands, be friends, and live in peace.
 We ask no more, then fare you well again!
 Friendship we love, but Malice we disdain.
 Quies in Coelo!"

By the articles under which Exeter
 surrendered to Fairfax, Mr. Sainthill
 became entitled to compound for his
 estates, which were sequestered by
 Parliament. A part, only, however,
 was recovered by his son Samuel, in

* Mr. Sainthill did not fly from Devonshire till towards the close of March 1646. This, therefore, was an anticipation of the Roundheads; or possibly, the satire itself was written after Exeter was taken by Fairfax, 9th April, 1646. The closing lines indicate that the contest was over.

† It is curious to contrast the sort of respect which the Roundheads bore to Charles, with that borne towards him by the Cavaliers.—I have before me a copy of the first edition of the *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*, A.D. 1642. At the conclusion is written, by probably the first purchaser—"Proximus Sacris;" and on the next leaf by the same hand—

"Here lyes Charles the First, the greate,
 The valiant though unfortunate,
 The just, victorious, pious prince,
 Found guilty for his innocence.
 True Faith's defender, Kingdom's Charter,
 Church's glory, People's Martyre,
 These both men and angels singe,
 The honest man, the righteous Kinge."

‡ This is an express admission, that the Cavalier remained firm at his post, while any thing could be done in the King's cause. In the Cavalier's Petition to compound for his estates, he says, "That your Petitioner about the beginning of the late scidge of Exeter, went out of Exeter into Cornwall, and thence to Ligorne in Italy."

July 1653, after a long suit before “The Commissioners for Compounding with the Delinquents,” by paying a heavy composition: but all the estates in fee, in Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Yorkshire, were confiscated. We were favoured with a perusal of all the pleadings, &c. before “The Honorable the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents”—and the receipts, one of which I copy. They are printed, with blanks for the name and money (what is written is printed in *Italicks*.)

“Received by us, Richard Waring and Michael Herring, Treasurers of the moneys to be paid into Goldsmiths’ Hall, of Samuel St. Hill of Bradninch, in the county of Devon, Gent. the summe of Three Hundred Seventy fower Pounds, seventeen Shillings, Six pence, in p^{te} of Seven hundred forty nine Pounds, fifteen Shillings £.374 17s. 6d. Imposed on him by the Parliament of England, as a fine for his Delinquency to the Common-wealth. We say Received this 24th day of September, 1651, in parte

Ri Waringe.

*I have taken notice of this acquittance
September y^e 24, 1651.*

Ri Sherwyn, audite.

*Take Mr. John Lawrence of Colesbury,
Parish Justiciary, wth Mr. St Hill for security.*

M. H.

*Security is taken by me, 29^o Sept. 1651.
J. Bayley.”*

The Hall of Bradninch House is large, and hung with a series of portraits of all the heads of the family, from 1546 to the present time. There is also a valuable painting of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, apparently by Rubens. At the Visitation for Devon, A D. 1620, besides the Cavalier, there were *three other brothers at Bradninch. Their cousin, the Rev. Wm. Sainthill, Vicar of Hennock, had *nine sons; and there were also the Sainthills of *Rockbeare, †Mamhead, and †Asburton. These families, we might expect by this, would have colonized the intervening country; but strange to say, one branch only of the Hennock family, which settled at Topsham, has survived. All the others have become extinct in the male line; and the representative of the Topsham family, †Captain Saint-hill, R.N. having removed to Cork in Ireland, it is not supposed the name is

at present to be met with in Devonshire. The manor of Sainthill (an-
tiently Swenthull), from which the family derive their name, is in the †parish of Kentisbeare. Richard Saint-hill (father of the first Peter) resided there in the reign of Henry VII.; and the first Peter, in Harleian MSS. No. 1457, is termed “St. Hill of Sainthill and Bradnynche.” Sir Walter Swenthull, who represented Devon in the Parliaments of Edward II. and III. resided at Honiton; and his brother Reginald at Wadheys, which was conveyed to him in the time of Edward I. by Henry De Boteler (Harleian MSS. 2410).

Sept. 30. I left Bradninch for Col-
lumpton. R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

YOUR ingenious Correspondent Δ, in his very interesting memoir of Padstow and its worthies, has spoken of the Rev. SAMUEL WALKER of Truro, and of THOMAS RAWLINGS, esq. in terms so just and appropriate, that all who are any way acquainted with the characters of these venerable men, would wish for further information; but the sincere Christian would more especially be gratified by such biographical notices of those who “had taken sweet counsel together, and walked in the house of God as friends.” For a *third* person, however, I looked to the Padstow memoir; as he was an intimate friend of Walker and Rawlings, and equally distinguished for his religiousness. I mean Mr. GEORGE CONON; who, after having been many years Master of Truro Grammar School, retired to Padstow, where he died.

In Polwhele’s “Cornwall,” vol. V. Mr. Conon is thus noticed: “Both my father and myself were instructed in the principles of religion and the elements of the Greek and Latin tongues, under George Conon, a Scotchman;—a sound grammarian, a Christian firm in belief, and punctual in practice. He was once an usher at Westminster. At Truro he was a second Busby; he flogged like Busby; and like Busby he taught. We feared him, but we loved him. And when, from the infirmities of old age, he was forced to relinquish his charge and retired to Padstow, we all regretted his departure with tears! Nor were they, though the tears of childhood, ‘forgot as soon as shed.’” (P. 64.) Z.

ANCIENT

* Harleian MSS. 1080.

† Registry of Wills, Exeter.

‡ Lysons’s Devon.



ANCIENT SEAT OF THE BOWYER FAMILY AT CAMBERWELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Camberwell, Dec. 13.*
IN the Supplementary Volume to Lysons's *Environs of London*, mention is made of "an ancient seat of the Bowyer family," situate at Camberwell, on the road leading to London. It certainly seems worthy of some notice, if only from the tradition that it was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and used by him as a temporary residence, when engaged in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral. It strikes me, however, that it has claims to higher antiquity; for a large cedar tree which stands before it is traditionally styled "Queen Elizabeth's tree." It is one of those "modest mansions," which in the words of Lord Bacon, seem rather to have been built to live in, than to look on. Its exterior has a sombre and uninviting appearance, but some of its apartments are tastefully embellished. The hall is well worthy of observation. Opposite the entrance from the front garden, and surrounding a doorway, now disused, is some curious carved work of foliage, fruits, and flowers, disfigured by a tawdry colouring. Against its North wall is a female portrait, a companion to that in an upper apartment, which tradition styles "the Lord of

the Manor*." Report ascribes to this the title of "his ladye." Over the husband's picture is the representation of some animal carved in wood, doubtlessly the Bowyer crest, which Mr. Bray describes as "a wolf or tiger sejant on a ducal coronet." The room which forms the North wing is ornamented with "carven imageries, of fruits and flowers," in relief. Over the chimney-piece, which, with the whole wainscoting, is of cedar, is a small but exquisite piece of painting, in which Saturn devouring his children is shewn in the centre, surrounded by ruins.

The apartment into which this cedar room opens is lofty and spacious; the carved work bold, prominent, and exceedingly well executed. The South and East sides are ornamented with large paintings, in each of which the principal figure seems, from the crown which accompanies him, and the glory surrounding his head, to be intended for Apollo. The above Vignette shows the exterior of this side of the building, and is chosen principally for the air of antiquity conferred by its "imbowed windows."

The rooms corresponding to those just described on the other side the

* This refers to the period when this house was tenanted by the Bowyers, who held estates, manors, and parcels of manors here and hereabouts. See Bray, vol. III.

house, are used for the purposes of a Literary Institution; the smaller one for a library of reference, containing several hundred volumes on theology, history, philosophy, and belles lettres; and the other for a reading room, which is supplied with several daily papers, and all the periodicals of note. This Institution does not seem to be so generally known as its merits ought to render it; the books are well selected and numerous; and the lectures, which are suspended during the summer season, have hitherto afforded much to interest and instruct.

The following account of the family of Bowyer I have selected from various sources, and as the name is so intimately connected with the history of this building, and of Camberwell in general, it may not be irrelevant here to state particulars.

Their pedigree is traced up through William Bowyer, his great grandson Richard, his grandson, and Ralph his son, to John Bowyer of Chichester. Thomas the son of William, and John his grandson, are buried in the church of Shepton Beauchamp, Somerset, where the family had been long settled. John, a son of the last-named, married Ann Jenes, and afterwards Elizabeth Draper. The husband's common-place book gives a singular and concise account of this transaction, as may be seen by an extract given in Lysons's *Environs*, vol. I.

This John and his wife are buried in the chancel of Camberwell Church, where there is a brass exhibiting "a man and woman kneeling at a table, behind him eight sons, and behind her three daughters." The figures are well executed, and from the circumstance of Aucher's arms appearing on the escutcheon, could not have been set up till near the middle of the seventeenth century, as previous to that time the families were not connected. Above the effigies are three escutcheons. In the centre, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend vair cotised, or as Gwillim has it, "a bend verrey between two cotises." "This coat," says he, "pertaineth to Sir Edmond Bowyer of Camberwell; in the county of Surrey, knight." 2d, on a fess humette, three leopards' heads, as given by Gwillim in his "Heraldry." This coat was confirmed by Sir William Segar, Garter, May 2, 1629, to Henry Brabourne, alias Brabon, of London;

descended from John Brabourne, alias Brabon, keeper of the mowed hawks to King Edward III. They are quartered by Bowyer in consequence of John, the son of Thomas Bowyer of Shepton Beauchamp, having married into the family of Brabant of Bruton. The third quarter is charged with a chevron between three acorns. Over the husband are the arms of Bowyer, impaling six coats; viz. 1st and 6th, on a fess between three annulets, two covered cups, between them a mullet for distinction. This coat was confirmed to Henry Draper of Colebrook in the county of Middlesex, gent. 14 Oct. 1571. 2d. Two chevronells, on each three martlets, between three escallop shells (Draper). 3d. Ermine, in chief three lions rampant, "the coat armour of Sir Hewitt Aucher of Bishopsbourne in the county of Kent, knight and bart.; it was borne by Robert Aucher, M. A. priest, of Queen's College, third son of Sir Anthony;" to whom I have seen a letter under the hand of Queen Elizabeth, in which she styles him her "good freende," assuring him that she will so remember his "towardness" in a certain business, "that whensoever occasion may serve," says she, "I woll requite it*." —How the families became related will be seen hereafter. The fourth coat is Ermine, a fess checky. The fifth, a pale counterchanged, three acorns. Over the wife is the impalemental one. The inscription reads thus:

"Here lyeth the body of John Bowyer, esquier, and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of Robert Draper. They had issue 8 sons and 3 daughters, and John died the x day of October, 1570. Elizabeth after maryed William Forster, esquier, and had issue one sonne and one daughter, and dyed the xxij of April 1605."

She seems to have outlived her last husband; for a house adjoining the Free School is said, in 1615, to have been "late in the tenure of Elizabeth Forster, widow."

Sir Edmond Bowyer, who figures conspicuously in the annals of this parish, to which he was a considerable benefactor, was born at Camberwell 12th May, 1552. He served Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex (the two counties having then but one Sheriff), in 1600; he was knighted by King James the First, at the Charter House, on that

* See Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. I. p. 3.

Monarch's first arrival in London, May 11, 1603; and in 1614 was one of the witnesses to the deed of creation of Dulwich College. His last will bears date 11 July, 1626, and in it he desires to be buried in the church there, requesting his executors to erect a "tomb of alabaster or white marble and jet, as they think fit," over his remains: he also begs that he may not be "bowelled," and that his funeral may take place in the day-time. His nephew of the same names, in 1648, presented a petition to the Commons on part of the population of Surrey, praying for the restoration of their King, and a return of peace and quietness. He was one of the Court of Record, constituted on occasion of a fire, which on the 26th of May, 1676, burnt the Townhall and other places in Southwark. His monument, on the South side of the chancel of Camberwell Church, has this inscription:

"In hopes of a glorious resurrection to eternall life by the merits of Jesus Christ, here lyes buried y^e body of dame Hester Bowyer, late wife of Sir Edmond Bowyer of this parish, knt. and daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, knight.

"There was a happy sympathy betwixt y^e vertues of y^e soule and y^e beauty of y^e body of this excellent deceased person: she lived a holy life, and dyed the death of the righteous, December y^e 10, 1665.

A good lyfe hath but a few days,
But a good name endureth for ever.

"Sir Edmond also (as he desired) lyes here by his loving and beloved wife. Likenes begat loue, and loue happiness, true here, complete in heaven, where they reape the fruit of their faythe and good works. He dyed y^e 27 of January, 1681, in y^e 67. year of his age.

Tam pios cineres nemo returbet."

This Edmond had a son Anthony, who married Katherine St. John, and died in 1709. In his epitaph against the South wall of the chancel, Camberwell Church, he is styled "a gentleman generally esteemed in his lifetime, and universally well read, especially in the laws and Constitution of his country, which gave him an equal aversion to tyranny and anarchy: he did justice, showed mercy, and was a friend to the poor." His wife died in 1717. D. A. BRITON.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 14.

I MUST again trespass upon your patience for the purpose of record-

ing in your Magazine, *perpetuis futuris temporibus*, the result of my researches and inquiries relating to the surname of John de Watton, the husband of Ella Bisset, and their eldest son, *dictus* Bisset, described in Part i. p. 38, to obviate any misinterpretation the variation of it might in future engender, from the circumstance of that appellation (which has also been written Wathon) having been expressed at least half a dozen different ways.

The families of Watton, Heriz, Mandeville, Newmarche, and Bisset, were all seated in the county of Nottingham, a few miles asunder, as in Thoroton may be seen, and hence they became connected by marriage. These branches of the Bissets and Wattons in a series of years removed, the former into Wiltshire, the latter into Hertfordshire, and, according to Sir Henry Chauncy, p. 23, John de Watton was High Sheriff 25, 26 Hen. III.

Richard de Rypariis married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Bisset, John de Watton "Ellam secundo natam," and Hugh de Plessetis, Isabel the third daughter; see the pedigree of Basset (whose daughter Bisset married), Shaw's Staff. II. 12; Clutterbuck's Herts, I. xxix.; Salmon's Herts, 362, App.; and the Topographer, II. 318.

The family of Watton derived the three besants in their escutcheon, which they bear at this day, by marriage with Ella Bisset, being the second course of besants in Bisset's arms, Azure, ten besants, 4, 3, 2, 1; the rest of their armorial bearing from their ancestors, especially Guillaume, surnamed De Watone, a cadet of the house of Tyrel*, Seigneurs de Poix, in Picardy, and of Flemish extraction by the mother's side; which is confirmed by the similitude of their arms, described in the Dict. Geneal. Herald. de France.

Resuming the explanation of the point in view, it appears by a deed, "Carta Johannis de Rypariis de Terris in Kedeministre," that John de Wutton was a witness. Mon. Angl. II. 409. In the Harl. MS. No. 2038, p. 150, the name is written Sir Jo. Wooton. In the Black Book, at the Heralds' College, it is written Wotton, and so is the son's surname. This an-

* In Cartulario antiq. Eccles. de Watuna. Ex autog. pen. Johis de Knyveton. Chron. de la Trin. du Mont P'rou. Reg. de Blas, g. c. cient

cient memoir exhibits the Bissets as Barons of Kidderninster, and remarks that the son was living 31 Ed. I. The former were not Barons of that denomination, but of Combe-Bisset in Wiltshire; and the latter was dead 28 Ed. I. according to the inquisition.

There is a memorandum, "Q'odam memorial," relating to Wich-Malbane, where the name is Wotton. In Fines, 17, 18 Ric. II. by Walter Romesey, in Madox's Bar. Angl. the father and son are called Wotton; Ella Bisset is also described as the third daughter. By the inquisition on the death of her mother, Harl. MSS. 2038, p. 149, 1967, p. 121, and Dug. Bar. I. 632, she was the second daughter. It is evident, however, that the surname was neither Wooton or Wotton, for no person of either denomination appears on record contemporary with John de Watton first mentioned, who could by any possibility have been the husband of Ella Bisset.

The assimilation of these surnames was not unusual, for the village of Watton in Hertfordshire had four divisions, according to Domesday Book. In the fourth, the name is written differently from the rest, viz. Wodtone, which being famous for its timber, was called Wood Town. Salmon's Herts, p. 216. But the etymology of words is, "Levis et fallax et plerumque ridicula, for, sæpenumero ubi proprietates verborum attenditur, sensus veritatis amittitur."

In a licence to enfeoff lands at Kidderninster, 27 Ed. I. the son is called Wotton; and in the Inquisition on his death, 28 Ed. I. it is the same; but the definition of the son makes nothing against the father, and the diversity is immaterial, for every Antiquary knows the frequency of change of surname in olden time.

There is an inquisition of 16 Ed. I. which mentions only two daughters of Basset, though the fact of there being three is indisputable; for Alice, one of the daughters, married Bisset, 5 Hen. III. (Ormerod, III. 218), a glaring blunder in a record of that description, to which much confidence is usually assigned.

Upon the whole, the contiguity of residence, the identity of the family connection, the circumstance of Watton, Wooton, and Wotton, being here one and the same person, videlicet, the identical John de Watton first named, appear to me, Mr. Urban, with all due

respect to the judgment of your impartial and intelligent readers, decidedly to establish my antecedent communications on the subject of this descent. It should be observed, however, that in allusion to the elder branch of the family of De Dunstanville, detailed in page 417, their arms are variously expressed, but the greater probability is that they were—Argent, a fret Gules, on a canton of the second a lion of England, and that the bordure ingrailed Sable was assumed for distinction sake by January, a collateral descendant of John de Dunstanville, a younger son of Walter, the second Baron of Castlecombe. The same arms appear to have been quartered by Thomas the fourth Earl of Southampton (the representative of that younger branch), who died about the year 1667, without issue male. The family of Helligan of Devon, who carried, Or, three Torteaux, a chief Azure, derived their lineage from the heiress of William de Dunstanville, the descendant of another junior branch; and Basset, who married the heiress of Helligan, at one time quartered the same bearings.

In conclusion, permit me to add that in Harl. MS. 5801, p. 59, are noticed the marriages of the two sisters of Sir John Whatton of Leicester-Town, afterwards of East Sheen in Surrey, who is mentioned in Part i. p. 305. The eldest sister, Catharine, married Thomas Hackett, Bishop of Down and Connor; the youngest, Sence, Sir Thomas Ogle, Governor of Chelsea Hospital. HENRY W. WHATTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Norfolk, Dec. 14.*
WILL you permit a remark or two on your Correspondent J. D.'s two seemingly decisive arguments to prove that William the Bastard has no right to the title of Conqueror, England not having been conquered by him (see Gent. Mag. Aug. 1825). The first is grounded on William having granted the demands of the Primate for "the preservation of their liberties." And the second, on the arms of part of Kent being a rampant white horse, with the motto "Invicta*,"

* Kent was conquered 53 years before the Christian æra by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, and put under the direction of the Governor of Britannia Prima. It was again conquered by the Saxons, and Hengist became its King. Baldred, the seventeenth
in

which latter J. D. deems quite sufficient proof of part of Kent remaining unconquered. And upon these two he has founded the following syllogism: "For England to be subdued, the whole must be conquered: part of England was unsubdued; therefore England was not conquered."

The gallant but unfortunate King of England, it will be remembered, fought the whole day of the memorable battle of Hastings at the head of his Kentish men; he was killed, and they were defeated with the whole of the English forces; and William had passed the Thames at Wallingford, when Stigand in the name of the Clergy made submissions to him; and when he arrived within sight of London, all the chief nobility came into his camp, and declared an intention of yielding to his authority. With these facts before us, and admitting J. D.'s conclusions, I will venture to challenge the most ingenious of your readers to point out any conquest of either nation or colony made during the last or any other war, excepting where no quarter has been given, and no terms agreed to with the vanquished. In proof of the impossibility of their doing so, I beg leave to submit the following apparently decisive syllogisms, commencing with France in 1814. For France to be subdued, the whole must be conquered: part of France (Provence for instance) was unsubdued, therefore France was not conquered. For the French and Spanish fleet of Cape Trafalgar to have been conquered, every ship must have struck her colours: every ship did not strike her colours; therefore the combined fleets were not conquered off Cape Trafalgar. For the French army to have been conquered at Waterloo, every man must have been killed or taken: the whole of the men were not killed or taken; therefore the French army was not conquered at Waterloo. Again,—In every instance, except as before excepted, "the pre-

servation of their liberties," have invariably been granted, to every nation or colony; and the surrender made without the victorious army visiting every province; therefore any not so visited can no more be said to have been conquered, than Kent was by William.

But, Mr. Urban, notwithstanding all this, I contend that England was to all intents and purposes conquered by William and his Norman adventurers, of which his having totally defeated the English army, and taken possession of the kingdom, is a full and sufficient proof*. That France was conquered in 1814, and again at Waterloo; and that whatever nation, fleet, or colony, has surrendered to a victorious army or navy, every province, town, ship, or village, belonging to such nation, fleet, or colony, has been conquered; consequently the title of Conqueror to the commander of the victorious forces is just and proper. SELM.

—♦—

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 19.

I AM not aware that the following List of the heirs and representatives to the Princess Mary Tudor (that is, who by the laws and customs of England have a right to quarter the arms as representatives) contains any omissions. I am sure it makes no false pretensions.

I. *By her eldest daughter Frances, wife of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.*

1. Anne-Eliza, Duchess of Buckingham, dau. and sole heir of James Brydges, last Duke of Chandos, as heir of Wm. Seymour, Duke of Somerset, great grandson of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, by Catherine Grey.

2. The Duke of Northumberland, as heir of Francis Lord Seymour of Troubridge, brother of Duke William.

3. Lord Prudhoe.

4. Lord Beverley.

II. *By her youngest daughter Eleanor, wife of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, whose heir Margaret married Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby.*

in descent from Hengist, and the last King of Kent, was conquered by Egbert the Great, when Kent with the other petty States were united into one Monarchy, and became subject to the Saxon and Danish Kings of England till the Norman invasion. Thus we see the County whose motto is "Invicta," was repeatedly subdued before the Norman conquest.

* This cannot be better illustrated than by the speech of Earl Warrenne, who, when questioned in a subsequent reign concerning his right to the lands which he possessed, drew his sword. "This," said he, "is my title; William the Bastard did not conquer England himself; the Barons, and my ancestors among the rest, were joint adventurers in the enterprise."

FIRST,

FIRST, By *Ferdinando, E. of Derby*, which divided into THREE, Lady Anne, Lady Frances, and Lady Elizabeth, married to Grey Lord Chandos, the Earl of Bridgwater, and the Earl of Huntingdon.

1st. *From Lady Chandos.*

1. Lady Willoughby of Eresby.
2. Marchioness Cholmondeley.
3. Marquis of Exeter.
4. Marchioness of Bute.
5. Earl of Guilford and Norths.
6. Earl Brownlow.

2d. *From Eliz. Countess of Bridgwater.*

7. Earl of Jersey.
8. Marquis of Stafford.
9. Earl of Bridgwater.
10. Mrs. Ariana Egerton.
11. Col. Master.
12. Wm. Master.
13. Mons. Saladin de Crans.
14. Issue of Col. Ch. Egerton.
15. Col. (Hayter) Egerton.
16. Viscountess Bulkeley.
17. Wilbraham Egerton of Tatton.
18. Mr. Tatton, of Withenshaw.
19. Wm. Osmund Hammond, esq.
20. Sir Egerton Brydges, bart.

3d. *From Lady Huntingdon.*

21. Marquis of Hastings.
22. Lady George Wm. Russell.

SECOND, By *W. Stanley, E. of Derby*:

23. Duke of Athol.
24. Earl of Dunmore.

The following is a List of the principal of the descendants who are NOT representatives, as far as at present occurs to me: for such a List cannot in its nature be perfect:

I. *By Lady Frances Grey.*

1. Duke of Buccleugh.
2. Lord Montagu.
3. Earl of Cardigan.
4. Marquis of Aylesbury.
5. Duke of Rutland.
6. Earl of Dartmouth.
7. Earl of Egremont.
8. Earl of Carnarvon.
9. Earl of Romney.
10. Duke of Buckingham.
11. Mr. Tho. Grenville.
12. Lord Grenville.
13. Sir Watkin Wynne.
14. Lord Braybrooke.
15. Countess of Fortescue.

II. *By Lady Margaret Clifford.*

1. Lord Willoughby de Broke.
2. Miss Laurence of Studley.
3. Earl of Cork.
4. Earl of Shannon.
5. Earl of Carrick.

6. Duke of Gordon.

7. Earl of Aberdeen.

8. Issue of the Marquis of Anglesea by his *first* wife.

9. Issue of Lady Anne Lambton.

10. Issue of the *first* wife of the late Marquis of Stafford.

11. Issue of Eliz. sister of the late Samuel Egerton, who died 1780.

12. Issue of Charlotte Hammond and Jemima Brydges.

13. The issue of John Marquis of Athol by Lady Ameliana Sophia Stanley.

S. EGERTON BRYDGES.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 21.

THE Norrisian Lectures in the University of Cambridge are deemed of such importance in support of Christianity, and the Professor's Chair has been so ably filled ever since its foundation, that when I was lately at Cambridge I was very naturally led to make enquiry into the family and character of the Founder of such a useful and pious Professorship. I was not a little surprised, nay even disappointed, at not being able to learn any thing concerning the Founder, except that he was a gentleman of considerable fortune in Norfolk, the last male representative of the ancient family of Norris, and that he died in 1777, leaving only one child, a daughter, since married to the eldest son of Lord Wodehouse.

It would, doubtless, give much satisfaction, as well to the Members of the University, as to myself and all well-disposed Christians, if through the channel of your widely-circulating Magazine, something more could be known of the family, conduct, and disposition of a man to whose piety the University in general, and such students as are destined for the Church in particular, are so greatly indebted.

Some of your numerous Correspondents may also be able to say whether there exists any portrait of Mr. Norris, and in whose keeping it may be, as the University of Cambridge would probably be desirous of placing a copy of it among the portraits of the Benefactors to the University; in which case, engravings of it would be highly acceptable to the well-thinking part of the community, and more especially to those Clergymen who attended the Lectures, and have profited by doing so.

CLERICUS OXON.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Kellington, Aug. 22.*

ACCURACY in reasoning,—accuracy in writing,—accuracy in business—in short, accuracy in every thing, has been invariably esteemed as of the most material importance; and the necessity of it appears in none more, perhaps, than in the article of Biography. I look upon it, Mr. Urban, as the imperious duty of all your Correspondents to correct their mutual mistakes and omissions, and candidly, at the same time, to acknowledge their own.

In my communication respecting Mr. John and Dr. Thomas Balguy, the father and son (vol. xciv. ii. 597), I find there is a small immaterial mistake, notwithstanding the article is correct upon the whole. Dr. Thomas Balguy was most undoubtedly the author of “Divine Benevolence asserted; and vindicated from the objections of ancient and modern Sceptics;” not the Rev. John Balguy, his father, Vicar of North-Allerton, and Prebendary of Sarum. I fancied I saw in his early Latin production, which you have done me the honour to present to your readers, the nascent sperms of that genius which was so happily afterwards expanded in his future works on the Divine Benevolence. The published works of Dr. T. Balguy, though few in number, are by no means wanting either in accuracy of reasoning, or the importance of the subjects upon which that accuracy of reasoning is employed. He sent into the world nine Discourses, mostly preached upon important occasions, and all admirably calculated to answer the ends for which they were intended. As Archdeacon of Winchester, he delivered seven Charges to the Clergy of his Diocese. First, “On the Conduct and Character of a Minister of the Gospel,” delivered at his Primary Visitation in the year 1760. Second, “On the Nature and End of the Christian Revelation,” in the year 1763. Third, “On Religious Liberty,” 1766. Fourth, “On the distinct Provinces of Reason and Faith,” 1769. Fifth, “On Subscription to Articles of Religion,” 1772. Sixth, “On the true value of Faith and Morals,” 1778. Seventh, “On the Sacraments,” 1781.—In the same volume is added, “Concio habita in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, in anno 1758,” Matt. vii. 16.

“Αὐτὸ τὸν κατὰ αὐτὸν ἐπιγινώσκουσιν αὐτὰς.”

These, I believe, are all the published productions of Dr. Thomas Balguy. They all of them shew the closest reasoning, and the most acute discrimination; and they are not unfrequently also distinguished by poetic flights, such, however, as are not inconsistent with the most pure prose compositions.

The Rev. John Balguy, as I observed in my former communication, was much distinguished, in his time, as an able Controversialist. He took a very active part in the *Bangorian Controversy*, and warmly espoused the part of *Bp. Hoadly*. The disputed point, in that Controversy, as all your readers must necessarily know, turned chiefly upon *Religious Sincerity*. The religious and moral principles of which party, in this memorable disagreement, were most consonant to the pure doctrines and rules of conduct prescribed in the Gospel dispensation, I pretend not to say. I confess I feel rather astonished to find Dr. Sherlock amongst the number of the opposers of *Hoadly* and *Balguy*.

The published works of the Rev. J. Balguy, the father, are, first, “A Collection of Practical Discourses,” to which are added, six others before published. A second volume is added by his son Dr. T. Balguy as a posthumous work of his father, containing twenty Sermons, dedicated to Benjamin Lord Bp. of Winchester by Dr. T. Balguy, at that time Fellow of St. John’s College, Cambridge. Mr. J. Balguy, also, during his life, published a Collection of Tracts, Moral and Theological, placed in the following chronological order; First, “A Letter to a Deist.” Second, “The Foundation of Moral Goodness,” Part I. Third, “The Foundation of Moral Goodness,” Part II. Fourth, “Divine Rectitude.” Fifth, “A Second Letter to a Deist.” Sixth, “The Law of Truth.” This Deist, it is believed, was Mr. Collins. He also published several smaller Tracts, under the signature of *Silvius*, as “An Examination of certain Doctrines lately taught and defended by the *Rev. Mr. Stebbing*.” “A Letter to the *Rev. Dr. Sherlock*.” “An Essay on Redemption,” being the second part of *Divine Rectitude*, the first part having been published amongst his tracts.

Thus far I am certain I am correct, having all the publications laying before me.

- As I hope these particulars will sufficiently satisfy any doubts raised by your Correspondent "I. E." at page 28; I must now hasten to acknowledge my own incorrectness. A Bishopric was certainly offered to Dr. T. Balguy, and which he as certainly refused. The circumstances of that refusal were, however, not as I stated them. I find, upon more minute enquiry, that he communicated his refusal to the Rev. Mr. Wright, the late worthy Rector of Birkin, his intimate friend. He wrote immediately to him, and most probably informed him that the offered Ecclesiastical dignity was declined, perhaps, upon the same terms that "I. E." believed it was. It was also the Bishopric of Gloucester which he declined, not that of St. Asaph, as I before erroneously stated.

Mr. Wright, Rector of Birkin, was not only a distinguished literary character himself, but he was also the intimate and confidential friend of most of the well-known scholars who adorned the middle and close of the last century,—of *Hurd*, of *Gray*, of *Mason*, of *Whitehead*, of *Warburton*. The Series of Letters, which your Correspondent "I. E." mentioned, as having seen with Dr. Drake, as from *Warburton* to Balguy, I have every reason to believe were communicated to him through the medium of the Rev. G. Alderson, the present worthy Rector of Birkin, who was well-acquainted with all the above-named celebrated characters, having frequently met them at the house of his late benefactor.

About the beginning of the last century there was scarce a novel to be found in the Kingdom. Romances, indeed, at that time abounded. The pictures which these drew were not exact resemblances, but still they were flattering.

By exhibiting patterns of perfection, they stimulated the young mind to aim at it. It has often been remarked, that books are more read in youth, than in more advanced periods of life. What is read in youth is, generally, most impressed upon the mind. The books, which then ought to be put into the hands of young persons are such as are entertaining, or they will not be attended to; they should be such as are not too deep and profound, or they will not be understood. The works of Cervantes, of Richardson, of Field-

ing, and of Smollett, are such as may generally be entrusted to the reading of juvenile minds. Though these may be safe, I would by no means recommend an indiscriminate perusal of works of this description.

Mr. J. Balguy lost two of the most precious years of his life in reading works of fancy. His friend Mr. Wright followed the same course, perhaps, to a greater extent. The minds of these two eminent personages suffered not from such vague and desultory reading in their younger days, yet it is by no means a system which ought to be recommended to persons, though perhaps of equally brilliant parts, yet not endowed by nature with the same solid powers and stability of reason.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

ON WEST INDIAN SLAVERY.

MANY of the friends to the Abolition of the Slave Trade and Slave-holding, after waiting in vain for the "gradual" measures suggested by the late Mr. Dundas, about 30 years since, when the House of Commons entertained the subject under the most able discussions by the most enlightened Orators and Statesmen in the Legislature of this Kingdom, are now relaxing from their expectation, and are very near yielding up their cause to the relentless arms of delay on one side, and vigilant opposition, with the bias of profit, on the other!

The disgusting details of personal cruelty and oppression which have not been denied or controverted, but on the contrary rather justified, in the face of all principles of fair dealing and the just claims of mankind on one another, have been heard, and have been the means as yet of little more than raising the indignation of the Abolitionists, without a Legislative interference sufficient to reach and ameliorate the wretched condition of the natives of Africa, their middle passage, or their worse and hopeless oppression in the Colonies of Great Britain!

Notwithstanding the Laws which vested great power in our gallant Navy for the suppression of Slave Dealing and Carriage, and notwithstanding the regulations for the Landing and Slave Market, and the plausibility of some of the Colonial Laws which seem to be wholly insufficient for

for the objects of justice towards the black population, and notwithstanding the liberal compensations paid by the Government of this Nation, and the limits of both time and latitude on the Coast of Africa, it is still found that this nefarious traffic was never more extensively carried on, nor the oppression and cruelties of treatment more abhorrently practised than at present! Either the profit must be very enormous, or the laws very deficient in their penalties, that after so long and laborious an attention to this subject, every effort should have been subverted, and every argument overwhelmed—and that we are now informed by Sir James Mackintosh, “the reform proposed has been adopted in Trinidad, but he only doubts that it will be adopted in the other Colonies.”—See his speech at the great meeting stated in *New Times* of Dec. 22. He adds, “Let every man give the fair answer to himself, and he must end by deciding for the gradual abolition.”

After some animadversions on the Report of Mr. Dwarries, Mr. Denman agreed that “the Emancipation ought to be *gradual*, but not slow; and that the wrongs of Africa ought to be redressed without delay;” and Mr. J. J. Gurney protested that “whosoever bought a pound of sugar, was supporting the system of Slavery.”

It is indeed a melancholy truth, that if all the measures and reasonings which 30 years have produced are at this time found ineffectual to the great purpose of a cautious Emancipation, such as Mr. Dundas, or at least such as many of his sincere hearers, anticipated would in that space of time have been brought to a close, it is high time to add measures of a severer colour, *viz.* that the trade should be declared piracy; the black population admitted to give evidence in every Colonial Court, whether baptised or not, for the baptism of a witness seems to be wholly foreign to the case; and a rigid exaction of the English Law, which renders both master and servant equally responsible to each other.

I am quite ready to confess that I write with English ideas, and hope that I shall never be able to write otherwise; and I am ready to consider whether, but at the same time to admit that, the liberality of the English law should be secured to the whites; but

if the whites should ever dread a black insurrection, prudence and caution, and the stronger grounds of public policy, would afford them ample strength, without having recourse to summary justice. But while the enormous profits which are supposed to arise to the Planter upon sale of sugar, covering all his great expenditure, at once afford a ground for delaying every *gradual* means of Emancipation; let him consider whether if the trade were wholly prevented, the support of the Slaves on each estate by weekly wages would amount to less or more than the present cost of procuring them? whether this would not better attach them to each other and to their owners; and as their return to their native shores is hopeless, whether they would not be better satisfied to remain with their progeny under a milder state of law?

But as to what Mr. J. J. Gurney said about purchasing sugar here, it is well recollected that his doctrine was embraced 30 years since, and so continued to influence many families, who in their housekeeping never used any West India sugar, lest they should thereby assist in continuing this slavery; until at last, after some years trial, their zeal relaxed, because Slavery was still carried on without any prospect of its abolition. It is also well-known that if there were no buyers and consumers of this commodity, there would then cease to be cultivators of it, at least by such means. They waited for the time when Slaves should be emancipated, and hired as weekly labourers at competent wages; but this day did not approach “with healing in his wings;” its partisans died off, and the cause returned to its former state; but it left the same facts behind it wholly unreformed, and with which we have still to combat: a few zealous friends may satisfy their consciences in this point, but that will not effect any public good; this must be done by great numbers; and if these were to be extended, the effect of their privation of this most palatable comfort, might grow to a serious cause of duty in the planter to conform himself to measures which would place his servants on a fairer footing of labour, remuneration and obedience, and would ultimately abolish the African trade; for I conceive the black population would be prolific enough,

by instituting marriages, to secure a long line of offspring, with regulations for their final freedom. And I conceive there to be little doubt, with this object in view, that it remains only for Mr. Gurney to make known the numbers now ready to forbear sugar, and many would unite in this gentle method of bringing the oppression of distressed Africans to a close!

I cannot finish this letter without adverting to the recent establishment of Episcopacy in our Western Colonies. Both of the Bishops are well known and esteemed for their piety and conscientious rectitude, and for that vigour of mind that will never suffer them to remain surrounded by an immense negro population without using every effort within the scope of their influence to ameliorate their wretched condition on their first arrival, at the moment of sale, and afterwards in the field of labour, their severe discipline, and their ignorance of Christianity! Their Lordships will, it is presumed, lend their ears *accessible* to those whose sighs for protection cannot but be heard! Neither their Lordships' residence nor their visitation through the country will be too remote from the hovels of these suffering strangers to allow them to be either unseen or unheard, nor will they be backward in using every means of conciliating the owners by forbearance and persuasion, and the obedience of the Clergy likewise will be wisely called upon to enforce the consolatory orders of their Diocesan! The eyes of all England are now fixed upon these pious ministers of her faith and Christian love; nothing doubting that they will be able to effect what the prayers of thousands and the laws of the Legislature have hitherto sought for in vain!

A. H.

LONDON WALL.

IN A. D. 1016, during the struggles between Edward Ironside and Canute, the Danes, in order to establish themselves in London, which they had long besieged in vain, found the City to be defended on the South by a WALL which extended along the river. "*Similiterque ab Austro Londonia murata et turrita fuit.*"—Stephanides, p. 3, Lond. 1723. The ships of Canute from Greenwich proceeded to London. The Danes built a strong

military work on the South bank of the river, and drew up their ships on the West of the bridge, so as to cut off all access to the City. Edmund defended it for a while in person, and when his presence was required elsewhere, the brave citizens made it impenetrable. Sax. Chron. 148, &c. St. Olave, the Sea-King of Norway, assisted in this contest, and his principal achievement was to destroy the fortified bridge from Sudric or Southwark, which Snorre calls a great emporium to the city, and which the Danes defended.

This internal conflict then spread its course through Essex, &c. and after the defeat of Edmund at the battle of Ashdown or Assendun in Essex, the combat was by the proposal of the gallant Edmund reduced to a personal fight between himself and Canute, who accepted the challenge, but both agreed to a pacification, by which Canute was to reign in the North, and Edmund in the South. The rival Princes exchanged arms and garments; the money for the fleet was agreed upon, and the armies separated.—Flor. Wig. 389; Sax. Chron. 150; Turner, I. 427.

After this we hear, as might be expected, no more of the Wall above mentioned; but if it was so strong as to be impregnable, some part of its ruins or base might have remained in the wreck of subsequent improvements. It would be interesting to Antiquarian research to retrace its course, and to bring forth to light any relics or tablets of its foundations and bastions, with inscriptions to commemorate names and events.

The brave Edmund was suffered to enjoy his honours only one year after this treaty. He was basely assassinated by Edric, at the corrupt instigation of Canute, A.D. 1016, who thereby obtained his regal honours, at the age of 20 years!

The traitor Edric was afterwards made the victim of his wickedness in a personal dispute on the subject, and was by command and in the presence of Canute struck down by Eric the ruler of Norway, and his body thrown from a window into the Thames before any tumult could be raised among his partizans. — Malmsbury, 73; 1 Turner, 434.

It does not appear in what part of the river this King's palace then stood.

Are

Are there now any remains of it? or Hart-street dedicated to that Royal is the exact place ascertained? and are saint of Norway? Any references on there any traces of the South wall? these heads will oblige your constant along the river? Was the church in friend,
A. H.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 416.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

“———— British Tempe * ! There along the dale
With woods o’erhung, and stragg’d with mossy rocks,—
There on each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or gleam in lengthen’d vista through the trees.”—THOMSON.

ABBERLEY-HILL occupied by Henry IV, and Woodbury Camp occupied by Owen Glendowr in the 15th century, after plundering Worcester.—The lodge was the residence of Win. Walsh, “the Muse’s judge and friend.”

At ALVECHURCH the Bishops of Worcester anciently had a palace.—Of this church were Rectors, Richard Moore, the nonconformist, author of “A Pearl in an Oyster-shell,” &c. and Dr. Hickes, author of the *Thesaurus*.

In ARELEY Church-yard is the curious tomb of Sir Henry Coningsby, under the shade of four elms planted on the steep brow of the hill.—Here is a botanical phenomenon of a yew-tree growing in the body of an oak.

At the hermitage, ASTLEY, were preserved in Mr. Abingdon’s time the coat armour of the Beauchamps, Mortimers, and even of royalty.

At BEWDLEY Free Grammar School were educated Bp. Willis and John Tombes, a learned Baptist divine.

BEOLY Church contains numerous and elegant monuments to the Sheldon family.

BITS MORTON was long the property of the Nanfans, one of whom is said to have been instrumental in the first political rise of WOLSEY.

In BROMSGROVE Church are several handsome monuments of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury.—Here are several very remarkable echoes.

In CLAINES (on Bevere Island) resided the late Dr. Nash, historian of the County.

CLENT has been noticed under “STAFFORDSHIRE” (see vol. xciii. ii. p. 218). The hills were once actually all in Worcestershire, but now in a great measure are considered to be in Staffordshire.

At CROWLE, near three centuries ago, was found a stone lined with lead, containing the bones, as Dr. Thomas thought, of Sigismund the Dane.

The drawing-room of COOME-COURT is hung with the finest tapestry now in England, of the Gobelin manufacture.

At DAILSFORD resided the patriotic WARREN.

DROITWICH. Through the Chapel on the bridge the carriage road passed. In fact, the pulpit and reading-desk were on one side the road, while the congregation sat on the other.—The salt-works are as old as the year 816. Mr. Steynor, who opposed the monopolizers of salt in the 17th century, being at last ruined by law-suits, was obliged (*though the champion of public rights*) to depend upon parochial allowance, and his daughter in 1777 was a pauper of Claines parish!

Of DUDLEY Free Grammar School was master Richard Baxter, the eminent Nonconformist.

At EVESHAM the learned Mrs. Elstob kept a small day-school, her weekly stipend with each scholar being at first only a *groat*!—The tower of the Abbey is a fine specimen of florid Gothic architecture.

IN FLADBURY Church is a marble monument to Dr. Lloyd, Bp. of St. Asaph. Of HAGLEY was rector Wm. Bowles the poet, who died 1705.—In the Church is the mausoleum of the Littletons.—The park is every way beautiful, and the various temples, caves, and grotts, so harmonize with the surrounding scenery, as justly claim for it the title of the “British Tempe.”—The ancient hall was the hiding place of Stephen Lyttleton and Winter, two of the gunpowder conspirators, where they were taken. In the library of the present edifice are busts of Shakspeare, Milton, Spenser, and Dryden, by Scheemaker, the bequest of Pope to Lord Littleton; and a portrait of Pope with his dog Bounce. In some apartments are numerous family and other portraits, by Vandyke, Lely, &c. The portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria is exquisitely lovely.—Here died, May 1774, aged 125, Mr. John Tice, whose only friend was Lord Lyttelton.

The staircases of HANBURY Hall were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who has introduced Sacheverell carried away by furies. The Church stands on such an eminence, that it is necessary to ascend 180 steps from the parsonage house. It contains several beautiful monuments of the Vernons, on one of which is the figure of Bowater Vernon, esq. the upper part of which is in the Roman costume, whilst the lower is in *breeches and slippers*!

Of HARTLEBURY, the palace and usual residence of the Bishops of Worcester, Richard Bentley, the well-known critic, was incumbent; and in the churchyard is the tomb of Bishop Hurd.

HASTINGS was allowed the full exercise of religious worship under King John, at a time when the Roman Pontiff had excommunicated all the rest of the kingdom.

HENDLIP HALL. There is scarcely an apartment that has not secret ways of going in and out; some have back staircases concealed in the walls; others have places of retreat in the walls; others have places of retreat in their chimnies, and some with trap-doors. In some of these secret places (of which there were eleven) were discovered several of the gunpowder conspirators, among whom was Garnet.—Here was preserved a small enamelled casket given to Wolsey by the King of France; afterwards in possession of Anne Boleyn. It was the property of the Abingdons, of whom there are several portraits at the mansion. Of this family was Thomas Abingdon, who was concerned in the gunpowder plot, the first collector of Antiquities for this County.

At KEMSEY Simon de Montfort and his unfortunate prisoner Henry III. slept a short time before the battle of Evesham.

At KIDDERMINSTER resided Waller the poet.—In the Church are many beautiful monuments and brasses. Of this place was vicar Richard Baxter the polemist and theologian.—In the churchyard is the mutilated monument of the learned father of the patriotic Lord Somers.

The office of parish clerk of KINGS-NORTON was held in one family for 200 years.

The ceiling of the chancel of LEIGH Church represents the firmament with the Moon and stars, with the motto—“the heavens declare,” &c.; but by some strange mistake, the arms of Sir Walter Devereux (who repaired the ceiling) are placed in the centre of the firmament. The Church contains many curious monuments.

The winter drawing room at MADRESFIELD contains a profusion of rich miniatures; one of which, the size of a common miniature, contains *seventy heads*, all of which are portraits! In the King's room, Charles II. slept the night before the battle of Worcester. The quilt and furniture, &c. of the bed in the State bed-room were worked by Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough.

GREAT MALVERN Church re-edified by Sir Reginald Bray. Here are many ancient monuments.

At Sodington in MAMBLE was discovered, in 1807, the remains of a Roman aqueduct; and also a brick-kiln of about 10,000 bricks, the greater part well burnt. Mr. Milner's opinion thereon may be seen in vol. LXXVII. p. 1009.

At OFFENHAM resided King Offa.

At OLD SWINFORD is interred the learned and amiable Rev. Dr. Ford.

OMBERSLEY Court contains many original portraits of the Sandys family, &c. by the first artists.—The staircase, painted by Fuller, represents the six leading Whigs of Queen Anne's reign generally known as the *Junta*. In the bed-chamber a good portrait of George Sandes the poet and traveller, whose translation of the *Metamorphoses* first prompted Pope to his poetical efforts.

In OVERBURY Church is an elegant epitaph from the pen of the celebrated Burke, displaying the virtues of his friend Wm. Dowdeswell, esq.

At ROCK is a species of the *sorbus* or service, upwards of 250 years old, called by the country people "Quicken pear."

At RUSHOCK Court was apprehended, in Aug. 1679, F. Johnson, alias *Wall*, one of the last Romish priests executed in England on account of his religion.

In SEVERN STOKE Church is interred the father of John Lord Somers.

SPETCHLEY Manor House was the property of the celebrated Judges Littleton and Berkeley, the latter of whom derived it from Selden, and is buried in the church. Here resided also the celebrated Mr. Falkner, who was converted by the Jesuits at Buenos Ayres, and died in 1781.—In the church is interred Judge Berkeley, and several members of the family.

In STRENSHAM Church are many curious and ancient memorials of the Russells.

At STOULTON was buried in 1768 the Rev. Sam. Garbet, the learned Antiquary and historian.

In TARDEBIG Church was buried the founder of Worcester College, Oxford.

At THORNGROVE resided Lucien Buonaparte.

TICKENHILL is said to have been the scene of Prince Arthur's marriage festivities with Catharine of Arragon. His body was brought here on its way to Worcester.

UPTON SNODSBURY was the scene of the barbarous murder of Mrs. Palmer, by her own son and his brother-in-law.

WESTWOOD Park was the property of the Pakyngtons; a member of which family, the good Lady Pakyngton who died in 1679, is supposed to have written the "Whole Duty of Man," in concert with Bp. Fell, who was sheltered here, together with Bp. Morley and Dr. Hammond, during the civil wars.

At WHITE LADY ASTON, Oliver Cromwell had his head-quarters the night before the battle of Worcester.

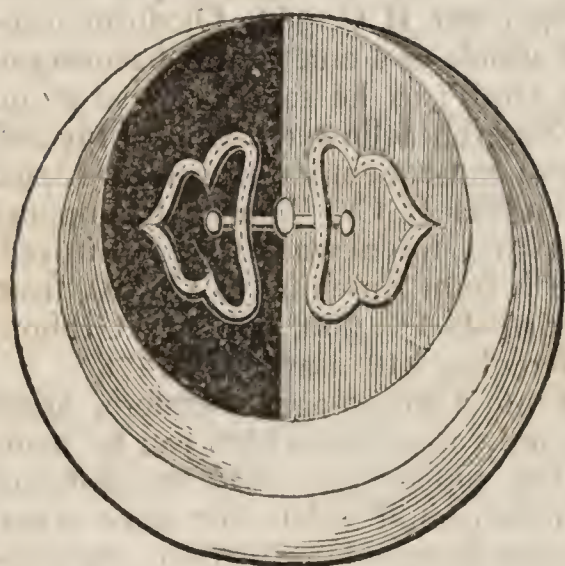
At WORCESTER F. G. School the great Lord Somers and Sam. Butler, the author of "Hudibras," were educated.—At the White Ladies were preserved the bed which Queen Elizabeth slept in, the cup she drank out of, &c. at her visit in 1585, but no longer visible.—The house of Grey Friars now the City Gaol.—In St. Helen's Church are eight bells, containing poetical inscriptions in honour of the glorious battles achieved by Queen Anne's heroes.—The spire of St. Andrew's Church is very beautiful. It was erected by Mr. N. Wilkinson, a *common mason*!—In the Cathedral were interred King John, Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.; Saints Oswald and Wulstan; Bps. Gauden (whose monument appears to countenance the suggestion of his being the author of *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*), Stillingfleet, Hough (with a most elegant and magnificent monument by Roubiliac); Judge Littleton; the gallant Duke of Hamilton, and James Johnstone, jun. M.D. with a classical inscription by the late Dr. Parr. Prince Arthur's Chapel is an elegant and distinguished example of Pointed architecture. In the spandrils of the arches above the nave, is a curious and regular arrangement of ancient grotesque sculpture. In the refectory the King's School is kept.—Of Worcester were Bishops, Saints Egwin, Dunstan, Oswald, and Wulstan; Pope Clement VII.; the martyrs Latimer and Hooper, Archbishop Whitgift; Gauden, Stillingfleet, Hough (a Bishop after the primitive model), and the amiable and learned Dr. Hurd.—Of Worcester were Deans, the learned Dr. Wilson, Abp. Juxon, Potter the Royalist, Hickes, whose Thesaurus is well known.—The house at the corner of the North end of New-street on its East side, was inhabited by Charles during the battle of Worcester, 1651.—At the Guildhall are portraits of Queen Anne, Lord Keeper Coventry. In the Council Chamber a very excellent whole-length portrait of George III.—Of St. Oswald's Hospital Bp. Fell was Master, as also his father, who died upon hearing of the death of Charles I.—Here resided the incomparable mathematician Nic. Facio Duil-
lier;

lier; Dr. James Mackenzie, author of the "History of Health."—At the Theatre Mrs. Siddons first displayed her abilities.—At the Commandery, during the battle of Worcester, Duke Hamilton died.—On the East side of the Cathedral is the house where the patriot Lord Somers was born. S. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

YOUR Correspondent, Mr. Gage, has opportunely answered (at p. 297) my query respecting the Crests and Badges of the Percy family; and mentions the ancient Badge of the Crescent as used by the Earl of Northumberland in the time of James the First. This has been used by the family, from time immemorial, to the present period. The crescent encloses a double manacle or fetlock, in a party-coloured ground, the form of which *charge* has always been misrepresented on plate, carriages, escutcheons, &c. of this noble House.—Edmonson's "Baronagium Genealogicum" has it the most perfect, but not exactly; in consequence of which, allow me to send you a sketch, as taken from ancient tracery on different parts of Alnwick Castle, co. Northumberland, with a brief mention of its antiquity.



In Knaresborough Church, county of York, a female of the Percy family, recumbent on an altar-tomb (erected in the reign of Elizabeth) rests her foot against a crescent.

At Percy's, in the parish of Scotton, co. York, the crescent appears on the cieling of the hall in several places, of a very early date. A quotation from an old ballad will further illustrate the subject:

"The Minstrels of that noble house
All clad in robes of blue,
With *silver crescents* on their arms
Attend in order due."

And again:

"Then journeying to the holy land,
There bravely fought and died;
But first the *silver crescent* won,
Some Paynim Soldan's pride."

Yours, &c.

E. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON (Chron. p. 265) remarks, that the names of the Assyrian Monarchs recorded by Ctesias and the ancient Greek and Latin authors who copy after him, have no affinity with the names of those mentioned by the inspired writers; except that of Sardanapalus, whose name he had met with in Herodotus. (Euterpe, c. 150.) He adds, that although Herodotus (whose numbers concerning these ancient times are all too long) makes the duration of the Assyrian empire only 520 years, Ctesias makes it 1360. I shall not follow this able writer in the arguments which he deduces from Scripture to prove the recent origin of the Assyrian empire, when Sennacherib invaded Judæa; and that Pul was the first conqueror among these Monarchs (see p. 267, &c.); but shall proceed to expose the absurdities and inconsistencies which abound in the received history of Assyria.

First. The number of the Monarchs, and the duration of their reigns, are variously delivered by the different historians.

Diodorus Siculus (lib. ii. c. 21, 23, 28) says, the descendants of Ninus reigned for 30 generations and 1360 years; as he professes to copy from Ctesias.

Agathias (De Imper. et reb. gest. Justiniani, lib. ii.) and Syncellus (Chronograph. p. 286, ed. Venet. p. 359, ed. Paris) ascribe the duration of 1306 years to this Monarchy, but the right reading in both these authors is probably 1360, as in Diodorus.

Paterculus (lib. 1, c. 6) says 1070 (some copies 1230) years; and 33 Monarchs.

Syncellus (p. 132, ed. Venet.) says Sar-

Sardanapalus was the 41st Monarch, and says, the Monarchy lasted 1460 years, ending (according to the same author) A. M. 4675.

Syncellus (p. 133) quotes Cephalion, as saying that the descendants of Ninus reigned above 1000 years; and that no one of them reigned less than 20; and adding that Ctesias relates the names of 23.

Justin says, the empire (lib. 1. c. 2) lasted 1300 years.

Secondly. Not even 41 Monarchs (the greatest number any author mentions) could reign even 1000 years, the least number ascribed to them.

In my former communication, I think I satisfactorily proved it impossible for any number of Kings to reign more than 18 years, one with another. Let us, however, admit for once that they might reign 20 years. Even in this case the 41 Monarchs could only fill up a period of about 820 years.

Thirdly. If these Monarchs were so effeminate as described, how could they have retained so extensive an empire so long? If they were not effeminate and cowardly, it is plain the historians are fabulists, because they all agree in saying they were. Sardanapalus is said to have far exceeded all his predecessors in luxury and effeminacy; and yet he is said to have commanded four armies in as many battles, and afterwards to have destroyed himself and family on a funeral pile. Herodotus mentions Sardanapalus as very rich, and describes a successful attempt to rob his treasury: but as he either had written or was preparing to write a History of Assyria (see Clio. c. 106 and 184), he does not mention the destruction of Nineveh. As this history has not been preserved, we unfortunately are left very much in the dark on this subject, and can draw no conclusion from our author's silence here.

Fourthly. Ctesias and his followers say that it was Arbaces a Median, and Belesis a Babylonian, who rebelled against Sardanapalus, and destroyed Nineveh the first time: and Herodotus says that Cyaxares, the Median Monarch, conquered Assyria (Clio. c. 106); and in the concluding verse of the apocryphal book of Tobit, Nabuchodonosor and Assuerus are said to have destroyed it. Newton, c. 6, 310, (and others I believe) thinks that He-

rodotus has erred, in placing Cyaxares before Astyages, and that Astyages was son of Phraortes. Assuerus and Astyages are universally allowed to be the same King of Media. Nabuchodonosor was a name common to the Kings of Babylon. Although Herodotus does not say that the King of Babylon assisted the Medes, yet it is highly probable, as the King Labynetius (Clio, 74) was the mediator between Astyages (or Cyaxares) and Alyattes the Lydian, B. C. 585. Thus we find that it is agreed on all hands, that the Babylonians and Medes were the destroyers of Nineveh; but that it is supposed to have been twice destroyed, because chronologers ascribe each to a very different epoch. But we may remark that Justin and Paterculus only mention one destruction of the town; and that Herodotus and the Scripture also only mention one; but as some will have it, a quite different event. This destruction of Nineveh is variously dated. Sir Isaac Newton places it B. C. 609; Mr. Gibbon, &c. 606; Larcher, 603; Arnald, 613, or the 29th year of King Josiah.

If Newton has rightly placed the Trojan war B. C. 904, Diodorus himself affords us a clue to the discovery of the truth; as he says the destruction of Nineveh followed that of Troy 306 years; consequently this would be dated about 600 B. C. Those who suppose that this town was twice destroyed, date it from Eusebius, B. C. 820, from Justin, B. C. 900. Blair, Gibbon, Paterculus, 740, Lavoisne, 747.

From Chronology, therefore, arises the only objection which can be made to the supposition, that the different historians alike relate the same event. Of one thing we are certain, that Nineveh was destroyed about 600 B. C. as the Scriptures prove. Of the other we can have no certainty, as the relaters of the same fact disagree with one another, and place it in very different years. The artificial chronologers (as Newton calls them) do not here even agree; and upon their authority only do we deny that there was but one Nineveh; and weary ourselves in making useless conjectures, in order to explain a difficulty which we ourselves have created, and which is completely ideal. For the rest I refer my reader to Sir Isaac Newton's work.

SEPTEMDECIMUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

WHATEVER has a reference to the Field of Waterloo, must be extremely interesting to the world in general, and to Englishmen in particular, who bore so distinguished a part in a battle, which in its consequences put an end to a bloody and protracted war, which for more than a quarter of a century had deluged the Continent with blood, and to a system of sanguinary and unprincipled ambition, by which one individual had brought incalculable misery on the civilized part of the human race, and had shed the blood of millions in the pursuit of his lawless and tyrannical system of aggrandizement.

Without further preface, permit me to extract from the perishable pages of a daily newspaper the following description of a "Monument at Waterloo," from the pen of Mr. J. Deville, a visitant of the spot:

"This Monument is an earthen mound or hill of immense size, being upwards of 700 feet diameter at the base, and 2160 feet in circumference. It is 200 feet high, and 100 feet in diameter at the top. There is a double carriage road winding round it in a spiral form, and supplying an easy method of ascent for carriages to the very top; and by this road the materials have been and are conveyed to complete the work. In the centre is a shaft of brick, which is carried up from the bottom, and is still going on. It is to be 60 feet higher than the top of the Eastern mount, making the whole height 200 feet. It is intended for a pedestal to receive a lion, the crest of Belgium, which will be 21 feet long, and 12 feet high, and which is ready to be put up when the work is completed. The mound has been 18 months in hand, and is to be finished within six more. For the first six months, 2000 men, 600 horses, and as many carts as could be kept at work, were employed upon it, and the number has been only diminished as the termination of the work approached. It is of *the conical form*, with the top cut off, and out of it the shaft or pedestal for the lion rises. At present it has a pleasing appearance, from the great number of horses, carts, and people, ascending and descending by the winding road."

Not doubting but that the insertion of this extract will be means of further inquiry and elucidation as the work proceeds, I remain,

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 23.

THE inclosed Epitaph is from a very scarce book in my possession, entitled "Variorum in Europâ Itinerum Deliciæ; seu, ex variis Manuscriptis selectiora tantum inscriptionum maximè recentium Monumenta. Quibus passim in Italiâ et Germanicâ, Helvetia et Bohemiâ, Daniâ et Cimbriâ, Belgio et Galliâ, Angliâ et Poloniâ, &c. Templâ, Aræ, Scholæ, Bibliothecæ, Musæa, Arces, Palatia, Tribunalia, Poetæ, Arcus Triumphales, Obelisci, Pyramides, Nosodochia, Armamentaria Propugnacula, Portus Asyla, Ædes, Cœnacula, Horologia, Pontes, Horti, Villæ, Agriaria, Thermæ, Fontes, Monetæ, Statuæ, Tabulæ, Emblemata Cippi Sepulchra, &c. conspicua sunt. Præmissis in clariores urbes Epigrammatibus, Julii Cæs. Scaligeri. Omnia nuper collecta et hoc modo digesta à Nathane Chrytæo. Editio Secunda. Apud Christophorum Corvinum, 1599."

The book is dedicated to Christian, third King of Denmark, Norway, &c.

If you think it worthy a place in your valuable Miscellany, it will be flattering to an old Correspondent.

The following Epitaph is from the Church of S. Spiritus in Sienna.

"Potatoris.

Vina dabant vitam, mortem mihi vina dedere,
Sobrius Aurorâ cernere non potui.

Ossa merum sitiunt, Vino consperge Sepulcrum,

Et calice epoto, eare Viator, abi.

Valete, Potatores.

'Twas rosy wine, that juice divine,
My life and joys extended;
But Death, alas! has drain'd my glass,
And all my pleasures ended.

The social bowl my jovial soul
Till morn ne'er thought of quitting,
A jolly fellow, his wine, till mellow,
To leave is not befitting.

My thirsty bones are dry as stones,
And need much irrigation,
I pray then o'er my grave you'll pour
A copious libation.

Dear Traveller, stay, ere hence away,
This boon on me bestowing,
Then take a cup and drink it up,
A cup with wine o'erflowing.

Topers, farewell! wherc'er you dwell,
May wine be most abounding,
And be your lays, of wine the praise,
In Pæans loud resounding."

Yours, &c.

ΣΗΝΥΑ.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

07. *A Manual of Classical Bibliography, comprising a copious Detail of the various Editions, Commentaries, and Works critical and illustrative, and Translations from the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and occasionally other Languages of the Greek and Latin Classics.* By Joseph William Moss, B.A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. 8vo. 2 vols.

OUR natural reflection at sight of works of this kind is, why have we not a standard edition of each writer got up on the same principle as an authorized Version of the Bible, and illustrated in the same manner as the Delphin editions? We say the Delphin editions, not that we conceive them the best, but think that the form of the notes conveys to us the most knowledge of the meaning of the author, and the manners of the times. It is evidently useful under present circumstances, that we should know the character of the goods which we mean to purchase, but it is certainly not very pleasant to find various opinions in the Bibliographers, because it is utterly impossible for those not engaged in the very identical line of research, to tell which of these Bibliographers is right, and to ascertain this point would require a great deal of time and labour. For instance, under Ammianus Marcellinus, in the present work, I. 38, we have LUGD. BAT. 12mo, 1632, Boxhornii.

Dr. Harwood calls this edition beautiful and *very correct*. The Bibliographical Dict. I. p. 37, says that it is "very beautiful, and *very incorrect*."

We have some excellent editions of the Classics, and we venture to say that the verbal corrections of numerous editors are in several places perfectly childish. In Burman's edition of Petronius (who by the way is utterly omitted by Mr. Moss, because perhaps deemed by him a factitious Classic, of later æra), numerous instances occur of this mischievous emendation. Works of the kind before us may warn those who are in the possession of good editions not to part with them hastily. We had an edition of Cicero's Orationes by Freigius, 3 vols. 12mo, which we gave away to a person whom ano-

ther edition would have equally served; and as no such edition is mentioned in this work, perhaps it is very rare and valuable. We think it too of the first importance, that in books of this kind we should have an account of the lost works of eminent classics. Mr. Moss, under Livy, has given us some account of the lost Decades. We shall add some curious anecdotes on Bibliography.

The Editio Princeps of Martial is dated in 1471, and yet Bishop Jewel says (Reply to Harding, p. 8, fol. 1609), "Martialis was lately found in France in the citie of Sennovica, in an arch of stone under the ground, so corrupt and defaced, that in many places it could not be read, *and was never seen in the world at any time before*, so little did the best scholars of that day know about Bibliography." Menage tells us (Menagiana, i. 96), that Leonard Arctin found a Greek MS. of Procopius, and passed it for his own, but was detected by other copies being found; and that Machiavel did the like with the Apothegms of Plutarch in his Life of Castruccio, into whose mouth he put the best of the good things that Plutarch said.—Our Thomson in his "Seasons" has paraphrased whole lines of Lucretius, which have passed unnoticed. Cicero de Republicâ is quoted by Augustine de Civitate Dei, l. q. L. 2, and Ludovicus Vives, in his notes on this chapter, p. 335, says of these six books De Republicâ,—"*Audio apud quosdam tanquam aurea mala asservari.*" It is certain that this work is quoted by Bishop Hooper in his "Declaration of the Third Commandment," fol. 35, p. 2, and was once, therefore, in England. Mr. Mosse takes no notice of Ennius; but Ludovicus Vives quotes fragments, which he had a mind to collect into one body. Justin is known to have abridged Trogus, yet Ludovicus mentions that there were persons who affirmed that they had seen Trogus's work in Italy. (p. 348.) Jerom quotes some lost books of Seneca, as those De Superstitionibus et de Matrimonio (*adversus Jovinianum*). Sallust's books of the *Historia de Bellis Civilibus* are lost.

Part of Varro's works are lost.—To some of the editions of Tibullus are annexed Elegies, imputed to Cornelius Gallus, which Grainger says are a modern composition, the work of one Longinus Maximian, a physician (Notes on El. i. v. 3.) We do not find this noticed by Mr. Moss, i. 260.—We here stop, because Mr. Roscoe, in his *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, abounds with bibliographical information, see i. pp. 30, 33, &c. &c. 3d ed. 4to, 1797.—In p. 38 he informs us, that Nicciolo Niccoli, who died in 1438, was the father of that species of criticism which corrects the defects and arranges the texts of MSS.

We think that a diligent search for lost Classics ought to be made in private foreign libraries, by means of correspondence with the Literati abroad, and that lists of the lost books would be useful adjuncts to the works on Bibliography. They are commonly mentioned in the prefaces to the authors.

Mr. Moss is very ample in his quotations, and has certainly taken much pains with his subject. It is not from injustice to Mr. Moss that we say no more.

A gentleman who has lately published a *History of Chivalry*, a Mr. Mills, has thought proper to attack Dr. Meyrick's admirable work on *Armour*. Now we do not think a man's opinion worth a straw upon such a subject, in comparison with those of Dr. M. if he has never possessed, like Dr. M. a collection of armour. In the same manner, we should think ourselves as unreasonable as Mr. Mills, if we gave opinions in praise or reprobation of Bibliographers, without having seen the editions upon which the remarks are made.



108. *Arguments for L.C.J. Mansfield's Doctrine of a legal Right to plead in Doctors' Commons, which Arguments the Court of King's Bench refused to hear.* By Nathaniel Highmore, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 60.

109. *The Popish Abuse called Lay Church Government, laid open to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.* By a Commissioned Advocate. 4to. pp. 73.

IN the first Pamphlet we are informed that the author having taken the degree of LL. D. at an English University, applied for permission to

practise in Doctors' Commons, but was rejected on account of having taken *deacon's orders* (see p. 47), the appointment solicited being for that reason contrary to the Canons. The applicants for civilian advocacy must have, it also seems, the approbation of the Archbishop of Canterbury before they receive their diploma (if it may be so called), and hence the concern of his Grace in the affair,—a concern which we lament, because the ineligibility of Clergymen for the office *should have been expressed in the Act of Parliament*; but if it be the fact (and it is not denied) that the complainant, Dr. Highmore, had taken Deacon's orders (see p. 47), he must of course have sworn *obedience* to the Canons, and whether his postulate, that advocacy in the Commons ought not to be limited to laymen, be well founded or not, he cannot justly complain of the operation of Canons, to which he has sworn allegiance, or load the Archbishop of Canterbury with censure, because his Grace did not choose to infringe those Canons which it was his duty to support. Had Dr. Highmore thought proper to acquaint himself with the customary proceedings in these matters before he took the degree of LL.D. nothing of this would have happened.

In the second Pamphlet Dr. Highmore calls himself a *Commissioned Advocate*, because, we presume, from pp. 67, 68, that a commission had been made out, but was revoked or not executed. The substance of this second pamphlet is "a heavy fire of grape, round, and canister," against the Bishops and Clergy (who had no manner of concern with the transaction), and we are sorry to say, that, considering the change of times, Dr. Highmore's warfare is that of a pirate, and the modes, those incompatible with the usages of civilized Belligerents. He has taken up all the austerities of ancient times, and applied them to the present. He has required that the Clergy and the Bishops should live in rags and upon vegetables only, and devote the remainder of their incomes to the poor. Strange is it, that a man in the nineteenth century, an LL.D. and of high education, can utter such nonsense! Providence has ordained, that whatever be the wealth of a nation, that wealth must be spent upon the population. Suppose A, a dissipated man,

man, spends 10,000*l.* per annum in his pleasures; his money is dispersed among the horse dealers, coach makers, wine merchants, &c. who purvey for those pleasures, and their journeymen and families. Suppose B to spend the same sum in charities; the *donees* lay it out also among the tradesmen, who supply their wants. We mean not to say, that a bad disposition of money does not encourage vice; we mean only to say that it is utterly impossible for a man, in spending money, to prevent its coming to the poor. If he takes upon himself the sole maintenance of them in idleness, he collects about him a mere retinue utterly useless to the public, because they contribute nothing to it. God forbid! that we should oppose JUDICIOUS charities. By Hospitals, by Infirmarys, by Grammar Schools, by University foundations, by EVERY MEANS THAT ASSISTS INDUSTRIOUS USEFUL MEN STRUGGLING WITH LARGE FAMILIES, Charity then acts like machinery in aid of manufactures. But let us suppose that from the King downwards every man lived on 50*l.* per annum, and gave the rest away weekly at his doors. An idle mob is collected round his house, ready to become robbers if the boon is withheld, and the *bees*, labourers and manufacturers, are starved!—The clergy are sportsmen, &c. &c. Men of liberal education *have* pleasurable inclinations, and we wish that the Clergy would not sport, but are the numbers in a game list of certificates those of *all* the clergymen in a diocese? not by a twentieth part. A rigid man orders a fowl to be killed for his dinner, another shoots it himself. A third man is a Justice of the Peace. He introduces humanity and feeling in the administration of the laws, and he very properly tempers the power of the laity who have property; power we say, for there are hundreds of country villages where there are only themselves and their tenants, and where in consequence, if they were cruel, the very lives of the poor *might* be put an end to by starvation and oppression.—Dr. Highmore would also not have lay-proctors, “because when our Lord selected his Apostles, not a lawyer was found amongst them!” (p. 8;) but surely that is the strongest reason why clergymen should not be Proctors, or Chancellors, or Registrars, because they *must* then be lawyers, and, according to Dr.

Highmore, they are as such (to indulge silly vulgar jokes) in a bad spiritual way.

In short, Dr. Highmore in the bitterness of his disappointment rails at the innocent, the Bishops, Clergy, &c. all *en masse*, because men in holy orders cannot become Advocates in Doctors’ Commons. He has exhausted a large portion of learning and ability to insult and disparage those who never injured him, and, of course, made hosts of enemies, for which there was no reason whatever, because nothing but an Act of Parliament in his especial favour could have placed him in the situation desired.

We should not be surprised if a disappointed lover were to publish that he lost his intended bride, because the Bishops and Clergy were not reformed according to *his* ideas.

110. *Life of Archbishop Sharp.*

(Concluded from p. 450.)

WE left Dr. Sharp at his preferment to the see of York.—We have now to consider his acts as an Archbishop, which his biographer divides into three heads, his *ecclesiastical* conduct, i. e. relating to his diocese; his *court*, i. e. his proceedings at Court and in Parliament; and his *domestic*, i. e. the economy of his private life. Each of these (chronological arrangement being disregarded for the purpose of bringing the respective materials under one head) forms a distinct Part or large Chapter. We shall take,

PART II. *Ecclesiastical Conduct.* One rule at his very entrance upon his charge, was *to bestow prebends only upon Clergymen beneficed in his diocese, or the Chaplains retained in his family*; and the other rule was *never to concern himself in the elections of Members of Parliament*. The first rule he chiefly exemplified by preferring those meritorious Clergymen who had small livings in towns; and to the second he steadily adhered, from considering that it would only entail upon him checks and difficulties in his episcopal capacity (p. 121); with the exception of the Borough of Rippon (where he had a temporal jurisdiction), and in which he put his own son. It was his opinion, that “it was almost impracticable for even a parochial Clergyman to engage openly in an election, *without impairing his credit and authority*”

ity as a pastor. (p. 130.) However, he took upon him *privately to reprove* and to write letters of monition to Members of Parliament within his diocese. P. 133.

The next steps he took were to get up a Complete Knowledge of the Church and its Revenues, and of the Clergy and their Behaviour. For the first purpose he partly wrote and partly acquired a *notitia* of the diocese, in 4 vols. folio; for the second, he made memorandums in short-hand. His opinions of Clergymen were always guided by their good preaching, unblameable lives, and parochial labours. (p. 140.) What he particularly disliked in preaching was "*railing at the Dissenters*, as he worded it. The prostitution of the pulpit to such unworthy ends, was a thing which he could not endure, nor the men that were guilty of it." P. 144.

He preached often to set an example of that practice to the Clergy, and he was constant in his attendance at church, to induce the laity to do the same.

"He always had a great opinion of the effects of good sermons, viz. those wherein the fundamental doctrines of religion were laid down distinctly, and clearly disentangled of the controversies about them, and wherein the practical duties of Christianity were pressed warmly and affectionately." P. 145.

"The subjects of sermons he wished to be the most weighty points, such as struck at the very root of evil principles and vicious dispositions; such as if a man's conscience be once touched with, it is in a manner impossible for him (if he were given to think and consider) not to be both a moral man and a good Christian." P. 153.

As to those who did their duty *by proxy*, through non-residence, he used to say it would be well for them if they were not rewarded in the other world in the same way. P. 154.

Some interferences of this good Archbishop would not be tolerated in the present day. One instance is quarrels between a Clergyman and his wife, but, we must add, he was reputed to be unfaithful to his conjugal vow.—Another was *prohibition of the Sacrament*, even to a Lord Mayor of York, and noblemen and baronets—to one of the latter for keeping a woman. The delinquent disregarding two letters, the Archbishop handed him over to the Spiritual Court. P. 169.

Now though he proceeded thus

against notorious offenders, he disliked all "Societies for the Reformation of Manners," a thing much in vogue about the year 1697.

His Grace's opinions on this subject, besides his conviction that such societies might be made instruments of private malice and officious molestation, were these:

"The principal end for which these societies were formed in London, was to promote piety and all Christian virtues and graces *among their own members*; and the meddling with others who were not of the society, was not brought on till of late, and still it is but a secondary end. Whereas the whole business and design of founding this society at Nottingham, is to reform *others*, who are not of the society, by getting the laws to be put in execution against *them*. But as for the reforming *themselves*, or the improving one another in holy Christian living, there is little provision made. I must confess I think it is of a great deal more consequence both to a man's self and to the public, that he use all means possible to be devout, humble, charitable, and (in a word) in all things to live like a Christian himself, than to be zealous in informing against *others*, who do not live like Christians. The first is of certain benefit, both to a man's self and others, but the other may be often both indiscreet and vexatious." P. 175.

Of the bickerings, persecutions, and mischief, which such foolish societies would create it is unnecessary to speak, because it puts all men in the power of their neighbours; but as concealment of treason is a civil crime, we do not see that the modern Constitutional Society (for instance), conducted by a man whom we have known from boyhood to be a correct character and man of talents (Sir John Sewell), or the Society for Suppression of Vice, by any means merit the opprobrium lavished upon them. Treason, obscenity, and infidelity, ought in every reasonable man's judgment to be suppressed, and not have a loop-hole to escape, through the honourable delicacy of individuals, to turn informers, or through the expense of prosecution. With only the specific objects in view which have been mentioned, *we* see no ground for ontery; for not one single principle of liberty or justifiable freedom of discussion is brought into question.

We had before occasion to notice the slander of laying to the doors of the Clergy all the vices of the age; as if little dogs which can only bark and

not bite, were half so effectual to guard a house as mastiffs, who can do both. An active police will in a few weeks do what no enthusiasts can hope for in a whole life; because in dealing with persons "whose consciences are seared with hot irons," adversity or bodily suffering is the only efficient means of reform. All the Clergy can do is, to inculcate good principles. If vice abounds, it is the fault of the Magistracy; and the Archbishop thinks that the Clergy ought not to interfere, for the following reasons:

"I do not take it to be proper for me, as a Clergyman, to take upon me either to erect, or to authorize any society for this purpose; nor do I think it proper to my function, if such societies be set up to do any episcopal *act about them*, any more than I think it proper to give orders to my Clergy about business that belongs to Justices of Peace.—The truth is, it seems to me that they would receive better directions for the carrying on their work, from the *Charges* that they may hear from the Justices of Peace at the Sessions, than they can from the *Sermons* of the Clergy." P. 176.

The Archbishop thought that any coalition of the Clergy with the Dissenters, upon *religious principles*, was *contrary to the constitution of the Church*, and to the engagements which the Clergy are under to preserve it.

This idea appears to us highly to vindicate those Clergymen who prefer the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," and the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," whatever may be the opinions of many worthy Church-ministers, who are irregular from good intention and no other. The Archbishop, nevertheless, draws a proper line, with regard to Churchmen and Dissenters, viz. that they are only to differ in *religious principles*.

"*I am not against the coalition of Churchmen with Dissenters in any matter where they can go together in promoting the common cause of Religion or good manners. So far from that, I heartily wish them well. And it would be the most pleasing thing in the world to me, if we could all be united in one body. And in the mean time, while we continue separate, I would have all possible tenderness and kindness shewed to all good men amongst them.*" P. 177.

For the service of village churches, his Grace thought persons of regular life, right honest, and well-tempered, to be the fittest ministers; in large and populous towns, those of greater learn-

ing and prudence. (p. 191.) But as his Grace thus acted according to merit, he found, with regard to applications of interest, that there were "*difficulties if he concealed his reasons, and greater difficulties if he gave them.*" P. 192.

It is to be observed, that all these things were done under the full operation of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and that a Clergyman had then nothing to do but to consign offenders over to those Courts.

This power was to end; and the Clergy still to be expected to make every body moral. They, however, who think as statesmen, historians, and (in our judgment) critics, ought to think, i. e. abstractedly and philosophically, may be of opinion that institutions professing to regulate affairs *de animâ*, by the ecclesiastical processes, savour of barbarism.

As to toleration, it is an indispensable measure of sound policy, and merely allows persons to follow their own opinions, instead of adopting those of others, who may understand the subject much better. Moreover, we think that Toleration is an indispensable adjunct to Protestantism, because the latter was entirely derived from exercise of the freedom of opinion, which, therefore, it cannot consistently refuse to others. The Toleration Act passed at last; and then the unjustly-persecuted Dissenters, like school-boys at breaking up, made gambols of church-duties, and would almost have exhumated the dead, that they might perform a burial service twice over. They celebrated marriage, a civil concern (where property is at stake), without licence or banns (see p. 362), and their christenings, churchings, and burials, were utterly intangible by law, as is plainly confessed by Lord Chief Justice Holt (p. 362), and therefore the Clergy were left without power.

"Some of the first difficulties he met with in his diocese, were from Dissenters taking advantage of the Act of Toleration to break loose, and assume greater liberties than were designed them by the Act. (p. 358.) Some people thought to *shelter* themselves under it (the Act), from ecclesiastical censures, for not attending the worship of God in any place. Such there were in his own diocese, and though the Act does not in reality destroy or enervate the Bishop's power over such delinquents, yet it makes the exercise of it more difficult, and more liable

liable to be evaded than it was before." P. 363.

Add to this, that the Temporal Courts, by writs of *supersedeas* (p. 216), set aside the writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, and "the easiness of obtaining these writs of *supersedeas* was so well known by the practising attornies in the country, that they did generally encourage all sorts of people to stand out in defiance of the Church censure." P. 216.

Now when we consider that objections were made to the *marriage* of persons who had not been baptized (see p. 205), we must admit that it could be no means of promoting virtue; and, in our judgment, it was a part of ecclesiastical discipline growing out of popery.

Another case ensued of excommunication, &c. against a person for marrying the sister of his deceased wife, and refusing to separate from her. Here his Grace recommended a Clergyman to talk to them upon the subject, and insist upon a total separation. (pp. 209, 210.) Now incest must, we think, in the view of reason, be limited to connexions by blood; and if *first* cousins can marry, where there is blood, why should mere propinquity be made an obstacle? Indeed we doubt not but certain of the prohibitory degrees were put into the table in papal times, for the purpose of getting more money by the sale of dispensations. In vol. II. pp. 127—134, the subject of these prohibitory degrees is amply discussed, and it is in p. 129 confessed, that impediments *not* existing in the Levitical Law, have been put into the scale, "because all the prohibitions being made purely upon account of nearness of kindred, those persons who are in the same nearness of kindred *must be supposed* to be alike prohibited." (p. 130.) Thus relationship by consanguinity and affinity is made one and the same thing; which doctrine we affirm to be opposite both to nature and reason; for, in fact, a wife's sister is no relation at all, but in custom and prescription, to the husband. The enlargement of the code was of papal manufacture, and we regret that the Reformation had not revised this code as well as others.

We shall now take our leave, with simply remarking one important historical fact; viz. that any desire on the part of Queen Anne to impede the

Hanover succession, and covertly favour the Pretender, as has been repeatedly asseverated, was utterly false and unfounded. (See p. 324.) But there is a singular circumstance attached to this point of history, the appellation of the Pretender as *Prince of Wales*, in conversation with her Majesty, without blame. We have also read that the Queen was worried to death by the factions among her Ministers. It appears from this book, that her Majesty's life was passed in the most painful drudgery of canvassing for votes, &c. She was put into the situation of a hawker or pedlar for custom, or rather of a rider for the firm of her Ministers. How the Queen wheedled the Archbishop is amusing; and it ended very naturally in a hope expressed by her Majesty, "*that he would always do what she desired.*" P. 322.

We assure our readers that there is a fund of information, ecclesiastical, political, and curious, in these important volumes,—that they exhibit an Archbishop like many preceding and existing prelates, who wore his rochet and lawn-sleeves upon the inward as well as outward man.

111. *A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of New Churches, &c.* 8vo. pp. 68.

THE question here agitated, is, whether in the New Churches, Ecclesiastical offices of a certain kind can be legally celebrated; and whether in particular, *marriage*, which carries with it such an important train of interests and consequences, can, in virtue of the Acts of Parliament newly made with relation to these Churches, be legally solemnized; for, says the author, Mr. Harvey,

"It would give me great pleasure to be convinced that there is no chance, that our children or grand-children may find themselves disinherited, and branded with the stamp of illegitimacy." P. 67.

And it is preposterous, that on account of the extent of the parish of Lambeth,

"A poor woman, just out of her lying-in room—residing at Norwood—where a New Church is erected—should be obliged to walk five or six miles, to be churched, and to have her child baptized, whatever may be the state of her health." P. 65.

We are certain, that no interests, no circumstances, render it a wish of any

any Clergyman whatever (Bishop or Curate) to withhold Ecclesiastical offices to any person legally entitled thereto, but that if there are difficulties in Acts of Parliament, it must be owing to omission or neglect of plain speaking. A jargon, certainly, law language has become, and though its high and beautiful reason is apparent, upon argument before the Courts, yet the original Acts themselves show, that there may be stammering and stuttering in writing as well as in speaking.

We have heard, that when Mr. Pitt's Income Tax was first levied, the *Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed* was omitted in the Act; and that a cunning Lawyer, knowing or affirming that it was neither in England or in Scotland, obtained by virtue of the omission, a whole year's exemption from the operation of the said tax. We remember, in our younger days, that the "town of Berwick-upon-Tweed" used to figure away in proclamations, and its titular pretensions have not, as we know, been extinguished by attainder.

Odd things, therefore, obtain in temporal as well as Ecclesiastical documents; but *non omnia possumus omnes*; and we wish that the generalship of Lawyers was brought into action, as well as their *jargon*; for so we call that which must be put into the form of Blackstone's Commentaries, or Reeves's History, before any person can understand a word of it. Some generalship might have been used in the late Marriage Acts. If, as in Registers of Baptisms, the publications of banns had been in this form, "I publish the banns of marriage between A. son of B. and C. Roe, of D. (if any particular residence) in the parish of . . . Bachelor, and E. daughter of F. and G. Doe, of H. in the parish of I. Spinster," &c. then those, who were capitally prosecuting poor celibacy, might have been impeded in their efforts to procure sentence of death by a charitable application to parents for suspension of the proceedings, because his pretended murder by breaking hearts, may be only justifiable homicide with regard to fortune-hunters.

We find in the last Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. cap. 76, the following words:

"§ IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in every Chapel in respect of which such authority [of marrying, &c.] shall be

given, as aforesaid, there shall be placed in some conspicuous part of the interior of such Chapel a notice in the words following: *Banns may be published and Marriages solemnized in this Chapel.*"

This entirely removes the objection of Mr. Harvey, because every man who has a marriage celebrated in a Chapel not so authorized, does it at his peril; but satisfied, as we are, that our political sentiments cannot be misinterpreted, we feel, with him, that to render Acts of Parliament intelligible is a humble necessity, amounting only to this, that the writing on a direction post be legible.

One more remark—*De Gustibus non est disputandum*; and we do not like Churches being built in any other than the Gothick style of architecture; nor such words as *Banns may be*, &c. inscribed in any Church or Chapel whatever. It looks to us like "Licensed to deal in Coffee, Snuff," &c.

112. *Scientia Biblica: containing the New Testament, in the original Tongue, with the English Vulgate, and a copious and original Collection of parallel Passages, printed in Words at Length. In 3 vols. 8vo. Booth.*

WHEN persons are proceeding on a journey, it becomes a serious impediment to their progress if they have to diverge every now and then, to make calls and visits; and the Student in Divinity is in a similar situation, if he has to look out all the parallel passages. These, however, it is most important to know, because it is an essential rule in theology, that if one text be explained at the expence of another, which contradicts it, such explanation is unsound; and moreover, these collections of the parallels bring all the heads of doctrine upon particular points, into a focus. But there are things which recommend themselves, and this is one of them. It is therefore unnecessary to enlarge upon obvious conveniences. It is sufficient to make such things known; and to state with regard to this book, in what manner the author has executed his task. We have great satisfaction in saying, that the present work contains *many thousand parallel and illustrative passages*, more than any other compilation in existence.

The Editor shall now speak for himself.

"The Editor solicits attention, particularly

larly to the arrangement of the parallels; which, from the additional labour and anxiety naturally arising in effecting it, will not, it is hoped, be considered as the least valuable part of the work. By a strict attention to the literal meaning of the Sacred text, and by carefully ascertaining the different clauses of a verse, their disposition and connexion, and giving the parallels in their natural order, not only will the more immediate object of the work—the illustration of the Scriptures—be most effectually secured, but material assistance will be afforded to young Ministers in the division and amplification of a text. The parallels belonging to each member of a verse, are printed in distinct paragraphs.”

“In St. Luke’s Gospel, the arrangement of the parallels is such as to form a complete and distinct harmony of the Evangelists. Immediately after the text, the corresponding passages in the other gospels are given, and are printed between brackets; so that they may be read, either as a harmony of the Evangelical histories alone, or in connexion with the other parallels.”

“In order to preserve the punctuation and italic reading of the ‘Authorized Translation,’ considerable care and application was required; but these will be amply recompensed by the great service which it is anticipated must result from them, *i. e.* in enabling ministers to quote in the composition of their sermon, the passages given, without the trouble of turning to them in their bible; and in pointing out to the unlearned reader those passages which are not found in the original, but are supplied in the translation.”

“In citing the various passages of the sacred volume, considerable care has been taken not to do them violence by too great a separation from their context. This has undoubtedly swelled the size of the work, but it has ensured to the reader the genuine meaning of the inspired writings. It is a fact universally acknowledged, that, by absconding many passages from their respective contexts, the Scriptures may be adduced to support the most preposterous and revolting opinions; and it is to be deplored that too many sincere and conscientious Christians give in to a practice pregnant with so many evils.”

“With the view of rendering the work as valuable as possible to the biblical student, the Greek text, printed from Mills’ edition of the ‘Textus Receptus,’ is given with the authorized English translation, accompanied with the various readings, which are highly important to the mere English reader in studying the sacred text.” Pref. xxi.

The Author announces an intention of undertaking the Old Testament upon the same plan, as soon as he has obtained five hundred subscriptions. We heartily wish him success.

113. *A Letter to the Publick Orator of Cambridge University, on the Ordination of Non-Graduates, under the Ten Year Divinity Statute; including Observations on a Pamphlet by Dr. Michell, entitled, “A Letter addressed to Lord Liverpool on the Catholick Question, Clerical Residence, and the State of Ordination.”* 8vo. pp. 51.

114. *A Letter to the Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Bristol, respecting an additional Examination, or the total Abolition, of Ten Year Men, in the University of Cambridge; to which are added, Observations on Mr. Samuel Perry’s Letter to the Public Orator, and a Refutation of the Accusations contained therein against the Lord Bishop of London.* By Philotheologus. Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 66.

IN consequence of the lamentable ignorance of the Clergy at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, a statute was made, by which persons of twenty-four years old and upwards were allowed to enter themselves at the University of Cambridge, and, after ten years, omitting the degrees in Arts, to take those in Divinity. In consequence of this privilege, non-graduate Clergymen may become Batchelors and Doctors of Divinity, by only a residence of *three half terms*, and the performance of certain exercises, which are merely formal. Under this statute, therefore, a Mr. Samuel Perry, Schoolmaster, of Shenfield in Essex* (who entered himself in the year 1814 of St. John’s College, Cambridge, in order to graduate in the regular way, but relinquished so proceeding, on account of the greater convenience of the ten year statute), applied to the Lord Bishop of London for ordination. This the Bishop refused on account of the non-graduation of Mr. Perry. The latter makes his appeal to the publick, in complaint of the presumed *hardship*; but his opponent replies, that part of the exercises of a ten-year-man being a sermon in the University Church, *the statute was of course strictly limited to persons already in Holy Orders*. He then expatiates upon the further mischief of this statute; and we most cordially agree with him.

The condition of graduation, previous to conferring Holy Orders, is imposed, in order to preserve learning in the Church, and present a seasonable limit to the otherwise indefinite number of candidates for the ministry.

* In justice to Mr. P. it is fit to observe, that he is a classical scholar.

It would certainly be monstrous, that a man could enter himself at a University, he carrying on the trade of a horse-dealer (a very common practice with certain non-graduate Clergymen), keep three half-terms, and at the end of ten years throw up business, solicit Holy Orders from a Bishop, and shine forth a Doctor of Divinity. In our judgement, no man ought to hold a living in England who is not a M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge in the regular way; for it is certainly hard that a man who earned his trifling portion of Latin and Greek at a day-school of fourpence a week, should obtain the same pecuniary benefits, as he whose education at school and the University has cost one thousand pounds.

If a necessity of ordaining Non-Graduates be indispensable, let it be an act of favour in the Bishops, conferred *only* on men of eminent talent, or acquired knowledge, who can return the honour and kindness by reflecting high credit upon the order, and acting in its support. To claim ordination under the ten year statute is, however, a *palpable absurdity*; and as that alone is the case before us, we can only compliment Philotheologus for his wise and judicious view of the subject.



115. *Sketches of Biography, designed to show the influence of Literature on Character and Happiness.* By John Clayton, Esq. Post 8vo. pp. 402.

THIS is a neat and well-written digest, upon the general biography plan, inculcating good principles, though founded upon the common error of considering negative innocence superior to positive excellence. Many of the characters will not, in the estimation of posterity, exceed the rank of good and worthy men; but the object of the Author is to show what is happiness, and much of this he very justly places in having literary pursuits. He very strongly recommends composition for this purpose, because he observes from Middleton, "that Literature adorns prosperity, and is a refuge and comfort in adversity."

"In the course of my travels, I have seen many a promising and fine young man gradually led to dissipation, gambling, and ruin, merely by the want of means to make a solitary evening pass pleasantly. I

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCV. PART II.

earnestly advise every youth, who quits that abode of purity, peace, and delight, his paternal home, to acquire a taste for reading and writing. At every place where he may reside long, either in England or on the Continent, let him study to make his apartments as attractive and comfortable as possible, for he will find a little extraordinary expence so bestowed at the beginning, to be good economy in the end: let him read the best books in the language of the place in which he lives; and above all, let him never retire to rest without writing at least a page of original comments on what he has seen, read, and heard in the day. This habit will teach him to observe and discriminate, for a man ceases to read with a desultory and wandering mind, which is utter waste of time, when he knows that an account of all the information which he has gained must be written at night. His rule of conduct, with regard to society, will then be *good company or none*, and he will find literature the protector of independence, the promoter of peace and refinement, and the guardian of religion, in principle and practice."

"Of the three great sources of earthly enjoyment, reading, conversation, and composition, it is remarkable that two are solitary. Over books, it is not uncommon to yawn in languor and weariness; in conversation with animated and intelligent friends, the hours pass uncounted; but the most soothing, the most absorbing, the most constantly delightful of all occupations is composition; for it can enable a man to forget pain, neglect poverty, and every ill of life except remorse, and the suffering of near connexions. I therefore advise every one to compose at least a journal, but I do not advise all my readers to follow my example by taking the hazard of publication. If fame or profit be expected, there must be anxiety, and there may be disappointment." Pref. vi. vii.

This statement is too highly coloured; for musick and drawing are as much sources of innocent felicity as composition; and the process of writing fluently having been acquired, patient compilation bids fairer to form successful authors; but we would no more recommend all young men to turn Writers, than to turn Talkers. "Old heads cannot be put upon young shoulders," and it is utterly impossible for youth to think accurately upon subjects connected with the actual knowledge of life, without which knowledge composition upon general subjects is not worth a straw.

We shall give one more extract, because it is extremely interesting. It is

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an account of the private life of the excellent Bishop Porteus.

“Our hour of breakfast is ten. Immediately before it, the Bishop calls his family together, prays with them, and gives them his blessing. The same thing is constantly done after supper, when we part for the night. In the intervals of breakfast, and in the evening, when there is no company, his Lordship sometimes reads to us. After breakfast we separate and amuse ourselves as we think proper, till four, the hour of dinner. At six, when the weather is fair, we either walk or make a visit to some of the Clergy or Gentry in the neighbourhood, and return about eight. We then have music, in which I [Dr. Beattie] am almost the only performer; my audience is very willing to be pleased. On Sundays we repair at eleven to the small but neat Church, the congregation are exemplary in their decorum—the prayers are well read by the Curate, and the Bishop preaches. After evening service, during the summer months, he generally delivers from his pew a catechetical lecture addressed to the children, who for this purpose are drawn up in a line before him along the area of the Church. In these lectures, he explains to them, in the simplest and clearest manner, yet with his usual elegance, the fundamental and essential principles of religion and morality; and concludes with an address to the more advanced in years.” P. 286.

Well does our Author characterize this mode of living, as that which contains nearly all the elements of human happiness, because it implies amiable dispositions, refined society, and time rationally employed in acts of piety to God, and utility to mankind. We would add, that these details of private life, not only furnish the most interesting but most edifying forms of biography, which in our judgment is best composed of such details, anecdotes, and dialogues. Without these we can have no portrait of the character—no distinctive features—no estimate of the peculiar bearings of disposition and habits, and no precise ideas of intellectual powers.

116. *Nineteenth Report of the Directors of the African Institution.* 8vo. pp. 334.

THE Slave Trade is piracy of the most nefarious and unnatural kind; and, by the common law of sense, every man engaged in it ought to be hanged, because his criminality is that both of murder and robbery. New lights are however thrown upon the subject by this Report, which has furnished us with some hopes of adding

further preventives. In the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, settlements have been established, where civilization is making considerable progress. Now this is the very thing desirable. Extend such settlements to the coasts, where there are marts of slaves. Make them sanctuaries for all slaves who can escape, and empower their governors to seize all the pirates and their human cargoes. Make it also a capital felony for any man to purchase a slave, whatever be his nation. But the Report has some masterly arguments concerning the impolicy of the slave system, which shows, that we, as a commercial people, can have no hopes of opening a successful trade while the Slave Trade exists.

“The civilization of Africa never can proceed until the Slave Trade is put down beyond a hope or possibility of return, for the appearance of a slave ship demoralizes the whole neighbourhood.” P. 52.

The Portuguese, it seems, a nation full of convents, crosses, and the various theatricals of ultra-religion, authorize the Slave-Trade by Law, and it appears, that they have in more than one instance saved themselves the expense of the purchase-money by attacking towns in the night, killing those who resisted, and carrying off the survivors. P. 54.

Upon these facts the Society make remarks, and as they are very philosophical, novel, and sound, we hope that our readers will peruse the extract. They will previously recollect, that the nations which are in the vicinity of the Slave factories, are kept in a continual state of warfare, by the profit of making and selling Slaves.

“Men will not sow a field to day, which is to morrow to be the place of battle. The present King of the Soolimas, in his conversations with Captain Laing, recurred frequently to the strong temptation to continue the trade in slaves, whilst white men could be found to purchase them; because, money (he said) was got for them so easily, and certainly, whilst new modes were doubtful until tried, and might take much trouble to establish. Here is a great and immediate cause of the degradation of Africa, for which Europe is mainly accountable, and which Europe can remove. It is only when a sufficient period shall have elapsed after a total suppression of the Slave Trade for its last effects to have died away, that the time will have arrived, when, with the least decency or pretence to fairness, any one can pronounce a judgment against the capabilities,

lities, either of Africa, for an extended commerce, or of its inhabitants for the arts and institutions of Europe. That the Slave Trade is directly answerable for that alledged inferiority of which it afterwards seeks to take such criminal advantage, is proved by a fact, which has often been adverted to, and in which Africa is an exception to every other quarter of the globe. Civilization elsewhere, naturally growing out of commerce, has been first seen on the shore, and by the river side; and has afterwards crept on by degrees into the more inland country. But Park found the interior of Africa in an advanced condition, compared with the coast; and Captain Laing, in his late journey from Sierra Leone to Soolimana, a distance less than that between York and London, observed the same successive degrees of civilization, approaching almost to different stages of society, as he receded from the Slave Trade and the sea. The Soolimas were more intelligent than the inhabitants of any country through which he had passed to reach them; and the people of Sangara, who lay in a line more backward still, were proved, by their manufactures and their arts, to be proportionably farther advanced. Thus has this horrible commerce reversed a law in the history of the human race, so that the improvement of a nation is measured by the difficulty of its communications. A lawful commerce and a pure religion will be alone sufficient to remove this anomaly and reproach." P. 56 seq.

Every body knows the remarks of Gibbon and other philosophers, concerning the intellectual inferiority (as presumed) of Africans to Europeans.

117. *A Key to the Book of Psalms*. By the Rev. Thomas Boys, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge; Curate of St. Dunstan's in the West, London; Author of "*Tactica Sacra*." &c. 8vo. pp. 328.

WE have before explained the system of parallelism or rhythm (to which in fact the peculiarity of the scriptural style is owing), in our review of Mr. Boys's former work the "*Tactica Sacra*" (see vol. xciv. i. 619). This is an application of the same principle to the Psalms, but more elaborately executed. In the Appendix, No. IV. we have a new discovery, viz. that the rhythm, in which the classical prose writers composed, sometimes at least, partakes of the nature of that species of parallelism, which is called the introverted; i. e. where the last portion answers to the first, the penultimate to the second; as in the following verse.

	A
a {	They provoked him to jealousy
	B
{	With strange gods :
	B
a {	With abominations
	A
{	Provoked they him to anger.

Where *a a* show two sentences in parallelism, and *A A* and *B B* clauses in parallelism also. P. 5.

Now Mr. Boys finds analogous composition in the passage below quoted from Velleius Paterculus, and adds, that the natural order of the words may be found by the following rule :

"First, take the words at one extremity of the sentence or clause, then those at the other; then proceed in the same way with the portions that remain, till you arrive at the centre, and the words thus taken will stand in their natural order.

"Et Lucullus, summus alioqui vir, profusæ hujus in ædificiis, convictibusque et apparatibus luxuriæ primus auctor fecit."

"Here I begin by taking the words at the beginning, 'Et Lucullus, summus alioqui vir.' I then take the word at the end, 'fuit.' The remaining portion will then be, 'profusæ hujus in ædificiis, convictibusque et apparatibus luxuriæ primus auctor.' Here I take the two final words 'primus auctor,' then the two beginning ones, 'Profusæ hujus.' We have then only remaining 'in ædificiis, convictibusque, et apparatibus luxuriæ.' Here I take the last word 'luxuriæ,' and nothing now remains but the central terms 'in convictibusque et apparatibus.' And by this method I say, I get the words in their natural order, 'Et Lucullus, summus alioqui vir—fuit—primus auctor—profusæ hujus—luxuriæ—in ædificiis convictibusque et apparatibus'." Pp. 229, 230.

From Cicero's Orations, and other works, we think that styles were in part formed *mechanically* by rhythmical rules, which are now lost, and the words and clauses sorted and pointed according to those rules, for the purpose of producing a poetical effect. Mr. Boys gives us a perfect parallelism in Livy.

a	Brutus Ardeam
b	Tarquinius Romam venerunt.
b	Tarquinio clausæ portæ, exiliumque indictum
a	Liberatorum urbis læta castra accipere.

We mention Livy, because it has been noted that some of his clauses absolutely fall into hexameters. Such things could not, if repeated frequently, be matters of accident. Students, who

may

may like to improve upon these hints, will find great use in Mr. Boys's work.

Buonaparte (speaking of business) said, "there is no telling what women will do;" and we shall make a parallelism by saying, "there is no telling what blockheads will think;" a remark we make, because it seems "some such persons have found *danger*" in these Scriptural investigations! (see p. 3.) Others have thought very highly of Mr. Boys's work, and so do we. The book is very instructive and curious, as a key of knowledge hitherto locked up from the world at large.

118. *The Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner, with Elegies, and other moral Poems.* By Hugh Campbell, of the Middle Temple, *Illustrator of Ossian's Poems.* 12mo. pp. 170.

A VILLAGE Schoolmaster, who had written a poem upon the Redemption, complained bitterly of *one* Milton (as he stiled him); for when he went to solicit subscriptions, he was reprimanded for his presumption in attempting such a subject, after the said Milton; which rebuke he thought hard, because upon borrowing and examining the *Paradise Lost*, he found that it did not contain so many books and lines as his own poem. We think, that many modern poets entertain the same opinions concerning religious poetry as the schoolmaster, *viz.* that the matter is not the main point; but we on the contrary have been taught to think, that sublimity is the indispensable characteristic of religious poetry, and we know that Dr. Johnson lays down the same position.

Mr. Campbell, who has written some works of reputation in prose, will therefore attribute to our prejudices any apparent neglect of his religious poem. We do not deny animation, generous feelings, and a moral and amiable character to his muse; but on lofty subjects we want "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," "the Master's hand and Prophet's fire." The rest of the poems are chiefly sugar-plumbs for spinsters. One of these far-ones had, it seems, the honour of being kissed by the King of France on his public entry into London, and expressed a wish to accompany the Duchess d'Angoulême. Our author says, that had he been the King of France, he should not have been contented with one kiss. Very likely; but we

think such females as thrust themselves among mobs to be kissed, to be forward misses, and more deserving of reprehension than compliment.

119. *The Semi-sceptic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered.* By the Rev. I. T. James, M.A. 8vo. pp. 398.

THIS is a masterly work, and proceeds upon the evident principle that man can, in fact, prove nothing as to demonstration, because he *must* characterize every thing according to his senses; and in short, that metaphysics merely amount to what a particular person thinks upon particular subjects.

For our parts we seriously think, that man is incapable of analysing his own faculties; and that metaphysics are, with regard to such an analysis, what the Aristotelian was to the Baconian philosophy, mere arbitrary assumption. Our reason for so thinking is, that our senses are too defective for the satisfactory elucidation of certain difficult intangible topics; and that a metaphysician is one who sets up to be an astronomer without a telescope. No man can pursue the infinite divisibility of matter to its primary atom, much more dissect the principles and powers which actuate it, so deeply as to inform us in what their essences consist.

According to experiment, all matter is composed of an aggregate of particles, none of which appear to be in absolute contact; and could we pursue the enquiry to the minutest atom of each particle, that would probably be only another similar congeries. Whatever properties, therefore, matter possesses, must be derived from a pervading medium, and until we know the nature of that medium, we can never explain with philosophical accuracy the causes of action. Upon these grounds it is, that we consider metaphysics to be fallacious; and the following extract from the works of the powerful author of *Hudibras*, will show that very strong intellects coincide with us.

"The Metaphysick's but a puppet motion,
That goes with screws, the notion of a
notion,

The copy of a copy and lame draught
Unnaturally taken from a thought;
That counterfeits all pantomimick tricks,
And turns the eyes, like an old crucifix;
That counterchanges whatso'er it calls
By another name, and makes it true or false,
Turns

Turns truth to falsehood, falsehood into truth,

By virtue of the Babylonian's tooth."

BUTLER'S Remains, i. 225.

The interference of Metaphysicks with Religion, is however the more especial bearing of the book before us; and that a more empirical quack never meddled with medicine, than this impostor with religion, is self-evident. Physicks are a real science, but Metaphysicks are the mere construction put upon physical subjects by a particular person. In short, it seems, that our incapability of comprehending the laws of our Being, was one instigating cause of Revelation; and he who sets up to prove it unfounded, takes upon himself to determine the possible actions of God, and in the words of our author (p. 261), "to build up another Babel to storm the heavens."

Before we proceed to that part of the work from which we shall extract, we beg to enter our protest against the jargon of Kant being made "part and parcel" of sound philosophy, because we believe that it is nothing more than a nomenclature of *sesquipedalia verba*, founded upon a mere truism, viz. that we cannot think but according to the modes and forms which Nature has prescribed; i. e. we cannot walk, but upon our legs, nor see, but with our eyes.

The basis of the Kantian system is this:

"The mind only perceives and thinks upon the objects that are without, according to a certain law, or rather certain laws, existing within itself; and which laws may or may not be, as far as human nature has the power of judging, wholly independent of the objects themselves." P. 181.

The inferences deducible from this truism, are however very important. They inform us that we are able to understand nothing except so far as concerns ourselves; and, of course, cannot see the real intention of nature in created objects, further than that limited boundary.

We think our Author peculiarly felicitous in his illustrations of the principles of "*animal or mortal life*," and the "*thinking power*," as in themselves separate and distinct. P. 127.

"Life exists in the vegetable kingdom clearly apart from the thinking power: the same sort of life, too, is seen to exist in

several parts of the animal frame, in those, for instance, which are void of sensation, as the sinews, nails, &c.; these have the tone of life, for they have a power of resisting certain chemical agencies, while so living, which ceases when vitality is removed." P. 127.

The *fœtus in utero*, which is animated, but does not think, is another happy illustration, used by our author. He then proceeds to attack the strong fortress of the materialists, viz. that the powers of mind cease to exist upon the decease of the animal frame, by showing that the said fortress is a mere house of cards:

"The thinking power, it is true, seems never to take its residence in any body, except while it is in that state which is fitted for its agency. But this is all which can be said; and though our breath is thus connected with this thinking power, yet thinking is not breathing; a man can hold his breath at will, but cannot stop his power of thinking—his consciousness of existence is not to be dismissed even for an instant, by any exertion of his will." P. 130.

The physical truth seems to be, that both animation and the thinking principle are divine elementary properties, which, as being divine, are indestructible by man, for though we may destroy instruments of sound, we cannot destroy sound itself, nor any one known law of nature.

Some positions of our Author, we feel inclined to doubt, viz. that no similarity is observable between the *external* object creating an impression on the mind, and the *internal* impression itself (p. 136). From the experiments made in optics, upon the retina of the eye, this remark is not just with regard to visible subjects; and it has been mooted whether it is possible to have an abstract idea of an object, without the intrusion of a representation of it. The dispute however is of no moment, for the well-known instance of a shadow proves that there may be, notwithstanding the Hybernism, existence without actual being. It appears from Dr. Hibbert's admirable work upon apparitions, that the exhibition and exercise of the thinking principle are only affected by organs, not the principle itself, which seems to be unassailable.

Mr. James is a strong and well-informed writer; and his work does him much credit.

120. *Characters omitted in Crabbe's Parish Register, with other Tales.* By Alexander Balfour, Author of "*Contemplation*," &c. 12mo. pp. 277.

METAPHYSICS are the bane of poetry; and it is astonishing that numerous as are the writers of it, none of them seem to know the cause of their failure. Poetry, however, is as intimately connected with imagination, as music is with sound, and expresses itself by figurative representation, like the Orientals and nations in infancy, where abstract ideas are not yet formed into science; and all this is reasonable, for poetry is only the painting of matters of beauty, sublimity, and emotion, as they exist in Nature; in short, poetry is the picturesque of language. It must have effect, or it is good for nothing. Half the poetry which is written, is however nothing more than naked dreary common.

Mr. Balfour, though upon the whole so gloomy as almost to invite misanthropism, avoids metaphysical prosing, and gives us only natural sentiment properly expressed by sensible images, and of course we sympathize with him. Speaking of the pregnant wife of a Sailor killed in battle, which unfortunate female upon receiving the news of his death, died with the shock after bringing forth a posthumous son, Mr. Balfour says,

"By stranger's hands his mother's shroud
was drest; [rest—
And strangers bare her to her house of
Untimely nipt, in youth and beauty's bloom,
No tear of sorrow trickling on her tomb;
No dimpling smile suffus'd the cheek of joy,
No bosom glow'd and bless'd the orphan
boy;
No father's love for him this sprinkling
sought, [brought;
By strangers to this hallow'd fountain
No mother near, the sacred vows to share,
Her heart responding to the pastor's prayer,
The child more helpless than the creeping
worm,
Is left alone to meet life's blighting storm."

P. 10.

Favourable as is our opinion of Mr. Balfour's style of writing poetry, we really do not like the subjects. They are often disgusting *in se*—Chandler's shops, (p. 158)—*Old Maids* having bastards by beardless boys (p. 122), &c. It is the rule of the Abbé du Bos, that nothing revolting should be a part of poetry. A man cannot exhibit a bloody head, just cut off, in a Tragedy: nor being violently

121. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Long, on the Improvements proposed and now carrying on in the Western Part of London.* 8vo. pp. 37.

THE great increase of the Metropolis and the Watering-places is to be ascribed to the enormous enlargement of monied capital and income, independent of territorial revenue. Hundreds of fundholders, mortgagees, annuitants, pensioners, merchants, &c. &c. and hosts of tradesmen, to supply their wants, buy or occupy houses in town, and from August to November, migrate to the watering-places, or make tours. The country gentlemen, with some exceptions, on the contrary, have given up town-houses, and only reside in London for a very few weeks at hotels, or in furnished dwellings. The late long war, and the national debt, in short, appear to us to have been the main agents of thus extra-peopling the places in question, because the said war and debt have created thirty millions more annual income, the greater part of which is spent within the sound of Bow bells.

With new buildings improvement ought of course to be connected; and, as to the best plan of a crowded city, we have a capital model in Bath. But in that place did not exist the grand impediments which prevail in London, *viz.* the previous destruction of existing property at enormous expence. "London," as our author says, (p. 6), "is so destitute of fine buildings, ornamental gates, &c. that, from its wide, dusty, *un-avenued* approaches, it has more the air of a vast overgrown town, than of a magnificent city." In short, it is plain, that we discovered none of the fine buildings until we advance into the heart of the town, and there they are smothered.

London, in fact, has no outside front; and, to show it off, the proper places for its magnificent buildings would be the banks of the river on both sides, the habitations of individuals, streets of houses, &c. being thrown back in the North-side of the Strand. The shores would then be lined with palaces, and have the same aspect, as it has, where Somerset and the Custom-houses now embellish it. That this would be the grandest possible improvement, because it would include the river and bridges in the view, is, in our judgment, undeniable. Wherefore instead of moving decorations

tive buildings to the Mews (as our author proposes, p. 26), we would place them on a line with the Adelphi, fill the bank between Blackfriars and the Custom-house, with Halls of the City Companies, connect wharfs with the Thames by arched tunnels, and hide the yards behind the buildings on the bank; make subterraneous railways to the Custom-house; make Thames-street a Bond-street for city beaux; in short, do many other things, perfectly feasible no doubt, for what is not so to joint-stock companies? who, however, we sadly fear, must go to the Devil to deal with him for the means of executing their projects; at all events ultimately to stay with him, either in remuneration of his aid, or in punishment for swindling.

A great part of London (say the newspapers) is however to be butchered for a certainty, and to be cut out into handsome joints, not steaks and chops, of which it has already too many in the form of streets, courts, and lanes. We beg the projectors not to forget removal of the markets to recesses behind thoroughfares.

An improvement of facility, recommended by our author, is judicious, *viz.* conversion of the grass-plot round the canal in St. James's-park into an elegant shrubbery or ornamented park. P. 14.

He also reprobates *four palaces* within the space of a mile, enough only for a single one, *viz.* Carlton and Buckingham Houses, St. James's and York-place. In point of fact, Kensington alone presented sufficient domain for the palace of the Sovereign. There are space, insulation, wood and water, ready-made, and (we believe) the capability of a fine frontage, as a finish of Hyde-park, without sufficient vicinity to be annoying.

Two great evils, the insufficiency of the Strand and Thames-street for thoroughfares, ought to be removed. Our author observes (p. 20), that owing to the bend of the river being convex on the Middlesex side, and only concave on the other, a very convenient road to the City might be made on the Surrey bank, and much nearer, because it would only be the chord of the arc, formed by the river. At present the Strand and Thames-street are barely wide enough for the shadows of the objects, which try to pass them, because shadows may yield to pressure,

but it would be as easy to squeeze a shoal of herrings, a mile long and broad, into the same length of the Paddington Canal, as to make the present width of these two streets sufficient for the passengers. We therefore think (so intolerable are the nuisances) that abatement of them, even at the national expence, would be justifiable.

122. *Faustus: his Life, Death, and descent into Hell.* 12mo. pp. 251. Simpkin and Co.

THE tale of the supposed league of Faustus with the Devil has given rise to many a romance, and has been several times dramatised, and received with applause on our own boards; but in every case the original tale has been so perverted, as to be hardly recognized.

This volume, as the title page imports, is "translated from the German," but who was the German author we are not informed; though we are told that a bad French translation was published soon after the appearance of the original German. The latter was adorned with excellent engravings, a specimen of which, illustrating the account of the Corporation feast, forms the frontispiece of this English version, and is well executed.

But we must proceed to the "Life." The ambitious Faustus imagining that the study of the sciences was the nearest way to honour and reputation, discovered the art of printing. This discovery being received with lukewarmness, he was reduced almost to beggary and starvation. To avert the horrors of such a situation, he travelled from Mayence to Frankfort to sell one of his Latin Bibles to the magistracy. At this time Mayence was greatly agitated in consequence of the dreams of Father Gethart, a Dominican Monk, respecting the lovely nun Clara, niece of the Archbishop. Meeting with disappointment at Frankfort, Faustus determined upon entering into a league with Satan, and, according to custom, drew the horrid circle. On this day his Majesty gave a *grand route*, the particulars of which are finely detailed. The Prince's table was supplied with the luxuries of the souls of "*two popes, a conqueror, a celebrated philosopher, and a recently canonized saint*;" whilst the "mean and vulgar herd" were fain to content themselves with the common food, lately arrived from the French and German armies. After dinner,

dinner, as usual, the Chairman makes a speech, and informs his guests of the occasion of the festival. In this Satanic speech, his infernal Majesty prophesied that the invention of printing would create sects, and by raising the heat of the sectaries, tend to dispatch a few more souls to the shades below. From this specimen, we have no very high opinion of this royal prophet's talents, for though the invention of printing has given rise to numerous sects, it has been a blessing rather than a curse. Instead of feeding the cannibals of his Satanic Majesty's "wide domain," it has prevented man from falling into that degrading ignorance and bigotry which was the source of all previous evils.

Having sprung out of the circle, and exclaimed "I am thy Lord," Faustus resolved to fill the cup of pleasure, and command the fulfilment of his wishes. The senate of Frankfort hearing of the splendid visit of the Devil (who they thought "a secret envoy of his Imperial Majesty") to Faustus, came to the resolution of purchasing the Bible of Faustus, previously refused, and invited them to a dinner at the Mayor's house. It was now Faustus's turn to act the hero; and accordingly to make the City a present of the Bible on galling conditions. See p. 57.

At page 59 the Devil (Leviathan) owns that he had never seen the ugly people of Frankfort equalled, except by "the inhabitants of an English town, when dressed in their Sunday's best; envy, malice, curiosity, and avarice, said he, are here and there the sole springs of action, and both places are governed by a pitiful mercantile spirit, which prevents them from being grandly wicked or nobly virtuous." We suspect that these invidious remarks upon the good people of Norwich, are the unnecessary interpolations of the translator, as his preface is dated at Norwich;—but we trust not.

Having previous to the feast seduced the Mayoress, upon promise of a title to her husband; a very ludicrous farce, acted by way of revenge, was planned by Leviathan at the instigation of Faustus. The frontispiece is an excellent illustration of this "Corporation Feast." After this adventure they journey to Mayence, and the Devil contrives that Faustus should seduce the lovely Clara previously mentioned.

The Devil then led Faustus through

a series of adventures, at different places, of the most disgusting description, the latter sometimes acting the hero, murderer, and seducer. There is scarcely a crime in the whole calendar not mentioned in these volumes, either as committed by Faustus, or of which he was an eye-witness. At France he was present at the assassination of the Duc de Berri, and the barbarous and cruel execution of the rich Duc de Nemours. Of the latter event we have the following pathetic account.

"The tyrannic King had given orders that the Duke's children should be placed under the scaffold, so that the blood of their father might drop through the boards upon their white robes. The cries which the wretched parent uttered at the moment his darlings were torn from him, struck terror to the hearts of all around. Tristan alone, who was the executioner, and the King's most intimate friend, looked on with perfect coolness, and felt the sharpness of the axe. Faustus imagined that the groans of the unhappy parent would excite heaven to avenge outraged humanity. He lifted up his tearful eyes towards the bright blue sky, which seemed to smile upon the horrid scene. For a moment he felt himself strongly tempted to command the Devil to rescue the Duke from the hands of the executioner, but his troubled and agitated mind was incapable of coming to any resolution. The Duke fell upon his knees, he heard the shrieks and lamentations of his children, who were beneath the scaffold; his own infamous death no longer occupied his mind; he felt, for the last time, and felt only, for these unfortunates; big tears hung in his eyes—his lips trembled—the executioner gave the fatal blow—and the boiling blood of the father trickled down upon the trembling children. Bathed with paternal gore, they were then led upon the scaffold. They were shown the livid headless trunk, were made to kiss it, and then reconducted to their prison, where they were chained up against the damp wall, so that whenever they took repose the whole weight of their bodies rested on the galling fetters. To increase their misery, their teeth were torn out from time to time."

In the "cursed isle" of England they saw crimes committed with so much coldness and impunity, that they quitted it with hatred and disgust. The character of "these gloomy islanders" is spiritedly drawn by the Devil in the blackest colours, but with very erroneous ideas of our greatness.

After seeing that almost all the Courts

Courts of Europe resembled each other in wickedness and crime, they journey to Rome, where the scenes, acted under the protection of him who claims infallibility, are of the most depraved class. The object of Leviathan here was to exhibit the clergy to Faustus as the most depraved, the most exalted in rank being the most wicked. The Pope is made to commit crimes which, besides our want of room, we will not outrage decency to mention.

After this they again visit Mayence, where Leviathan, after harrowing up the soul of Faustus by a recital of his crimes and their consequences, strewed the bloody members of Faustus about the field with fury and disgust, and plunged with the soul into the depths of hell, where his conduct is still more bold, and where he receives the severest torture.

We cannot but regret the publication of this work, as being likely to lead the minds of youth into the vortex of crime; for every vice is represented as easy and successfully accomplished. It carries its antidote, however, in the Devil's sermon at the end, and in the Translator's preface; but these things youth are inclined to consider as cant and hypocrisy.

The tale itself is vigorous in conception, rich in invention, and glowing in description; the characters are well sustained in every page; and the gradual advancement of Faustus to the gloomy heights of despair well exhibited. The work reflects great credit on the translator for the spirited manner in which it is executed.

123. Davy on Divinity.

(Continued from p. 443.)

WE cannot more properly resume Mr. Davy's Discourses on this most important subject, than by using his own narrative:

"The Editor might advert here to his former labours*, and to the means by which he effected them; particularly to the late Specimen of this Work, in One Volume, printed by himself. But being now too far advanced in the Decline of Life to undertake

* Alluding to his "System of Divinity," printed by himself in 1795, &c.; 26 volumes, 14 copies only,—(see p. 441.)—It is deposited in the University Libraries at Oxford and Cambridge,—in the New Institution, London,—in the Library of the Cathedral Church, Exeter, &c.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCV. PART II.

the manual labour of the Press, and at no time able to multiply copies sufficient for public service (taking off but one page at a time), he now declines all attempts in that way: and (sacrificing, in this expence, the reserved provision for his latter days), he now presents to the public (in every way unsupported, after every solicitation for assistance), an improved copy of his last Volume; the whole extent of his former labours being too extensive (in his inferior state) to produce, upon his own strength only.

"The following subjects, being extensively applied, are, therefore, divided into Parts or Sections, that the attention of the Reader may not be wearied;—and also, that he may pause to consider one argument before he proceeds to another.

"The Work itself, and the success of it, is humbly submitted to the Great Disposer of all things."

We do not find that the volumes have as yet been ever offered for sale; but the worthy and intelligent author has gratuitously distributed more than 160 copies of the work, with the following separate introduction:

"To the KING—To the Right Reverend the ARCH-BISHOPS and BISHOPS of ENGLAND—To the VICE-CHANCELLORS of our Universities—To the Professors of Divinity in each, and other distinguished Personages in the Kingdom, this Copy is humbly inscribed."

There is given a List of "the distinguished persons to whom a Copy is sent," with the following Circular Letter:

"Be pleased to accept (as tendered with due deference) the accompanying Volumes; containing the select proofs, from our best Divines, on the subjects therein specified:—The Contents will shew the nature of the work, and the Index will render it of general and easy application.

"Five Hundred, only, of the inclosed are printed, to the extent of the Editor's ability;—who, being now advanced beyond the 80th year of his age, and not expecting (in his inferior state) to see the full dispersion of it, *un*-supported, by the tedious process of a formal sale, thus humbly presents it.

"The seasonableness, the necessity, and advantage of this work is truly manifest; for, though the Being of God is self-evident, and we have many well-founded tracts, and excellent scattered proofs, with controversial defence, on the subjects of Christ's Divinity, the Holy Spirit, and the Sacred Trinity; yet, we have no collected, consolidated body of arguments on these high points: and the Index (in order to the application of them) must be truly profitable.

"No

"No expence hath been spared, in its production, to render it acceptable to the publick; and if its intrinsic merit should be considered worthy of encouragement, the Editor must leave it to the publick, and to the addressed in particular, to devise ways and means for its more extensive circulation: and himself would consider the remainder of his days happily employed in the improvement of it, should his life and faculties be prolonged for the purpose.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble
Servant,

W. DAVY.

*Lustleigh, Moretonhampstead,
near Exeter, Devon."*

"N. B. The Editor, desirous of dispersing his work into the hands of the most judicious, hath, in the foregoing List, directed it according to the best advice of his friends. And if any one, not included therein, should be desirous of a Copy for himself or friend, it will be regularly sent, upon due intimation."

"A Preface of 13 pages forms a "Prelude or Introduction to the several Subjects;" which are comprised in four divisions, each called a "Sermon," but containing numerous "Parts," or Subdivisions:

"I. On the Being and Nature of God.

"II. On the Divinity of Christ.

"III. On the Personality and Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

"IV. On the Sacred Trinity."

Here we take leave of this pious and industrious Octogenarian; heartily hoping that the short remnant of his days may be cheered by the applause and the bounty of the good and the affluent.



124. *A Critical Dissertation on the Nature, Measures, and Causes of Value; chiefly in reference to the Writings of Mr. Ricardo and his Followers. By the Author of "Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions," &c. &c. Post 8vo. pp. 255.*

WE were conversing over wine after dinner twenty years ago, with a commercial man of note, and quoting Adam Smith with warmth of feeling, when our Host observed (as we then thought illiberally), that if we wanted sound information on the subject, we must go to the Royal Exchange. We are now, however, of opinion, that our Host was in the main, right; and that, in point of fact, there is no such science whatever, in things, as Political Economy; that the whole *reality* is merely an affair of demand and supply, as ob-

taining in civilized nations; and that there are no stable principles, or can be any, on the subject, further than these, that when the buyers exceed the sellers, things rise in value; and that when the latter exceed the former, they become cheaper; and that, the phenomena, which political economists convert into laws of science, are no more than shifting circumstances, growing out of the operation of demand and supply.

Prices of corn, which shall never fluctuate—equality of demand and supply, so that there shall be always a profit, and never a glut—self-acting regulations of the prices of labour and provisions, which shall not encroach upon the profits of capital—the exchange always in favour of ourselves—these are excellent well-intentioned theorems, but which are ever and anon tossed in a blanket with great scorn, by lawless circumstances, that no power of Political Economy can reach.

For our parts, we think that attention to the principle and operation of demand and supply might produce great business good; but that Political Economy, as now professed, is empirical, and will never effect any practical utility whatever; for more than two thirds of it consists of jargon, which envelops the subject in smoke of scholastic quibbles (like the French dissections of the parts of speech, Chambaud and his adnouns) about things intuitively comprehended, such as rent, profits, capital, &c.; which discussions for all practical purposes are as useless, as experiments on the decomposition of water are to a man who merely wants to know its quantum of power in driving one, two, or more water-wheels.

We know that we are treading upon dangerous ground; and that we may be attacked with a heavy fire of Algebraic and Mathematical A's, B's, and C's, with "if one shoe costs in labour one stocking, then two shoes will buy two stockings," and so forth. But we are of the Bacon school of philosophizing; we know that the country went on in a thriving way before Adam Smith was born; that the course of business is not affected in any form by his work, and that, certain evident points excepted, Political Economy is Aristotelian, unsupported by experiment, and a mere philosophical romance, because business neither is nor can

can be conducted upon its pretended principles. Every body knows the lines of Hudibras,

“For what’s the worth of any thing,
But so much money as ’twill bring.”

And every body must also know, that when Adam Smith calls *value* “the power of purchasing other objects,” he only says the same thing as Butler has, *viz.* it has money’s worth, which is a truism. But the same Adam, that Adam the *first man*, whose Paradise was *Political Economy*, also says, that a “commodity, which is in itself continually varying in its own value, can never be an accurate measure of the value of other commodities;” to which our author, p. 177, adds the following, *viz.* “that a measure of value, which cannot be practically applied, is worthless.”

The Author before us is a good shot, and much havock has he made among the best game in the preserves of Mr. Ricardo and others. To drop figure, he is an excellent logician, and his style for its precision and clearness is exceedingly good. He shows with relation to value, that every thing practicable appears to be simply and substantially this alone.

“If I know the value of A. in relation to B. and the value of B. in relation to C. I can tell the value of A. and C. in relation to each other, and consequently their comparative power in purchasing all other commodities.” P. 96.

Still, value is in every way uncertain, and utterly dependent upon circumstances. For instance, Pottery is very marketable at Surinam. In exporting it, we must add to the prime cost the interest of that cost, the expence of freight, chance of breakage, insurance, custom duties, &c.; thus we give it an artificial value. When it is brought into market, the purchasers have no money, and the Pottery is bartered for Rum. A second calculation is then made of the sale-price of Rum in England, freightage, leakage, custom duties, &c. as before. This is the mode in which mercantile business is conducted, and value is then a mere result of calculation.

But things *may* have a stationary value. Mr. Smyth (Berkeley MSS. p. 99) says, that in the time of Edward I. eggs were twenty for a penny, which neither rose nor fell for 160 years, i. e. down to the reign of Henry VI. Now we find from the *Lex Mercatorum* of

Malynes, that in the time of the Saxons, an ounce Troy of silver was divided into twenty pieces at the same time called *pence*; and so an ounce of silver was at that time worth no more than 20*d.* or 1*s.* 8*d.* which continued at the same value until the time of Henry VI. (See Wingate’s *Arithmetick*, p. 8, ed. 1720.) Eggs, therefore, during these 160 years, became a standard of value, because by comparing the money prices of other articles with the quantity of eggs, which such money-prices would purchase, and then valuing the eggs by twenty for a penny, he gets at the precise worth of those other articles.

In the same manner, at present, if we can find out two articles even exchangeable for each other, in the same ratio, we then, in our opinion, have got weights and scales by which we may ascertain (if we may so say) the specifick gravity of value,—a Philosopher’s stone forsooth, for which the Political Economists so labour in their Alchemical studies.

125. *Maps and Plans illustrative of Herodotus.*

126. *Maps and Plans illustrative of Thucydides.* 8*vo.* Vincent, Oxford.

IF we were desired to mention a series of works calculated to assist the student in his progress, we should refer him to some publications which have lately appeared at Oxford.

Of these, the two Atlases before us are not the least useful. They contain not only the general maps necessary for the study of Grecian history, but also plans and sections illustrative of particular passages in the Authors above-mentioned. To tell the inquirer that he will here find maps of Greece, Egypt, and the Archipelago, will not induce him to desert D’Anville, Rennell, or Barbié du Bocage: but to inform him that Scythia, with the track of Darius, the Herodotean world, the battle of Marathon, the bridge of Xerxes, the pass of Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa, Central Asia according to the Satrapies, Libya with its physical geography specified, Thrace (including Macedonia and Epirus), Sicily (with notices of the founders of the separate cities), Sybota, Stratos, Olpæ, Pallene (with the siege of Potida), Amphipolis, Pylus and Sphacteria, the battles in the Cressæan Gulph, the siege of Platæa, with variations to suit its

its progress, Syracuse, Acarnania and Etolia, with a Chronological table of the period between Herodotus and the Peloponnesian war,—to inform him of this is to tell him, that these chorographical treasures, long locked up in expensive publications, are now given to the world. Gail and Rennell are the principal authorities, and the engraver has executed his task with ability. The size is folding quarto, which in fact occupies only the space of an octavo.



127. Skelton's *Engraved Illustrations of Oxford*.

(Continued from vol. xciv. part ii. p. 256.)

IT is a maxim with some of our acquaintance to purchase *only* the first number of periodical works, and they insist that by so doing they have the best specimens of each. However they may be borne out in some cases, (for we confess the idea is not altogether groundless), most assuredly had they selected the first, good as it is, as containing the cream of this publication, they would have found themselves the dupes of a theory, false when indiscriminating. Mr. Skelton has not only kept his faith with the publick (and as times go this is no little merit), but has treated it with liberality. Half the volume is now before us, and in its progress we have observed with great gratification an improvement in each successive number. The result of such conduct is a high reputation, and is in itself an earnest of like continuance.

The six numbers published contain, Frontispiece composed of various interesting architectural details—Wroxton Abbey, a curious specimen of an old English mansion—Stanton Harcourt Church, and the interesting buildings in its vicinity—The Spencer aile in Yarnton Church, managed with much skill and taste—The Sepulchral Effigies in splendid attire, of the Wilcotes in Northleigh Church—The antient entrance to Shirburn Castle—The details in Stanton Harcourt Church—The West end of Bloxham Church, with its beautiful spire, and the passing clouds behind, touched in a masterly manner—East end of Dorchester Church, the point from which it is drawn so happily chosen, as, if adopted, might become in our opinion very effective as a scene for the theatre—Shirburn Castle, a pleasing view—N. E. view of Adderbury Church—West

entrance to Ifley Church, a most admirable plate—Interior of Ewelme Church, showing the font, with its immense cover of elegant tabernacle work—Roman entrenchment near Dorchester—S. E. view of Dorchester Church—The Chaucer and Suffolk Monuments in Ewelme Church, a splendid display of architectural ornament—West entrance to Bloxham Church. This chaste specimen of the pointed style of Edward I. is a door-way formed of three receding arches struck from the same centres, the uttermost supporting canopies in gradation so as to contain the twelve Apostles; and over the apex a larger one, within which is seated the Saviour, about to judge the world. An Angel on either side supports the emblems of his passion, one having the cross, the other the spear and crown of thorns. On his right are the just arising from their tombs, the lids of which, we may remark, are wider at the head than the feet, and marked longitudinally with the cross; and on his left the wicked falling into the infernal regions, represented by the immense jaws of an imaginary monster.—Ifley Church, from the East a curious architectural example—The former Church of Banbury—The Market-place of Watlington, a most elaborate plate—Four canopied Stalls in Dorchester Church, apparently of the time of Edward II. These contain six specimens of sculpture, which Mr. Skelton has most justly “presumed” have been “wrong described by Warton,” who conceived that they alluded to the History of Birinus, whereas they are events in the New Testament—Chapel of the Abbey, and the Mansion, in Thame Park, an elegant picture—The Belfry of Burford Church. This is extremely well engraved, the valuable lights most effectively preserved. It is moreover a very curious and highly instructive specimen of interior decorative architecture, of what is termed the Norman style.

Besides these superb engravings, are the following vignettes: South door of Great Tew Church—Steeple Barton Manor-house—Demolished Church of Bladon—Paten in Cassington Church—West end of Cogges Church—Map of the Roman remains in Stonesfield and its vicinity—Plan of the Roman villa discovered at Northleigh—Section of the pavement of ditto, and its sub-strata—Stone pulpit in Combe Church—Rectorial

—Rectorial Farm-house and Church of Deddington—Architectural details, collected in the Garden of the Vicarage at Ensham—The Church of Ship-ton upon Cherwell—Antient Chimney-top on the Manor-house at Old Woodstock—Part of a Monument in Stanton Harcourt Church—The Church of Clifton near Dorchester—Barn on the site of Dorchester Priory—South porch and beautiful buttress of Dorchester Church—West door of the North aisle in ditto—Exterior view of the Jesse window in ditto—Font in Chalgrove Church—Quadrangle of the Hospital at Ewelme—Free-school at ditto—Porch and Tower of the Church of ditto—Font in Warborough Church—and a very curious capital of a column in Bloxham Church.

In the descriptive part, Mr. Skelton seems to be wholly unassisted; yet such has been his indefatigable research, that he has actually presented us with a vast deal of novel information respecting this unaccountably neglected county. It contains fourteen Hundreds, and of these we have Wootton, Dorchester, Ewelme, and part of Bloxham, of each of the parishes of which he has contrived to say something. He has sedulously consulted Wood's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, without being blindly governed by his assertions, and agreeably surprizes us with interesting biographical notices from MSS. in the Bodleian.

The bronze Paten in Cassington Church is, we have no doubt, of Flemish manufacture, being aware of the existence of others of the same character and of the same date, though the subjects be different.

The British word *Cwm* should not be written with two *ms*.

The authorities from the register of Deddington Church, of marriages solemnized by Magistrates during the Usurpation, are curious illustrations of the feelings of that time.

Several portraits of individuals of note are enumerated, as preserved in the manor-house of Kidlington, which had hitherto escaped notice. A very ample account is given of the Roman discoveries at Northleigh and its vicinity, and a detailed description of the costume of the superb effigies of the Wilcotes. Under the head of Woodstock, mention is made of that branch of the Pembrokeshire Owen family that took the name of Merrick, of

which a much more extended memoir appeared in our Part i. pp. 403-407. To this we may add, that the Parliament in 1643 made an order on the 29th of June for the sale of the sequestered goods of Dr. afterwards Sir Wm. Merrick, the Judge of the Prerogative Court.

Future antiquaries are wisely cautioned to bear in mind that some of the antiquities with which Yarnton Church is enriched, did not originally belong to it, but were there deposited by Alderman Fletcher.

The account of Dorchester, the British name for which is *Caer ddwr*, is very satisfactory. The genealogy of Jesse, though perhaps unique in the mullions of a window, was nevertheless employed on other occasions; it ornaments the roof of the cloisters to one of our Cathedrals, and we have seen it adopted for the lattice work of a Roman Catholic confessional. The figures of the Virgin and Child in that at Dorchester, have been entirely obliterated.

Mr. Skelton informs us, that "Edwine Earl of Mercia was provoked by the unkind usage of the Normans to break out into open insurrection, in which he was assisted not only by his brother Morkar, but *Blidon* king of Wales." *Blidon* is evidently a corruption of *Bleddyn*, of which name there were two Welsh princes, *Bleddyn ab Cynvyn*, and *Bleddyn ab Mae-narch*. The former of these is the one alluded to; he had been made king of North Wales, jointly with his brother *Llewelyn*, by Edward the Confessor in 1064, and became sole sovereign of that district, as well as of *Powys*, in 1068. He was assassinated in 1073.

Our limits do not permit our going more into detail in reviewing this handsome publication; but we are happy to find our prediction, that the list of subscribers would greatly augment, amply verified.

128. *Essay on the Beneficial Direction of Rural Expenditure.* By Robert A. Slaney, Esq. 12mo. pp. 238.

FEW books possess information more useful than this cheap and small volume, or throw greater lights upon the respective subjects, of which it treats. The ground-work of each is laid upon the first authorities in Political Economy; and it will therefore be most novel and instructive to sink one or

two shafts, in Mr. Slaney's mine, where we can find new veins of ore.

In p. 59, he proposes Life Insurance Offices for the Poor, in country towns, "where small sums from 30*l.* to 300*l.* should be insured. The capital required would not be very large; and if well managed, the establishment would pay all its expences."

"Private buildings should not be too costly for the sake of durability. It has been remarked, that the French build more solidly than the English; but the compound interest of the difference expended will, by the time the habitations of the latter require renovation, build for them a new dwelling, with all the improvements, which experience and ingenuity have suggested in the interim." P. 102.

Upon this head, we would observe, that in this country, enormous sums have been vainly expended in building upon bad plans. Many a villa at a watering-place is built for half the sum which a country mansion costs, and yet is far superior in appearance and convenience. When houses were, like castles, fortifications, there might be a justifiable reason for massiness of construction, but ninety-nine country seats out of a hundred are new fabricks within the century past; and successors will build anew, as their forefathers have done.

The following remarks concerning a simple improvement in cottages, ought to be attended to:

"The chimnies and ovens belonging to cottages are generally so placed towards the outside, as to lose all advantage of the warmth they communicate to the surrounding air. This might be easily corrected. The flue of a constant fire, conducted through an upper room, would keep it always free from damp, and supply a ready place to dry wet-shoes or clothes. At all events the outside shed may be built against the back of the chimney, which will prevent mouldiness or decay from attacking any thing there deposited." P. 107.

This principle of flueing, under a proper precautionary construction against fire, might be usefully extended to offices and servants rooms, in countries where fuel is dear. The back of a kitchen-chimney might at least save the cost of a fire in a servant's hall, saddle house, &c.

The rage for fanaticizing the poor has been practised in Wales for a full century, with no other effect than introducing religious feuds, which are always implacable. The same expe-

riment is now making here, and is abolishing, as fast as possible, all festivals for the working classes.

"It seems probable, says Mr. Slaney, that the tendency to intoxication so prevalent among the poorer classes, arises, in some measure, from their having no place of exercise or amusement on their holiday; for at cricket matches this is seldom the case. It is not unusual to hear persons belonging to the richer orders of society railing severely and inconsiderately against the pastimes of the poor, and attributing vice, drunkenness, and debauchery, to fairs, wakes, and ale-houses. Such nuisances (say they) ought to be abolished. Now the desire of recreation to an uneducated man, who works hard all the week, is surely as natural, as it is to one who has the advantage of education and reflection, and who possesses all those gratifications, which wealth and leisure afford." P. 130.

"At present, owing to the inclosure of open lands and commons, the poor have no place in which they may amuse themselves in summer evenings, when the labour of the day is over, or when a holiday occurs. The consequence is, the peasant either sits sullenly at home, trespasses on the woods and fields of others, or goes to the public house, where he loses his money, and spends his time in gambling and drinking." P. 200.

The experiment is easily made. In some counties cricket and field sports still subsist. Are there more or fewer public houses, or greater or less amounts of malt-duties, paid in counties of equal population, where field sports exist or are suppressed?

Here we take our leave of Mr. Slaney; and cordially recommend his work to the perusal of country gentlemen, who will find both their wealth, influence, and happiness increased by adopting its instructive rules.

129. *The Antiquary's Portfolio, or Cabinet Selection of Historical and Literary Curiosities, on subjects principally connected with the Manners, Customs, &c. of Great Britain, during the middle and latter Ages, with Notes.* By J. S. Forsyth. 2 vols. 8vo. Wightman.

THIS Work is misnomered. It should be J. S. Forsyth's Portfolio. The Antiquary makes his collections from manuscripts, records, scarce works, and scholars' books. Mr. Forsyth takes whole pages from the Memoirs of Evelyn and Pepys, Blackstone's Commentaries, Histories of England, and other works, quite familiar to the publick. Some of the extracts we have seen in Newspapers and

and Magazines. What is worse, in the *few* abstracts from Calendars of Records, and such works, the orthography of proper names is modernized, and the Latin falsely translated. We find, in vol. i. p. 75, "*expeditencur*," a term applied to clogs, translated by, *impressed for the King's use!* In p. 77, our Author gives the following abstract of two records:

"12 Hen. VI. Pro Johannâ Astley nutrice Reg. de concess. Q. doliorum vini annuatim.—23 Hen. VI. Pro matre Fosbrooke nutrice sicca Reg. idem."

Our Author here translates *Dolia* by hogsheads, not casks; and with respect to the quotation from the record, we referred to our friend, Mr. Fosbroke, who has informed us that the record alluded to is the Clause roll of the 23 H. VI. m. 17, and that the words are "*cum concesserimus carissimæ et delecte Matilde Fossebroke, quondam siccæ nutrici, &c.*"; so that Matilda Fossebroke is the original orthography, and in the muster roll of the [presumed] Agincourt Army of Hen. V., preserved in the Chapter House, Nicholas Fossebroke is named as one of the Esquires, then serving in France, and so it is written in other Clause-rolls and Inquisitiones post mortem. Our Author himself, in vol. i. p. 200, calls a well-known Baronet, "Sir Watkin Williams Wynd," as if he meant to insult him, by a poor jest, but of such an intention we acquit him. The typographical errors are numerous—any attempt to call this book, therefore, the book of an Antiquary, or one of authority, is quite out of the question. As a scrap-book, it is not, however, without a considerable portion of entertainment, and had it been thus modestly denominated, might have well passed off with the light things of the day.

130. *Two Discourses upon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, preached in the Parish Church of St. Luke, Chelsea. By the Rev. H. Blunt, A.M. Curate of Chelsea, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Vicar of Clare, Suffolk, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.* Rivingtons. pp. 48.

BY all serious Christians these two discourses will be perused with no common earnestness. Logical in argument and elegant in diction, Mr. Blunt presses forwards with modest firmness, as a zealous Christian Mi-

nister, anxious to discharge a bounden duty, in behalf of thousands committed to his more immediate spiritual instruction.

"In complying with the request of a portion of the congregation, by printing the accompanying Discourses upon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper (observes our young Divine), I am desirous of stating my thorough conviction, that they are indebted for whatever degree of interest they may have excited to the important subject of which they treat; and the only motive which could have been sufficiently powerful to have induced me to submit them to the perusal of my fellow-parishioners, is the hope, that from local circumstances they may be read, although advancing no claims to originality, where more elaborate productions would be disregarded; and that, under the divine blessing, they may be instrumental in affording correct views of this most important Christian ordinance to some of the less informed classes in this populous parish."

It is the peculiar merit, the characteristic excellency of all Mr. Blunt's vicarial labours, that, like the two orthodox discourses now before us, they "advance no claims to originality;" or, in plainer language still, that they inculcate no new-fangled doctrines. Mr. Blunt appears to be a young man endowed with strong intellectual powers improved by careful study and meditation, powers happily influenced to exert themselves for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

131. *A Treatise on the Properties and medical Application of the Vapour Bath, in its different Varieties and their Effects, in various species of diseased Action. By J. Gibney, M.D. &c.* London, 8vo. Knight and Lacey.

THE hot springs of the 'Tumuli of Abano, near to Padua and the Euganean hills, the Bohemian Vapor Baths at Carlsbad, those of the antient Baia close to the Palace of Nero, of St. Germano, the sudorific grotto, called "Bains de Neron" at Tritoli, close to Avernus, and the natural vapor baths, which exist in other parts of the earth's surface, not only shew the occurrence of this form of remedy in nature, but a distribution, equally applicable in frequency and situation to the peculiar demands of the human race. The oven-like sudatories and hot porous stones of the Mexicans,—the vapor rooms of the Turks and Persians,—the conical sweating

sweating chambers of the Moors, Spaniards, and antient Irish, vaporized by throwing water on heated stones,—the dry and humid vapour baths (of the former class are such as consist of the fumes of mercury, sulphur, camphor), and, like the *Balnea Laxonica* of the Greeks and Romans, *donettes de vapeur* impregnated with aromatic woods, balsams, and the oil of fragrant leaves and flowers,—the alkaline, opiate, carbonic acid gas, and the chlorine baths of *acid* Scott and Mr. Wallis,—the electric etherial spirit lamp and aromatic baths, followed by the Massing and shampooing of India and Egypt, which means mere kneading of the body with oil, as a cook kneads butter into pie-crust,—all point out the monstrous diversity and multiplication of imitations of the natural prototype to which art has had recourse.

But, for all this, in this country warm baths, in any form, are only accessible to persons in good circumstances. In country towns, persons in any circumstances whatever must do without them. Public baths are known only at Leeds, except those established in London by the generosity of Mr. Cochrane. Now, in a country like England, where half the diseases arise from cold, moisture, and alterations of the atmosphere in temperature, the neglect and want of public warm and vapor baths is a very great evil, and one which ought to be remedied. In this island, indeed, cold baths in summer, and warm in the other seasons, should be used habitually as in the burning climates of the East, and the very opposite regions of the North, Russia, Finland, Sweden, &c.

Dr. Gibney's is an elegant volume, containing a useful history of every variety of vapor bath, and an instructive treatise on the application of them in diseases.

132. *Harry and Lucy, concluded; being the last Part of Early Lessons.* By Maria Edgeworth. 4 vols. 12mo.

THIS Work will add to the well-merited reputation of the Authoress, who in the Preface mentions as one strong motive for concluding it, that it was begun by her father above fifty years ago, when no one of any literary character, excepting Dr. Watts and Mrs. Barbauld, condescended to write for children. In the present day,

however, we have no cause for this complaint, as writers of well-tryed abilities have risen up, the friends of youth, who combine religion and morality with science in the service of children.

Though in illustration of a maxim we approve, we could wish the following sentence expunged from an otherwise well-written Preface:—"The Gods sell every thing to labour, and mortals, young or old, must pay that price." We quite agree with the writer, that attempts to cheat children by the false promise that knowledge may be obtained without labour, is vain and hurtful, whilst we are of opinion that much is done in the present work to render the path to science smooth and agreeable. To most persons Harry's and even Lucy's abilities and acquirements will appear above their age, but if they were not in some measure so, they could not be the medium of imparting information; and Miss Edgeworth evinces her knowledge of young people, when she remarks that they learn with peculiar ease from each other, because the young teacher has not forgotten his own difficulties, and knowing exactly where they lay, he sees how to remove them, or assist another over the obstacles.

133. *Marianne; an Historical Novel of Palestine.*

THIS Novel, inscribed by permission to Sir Walter Scott, displays considerable ability, and the principal characters are well sustained. The opening chapter presents a very striking and dramatic scene, and others of the same description are interspersed in the course of the work; the characters are so very numerous, as to render the plot at times intricate, and if it were the fashion in such cases to give at the commencement a list of the dramatic personæ, and some explanation of the characters, it would greatly assist the general reader. This deeply interesting page of ancient history is not new to the dramatic writer, having afforded more than one Tragedy, under the title of *Marianne*, the one by Elijah Felton, performed at the Theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields in 1723, being highly successful. The dreadful visitations of Providence inflicted on the monster Herod, whilst they are fully borne out by history, bring the tale to a close in strict harmony, as to

his

his character, with poetic justice. If the arch-fiend, Salome, and others, her assistants, in plotting so deep a scheme of villainy, had in some way received the punishment due to their crimes, the *denouement* would have been more complete. The interest is, however, well sustained to the end, and we think these volumes will please the generality of readers of this description of writing.

134. *The Camisard; or, the Protestants of Languedoc; a Tale.* 3 vols. 12mo. Whittaker

In 1703 the persecutions of the Huguenots, or, as they were contemptuously called, Camisards, commenced under the command of the Marshals Montrevel and Julian. During these persecutions, the Protestant Baron de Courcy was deprived of his property at Valleyrargues; and the restoration of himself and only son (brought up, ig-

norant of his birth, as Isidore Delorme) to his property, affords the subject of these volumes.

In page 230, we have a new version of the miracle of the Popish Saint hanging his cloak on the sun's beams; it is here attributed to a shepherd boy of the mountains of Languedoc!

The occasional warmth in the expression of sentiments in extemporaneous speaking, is compared "to the frost work on windows, or the momentary forms seen in the fire, that present such different appearances to the imaginations of different beholders."

This novel, though very respectable, contains but few of those flights of genius, which characterize the novels of the higher classes. The incidents are rather intricately interwoven, but the adventures in general are tame. The last chapter betrays great poverty of invention.

134. Mr. GIBBORNE has published an elegant *Essay on the Recollections which are to subsist between earthly Friends reunited in the World to come*, to which are subjoined some controversial treatises. This *Essay* does not in the least detract from the author's legitimate and lasting reputation. In treating of a subject no where preached in Scripture, he has shewn great acuteness in his explanation and combination of separate texts, and illustrated his opinions with many beautiful passages of his own. We do not know a writer from whom greater profit may be derived, than Mr. Gisborne: his *Survey of Christianity* (though other works are recommended to students in divinity), is the best compendium of any subject ever produced; nor are we able to mention a better elucidation of the origin and effects of evil, than his *Testimony of Natural Theology*.

multiply treatises is unfair to the public, who buy them, and can hardly originate in any thing but selfishness: one volume may be made to contain all the facts on any subject, and of reflections we have rather a low opinion. For that vanity which would render the community tributary to its fancies, we have no respect, considering ourselves, in all literary causes, as counsel for the purchaser.

136. Several pious volumes have been reprinted at Glasgow, under the title of *Select Christian Authors*, with introductory *Essays*. We have seen *Thomas à Kempis*, *Adams's Private Thoughts*, *Gambold's Works*, and some others. The *Essays* are principally by Messrs. Wilberforce, Daniel Wilson, Erskine, Gordon, Chalmers, Thomson, Irving, Brown, Foster, and Montgomery. This Series might be so extended or compressed, according to the fancy of different individuals, that it is difficult to say any thing of the selection, but what all must be glad to hear, that all Churches are included. Those who bind the volumes will have to complain of the narrow margin, and the ill arrangement with regard to the duplicate titles.

135. DICK's *Christian Philosopher* is an excellent view of the connexion of the Arts and Sciences with Religion: too many references, perhaps, are made to *Essays* of his own, previously printed, and to *Encyclopædias*, which are in every body's hands. In treating of Natural Theology, he might have improved his work materially, by abstracting that of Mr. Gisborne. In another edition, he will do well to lop away many egotisms; to give the list of books promised at p. 239, and which should have appeared in the Appendix; and to shew some regard for the prejudices of his southern, as well as his northern, readers. For the promise of a supplementary volume, we cannot thank him, highly as we think of this; for to

138. Mr. BOYS has published three parts of a very neat little periodical, which he entitles "*Laconics*." It will consist of printed extracts from the most celebrated writers of all ages. It is expected to be concluded in twelve monthly parts, the first of which is embellished with a steel plate, containing Portraits of Montaigne, Selden, Cowley, Lord Chesterfield, and Dean Swift.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

Dec. 7, 14, 19. Terence's Comedy of *Andria* was this year performed by the King's Scholars.—The *Dramatis Personæ* were well sustained, as follows: *Simo*, Dunlop; *Sosia*, Latimer; *Davus*, Heath; *Mysis*, Blackall; *Pamphilus*, Anstice; *Charinus*, Page; *Byrrhia*, Hall; *Lesbia*, Sutherland; *Chremes*, Pigott; *Crito*, Gwilt; *Dromo*, Fitzharding.—The youthful actors sustained their parts with great spirit. Mr. Heath, the *Davus* of the evening, did ample

justice to the part allotted him. The conversation with *Mysis*, and the summary vengeance of *Simo*, were irresistibly comical. Mr. Hall gave much effect to the humour of the piece; and the two Seniors were highly respectable.—On the third night the performanc was honoured by the presence of the Duke of York, the Bishop of London, Speaker of the House of Commons, &c.—A Prologue and Epilogue were recited as usual: in the latter of which the Club-houses are satirized.

PROLOGUS.

DUNLOP.

Salvete! nobis benevoli et Terentio!
 Quosunque, Elizæ ritè servantes fidem,
 Juvat vetustis interesse lusibus.
 Atqui (fatemur) nonnihil veriti sumus,
 Ne, quod placere cæteris accepimus,
 Et vos, scientioris alicujus gregem,
 Alibi teneret forsitan Prælectio.
 Nam crescit isthæc indies opinio,
 Errasse totâ huc usque Majores viâ:
 “Jam tempus adfert (clamitant) mores novos;
 Aliamque rerum postulat scientiam!”
 Musæ videtis quàm gravi in periculo
 Versentur—ut per vim atque contumeliam
 Ubique notis exuuntur sedibus!
 An nosmet istud erimus auctores mali?
 Saltem hîc, precamur, integrum cultum suû,
 Normamque literata, non operaria,
 Servaverit Minerva! Nos scientiam,
 Haudquaquam omissis cæteris, unam tamen
 Habuimus olim, et nunc habemus maxumam,
 Se quisque ut ipsum noscat: isto scilicet
 Pacto arbitantes optumè ac facillumè
 Institui ad omnia posse vitæ munia.
 Hoc, usa Græcis semper exemplaribus,
 Veri atque Honesti consecratis fontibus,
 Consueta nobis præstat Institutio:
 Hoc universis civibus prodest magis;
 Auget, tuetur, servat hoc Rempublicam.
 Quod restat, advortatis huc animos velim:
 Hâc nocte saltem doctus attentis dabit
 Prælectionem, si placet, Terentius.

EPILOGUS.

CRITO, *Gwilt*, solus.

Demiror—nusquamne mihi caupona? columnæ
 Herculeæ hâc steterant, si memini, plateâ;
 Ne plus ultra olim peregrino— (Prodit DAVUS, Heath.)
 Oh! Dave! quid istuc
 Ornatû est?—*Dav.* Dî me denique respiciunt.
 Quid tibi verò agitur?—*Cri.* Cauponam quærito ubique.
Dav. Cauponam dixti, sordide? plaude tibi,
 In me qui incideris.—*Cri.* Quî tandem?—*Dav.* Urbana reperta
 Quippe a me diseas: vilia vulgus amet;
 Privata ingenuis hodie vivaria.—*Cri.* Novi:
 Saneti Jacobi qualia vicus habet;
 Res ubi civiles agitant;—*Dav.* Propria, obsecro, soli
 Ista Senatores semper habere velint?

Nonne

Nonne alios, vivunt quocunque, domique suique
 Pertæsum est? parilem hi jure merentur opem.
 Ergo auseulta. Homines chartas consumere nati
 Fœdere communi mille coire solent:
 Excepit hos grandis, vastæque innixa culinæ,
 Atque instructa omni commoditate domus.
 Delecti e numero, rerum quos, et patinarum est,
 Nullo permissio vindice, summa penès.
 Est quoque Curator seitissimus—hoc ego fungor
 Munere.—*Cri.* Curator tune vocaris?—*Dav.* Ita est.
 Qui servus fueram, servis nunc impero: nullus
 Segnitix locus hic: dux ego, quicquid agunt.
 Solus et annonam, impensas, rescripta, tributum,
 Proeuro.—*Cri.* Qui sis, jam bene notus eris.
Dav. Qui grege de nullo fuerit, contemptus et exlex
 (Prodit PAMPHILUS, Anstice.)
 Omnino.—*Cri.* Quisnam hic? Pamphile, tune foris
 Tam cito! quò properas?—*Pam.* Ad conciliabula nostra;
 Ut soleo.—*Cri.* Hui! nec te jam nova nupta tenet?
Pam. A mensâ atque toro possim divortia ferre;
 A mensâ et chartâ stat mihi nulla pati.
Cri. Dî magni atque Deæ! at, nuptis tam barbara passis,
 Quid tandem inuuptis fiet amabilibus?
Dav. Actum aiunt secum; et peiori lege queruntur
 Conjungi Monachos in sua jura novos.
Cri. Inventum inventorum hoc est; hoc jam omnia vincit.
Pam. Immò; vivendi hæc unica causa venit.
 Non hodie inservit miles, neque navita honori;
 Mereatorve luero: majus utrique bonum est.
 Quis penitus Rerum Naturam exquirere vellet,
 Ni data Athenæi festa, epulæque, forent.
 Nemo Orientalis, nemo est Academicus, Alpes
 Nemo peregrinans transit in Italiam,
 Hanc qui non requiem poscat sibi. Commoda nescis,
 Mille voluptates, deliciasque loci.
 Quin referam—ante focum lecti mollissima pluma,
 Quali olim haud fultus Sardanapalus erat.
 Membra reclinatus, cubitisque utrinque levatis,
 Oscito, dormito—nam sibi quisque vacat.
 Nunc hos, nunc illos leviter perecurrere libros,
 Fabellam, vitam, drama, pœmation.
 Censurasve juvat; narrare, audire vicissim,
 Contineant chartæ quicquid in urbe novi.
Dav. Tum vero patulam semper servare fenestram
 Lecta cohors—*Pam.* Multum hinc plebis in ora jocos.
 At notos—autu—nictu—risuve saluto:
 Reddere personæ congrua cuique meum est.
 Lux hæc inter abit:—quintâ dein scribitur horâ
 Passim: unus labor hic sollicitat placidos.
 Nulla dies nobis sine literâ.—*Cri.* At, oro, paratus
 Qualis sit cœnæ?—*Pam.* Protinus ista peto.
 Symposium en! lautum—tecti in penetralibus altis
 Bis senos, ut par, mensa rotunda caput.
 Rarius hoc—conelave patens plerumque subimus;
 Inspicit hic chartam quisque, legitque locum.
 Tum præstò aut carnis solidæ repetita voluptas
 Ad libitum; aut uni portio sufficiens.
 Insuper et vini per sobria pœcla, triental
 Ebiberit.—*Cri.* Parcè permodicèque tuus.
Pam. Sanè—sed laquear, lychni, et pretiosa supellex
 (Non sua, confiteor, non aliena tamen)
 Vel Regem efficiunt—nullâ et mercede ministri
 Donandi.—*Cri.* Laudo hoc—optima conditio est.
 Quin me duc; nam tecum hodie cœnare—*Dav.* Quid, audax,
 Inceptas? umbris accubuisse nefas.
Pam. Quod licet, inspexisse dabo, et per singula ducam:
 Arcetur dapibus turba profana.—*Cri.* Grave est.

Dav. Multa prius curæ—ora—ambi—suffragia capta :

Qui te proponat, quique secundet, opus.

Fecerit arbitrium de te tandem urna ; periculum

Magnum hoc—exsiliat calculus ater, abis !

Cri. Non Cereris—Bacchique mihi mysteria tanti ;

Pam. Quin abeo—infelix, atque profane, vale—

[*Exeunt PAM. et DAV.*]

Cri. Haud inventa tamen nostratibus ulla novabunt

Ingenium, hospitibus semper, ut ante, ferum.

Ad vos confugio—securus quippe repulsæ est,

Qui vestram implorat pauper et hospes opem.

A valuable genealogical MS. of the Paston Family was lately sold by auction, by Mr. Evans, for 74*l*. It was emblazoned in the highest style of miniature painting, and compiled from the pedigrees of all those noble and illustrious families into which they have married. At the same time, Gibson's "Camden's Britannia," illustrated with a profusion of plates by the late John Cade, Esq. F.S.A. sold for 73*l*.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

On 19th of Dec. a meeting of the shareholders of this joint stock company was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of electing by ballot, a council of twenty-four, to direct the affairs of the University. The provisional committee begged leave to recommend twenty-four noblemen and gentlemen. It was also announced that they had concluded a bargain for a large space of ground at the end of Gower-street, near Euston-square, and that a sum of 30,000*l*. had been paid down for it, and that applications had been made to six architects, to send in designs for the buildings, which were about to be undertaken. After some discussion, scrutineers were appointed, and the ballot commenced, when the following gentlemen were elected :—Hon. James Abercrombie, M.P., Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Alexander Baring, Esq. M.P., George Birkbeck, M.D., Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P. F.R.S., T. Campbell, Esq., Right Hon. Lord Dudley and Ward, I. Lyon Goldsmid, Esq., Olin'hus G. Gregory, LL.D., G. Grote, jun. Esq., Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P. F.R.S., Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdown, F.R.S., Zachary Macauley, Esq. F.R.S., Sir James Mackintosh, M.P. F.R.S., Jas. Mill, Esq., Most Noble the Duke of Norfolk, Lord John Russell, M.P., Benjamin Shaw, Esq., John Smith, Esq. M.P., Wm. Tooke, Esq. F.R.S., Henry Warburton, Esq. F.R.S., Henry Waymouth, Esq., John Wishaw, Esq. F.R.S., Thomas Wilson, Esq.

CITY OF LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

This Society has taken the Mansion near the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, for-

merly occupied by Sir John Welsh, and now the property of the Wax-chandlers' Company, for the purpose of forming reading-rooms, and of building a theatre or lecture-room on the garden behind. The lectures are now given twice a week at Albion Hall. Mr. Cromwell, who is, we are given to understand, a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, will soon give a gratuitous course of lectures on Topography. Dr. M'Intyre, of Stockwell Park, Fellow of the Linnean Society, is now lecturing gratuitously on Botany, and on the last lecture night, notwithstanding the severity of the season, made a fine display of plants.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

At the close of Dr. Blundell's introductory lecture at Glasgow, that gentleman communicated, to a numerous class, a successful case of transfusion of blood into the veins. A woman had lost a large quantity of blood after labour ; her life was in imminent danger ; and, in fact, from all the symptoms, there was no probability that she could live more than three or four hours. Mr. Doubleday, of the Blackfriars-road, who attended her, having read in the *Lancet* of the operation of transfusion, which Dr. Blundell lately performed with success, determined to make a trial of it. He accordingly took a quantity of blood from the arm of her husband, and having made an opening into the median vein of the right arm, proceeded to inject the blood with a syringe, in the manner described by Dr. Blundell, in the late experiment. The operation was performed without the least difficulty ; and as soon as three charges of the syringe, or six ounces of blood, had been injected, the woman, who was a native of the sister kingdom, exclaimed, "By J—— ! I feel as strong as a bull !" The syringe was replenished several times ; and upon the whole, fourteen ounces of blood were injected. Mr. Doubleday then very judiciously discontinued the injection, as the patient began to experience a slight pain in the head. The woman shortly after declared that she felt herself well enough to get up and walk. Not one bad symptom has supervened since the operation.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

On the Composition of ancient Earthen Vases, commonly called Etruscan. By Professor HANSMAN. Read before the Society of Gottingen.

(Continued from p. 552.)

As the appearance of the coating of vases proves its fusion, it may be concluded, that the matter was either fusible of itself, or had been rendered so by intermixture with some other substance. Nor does it seem improbable, that in order to form this coating, a substance was applied, which either occurred in the different countries in which those vases were manufactured, or was easily procured by commerce.

I instituted various experiments, with the view of determining this substance, which entirely failed, because I followed the common opinion, that the black coating of the antique vases was laid on and burned in, in the same way as the pigments are in the manufacture of our better sort of earthen ware. I applied various carbonaceous substances, vegetable as well as mineral, reduced to a sufficient degree of tenuity by levigation, either by themselves or by means of a fluid, or mixed with fusible substances, to vessels either dried in the air or baked; and these I exposed, after enclosing them in other vessels, to various degrees of heat in a pottery-furnace. These vessels, so coated, came, without exception, from the furnace, with red, yellow, or white colours, according to the quality of the clay, and the different degrees of heat. I applied liquid bitumen in other experiments, but with no better success.

When I had almost despaired of accomplishing my object, it occurred to me, that perhaps the method which is used for covering iron-work with a black coating might be equally applied to earthenware. The experiments in which I made use of mineral bitumen succeeded very well. I dissolved *asphaltum* in *naphtha* or mineral oil, and applied the solution, by means of a pencil, to earthen vessels, once baked and again heated; by which a black coating like varnish, intimately attached to the surface of the vessels, and precisely similar in appearance to the black coating of the ancient Grecian vases, was immediately produced. The degree of heat at which the solution is to be applied, should be such as is sufficient for melting the *asphaltum*. I exposed the vessels, after the coating was laid on, for some time to heat, by which the *naphtha* is evaporated, and the varnish is completely dried. Liquid bitumen, applied in the same manner, gives a similar but less bright varnish. The solution of *asphaltum* by means of *naphtha*, is also preferable on this ac-

count, that very different degrees of saturation may be produced. A thin solution affords a transparent varnish, by which dusky colours are produced, passing more or less into red, according to the different colour of the clay. If the application of this solution be repeated, very different varieties of varnish may be produced, from a brown colour to a perfect black. If a saturated solution be applied, a dull black colour is produced at once.

In the same way that the surface of vessels is covered over with varnish, various figures are painted upon it by means of a pencil. The paintings may be made more perfect, in proportion to the degree of heating which the vessel undergoes; for the varnish enters in this manner the sooner into the pores of the clay, and loses its fluidity, on which account the delineations are more distinct. But the more the vessels are heated, the more quickly must the paintings be applied.

As it is only the outside that requires to be covered with varnish or paintings, vessels may easily be heated for this purpose, by filling them with burning charcoal or hot embers. But, if vessels, having little depth, are to be painted within, they must be previously heated in a proper furnace, or among hot cinders.

Although the black coating produced in this manner upon the surface of earthen vessels, agrees in many of its qualities with the varnish of the antique Grecian vases, and it is not improbable, that a similar substance, and a similar mode of painting, was used in their manufacture; yet the varnish prepared in the manner above described, differs from the ancient varnish in this respect, that it does not resist a very great degree of heat; nor have I as yet succeeded in my efforts to discover by what means the faculty of sustaining the power of an intense heat could be given to varnish prepared of *asphaltum*. However, it is evidently not impossible, that time may have done something in this respect, which art could not produce.

It is well known, that *asphaltum* and *naphtha* were among the substances known to the ancients, and that they were applied by them to various purposes. Pliny, in fact, relates, that inscriptions made with *jet* (*gagates*) upon earthen-ware, are not effaced*. But from what we learn with regard to this *gagates* of Pliny, it is to be inferred, that it was not the *jet* of modern times, but *asphaltum*; which renders it probable, that the art of making a coating for earthen-vessels of that substance, was

* Natur. Hist. lib. xxxvi. cap. 34.

known to the ancients. The varnish and paintings, indeed, which occur in the sepulchral vases of the Greeks, do not seem to have been applied by the Romans to earthenware manufactures; for no traces of them occur among the numerous remains of Roman pottery*. A covering, however, in some respects similar to it, but consisting of vegetable pitch, was used by the Romans in their wine vessels, the preparation of which is accurately described by *Columella*†. I do not doubt, that a varnish made from *asphaltum* in the manner above described, and the mode of painting founded upon it, to which the name of enamelling is applied, might be used with advantage in modern pottery, as for ornamenting vessels, covering tiles, &c.

Besides the black varnish, some other colours are seen in Grecian and Etruscan sepulchral vases; for example, white, yellowish white, red, brown, rarely bluish green or livid‡. In the vases, whose paintings are made of the varnish itself, particular parts only of the paintings consist of these colours; for example, leaves, flowers, architectural ornaments, the drapery of figures, the wings of winged furies, horses, chariots, &c. In other vases, which are evidently covered with black varnish, certain ornaments are sometimes laid in upon it with other colours, especially white. The nature of these pigments is as follows:—1. They are, without exception, opaque, and belong to the paints, called in German *Deckfarben*. 2. They seem prepared either from earth or metallie oxides; for example, the white pigments from argil; the red from oxide of iron; the brown from oxide of iron, mixed with oxide of manganese. 3. They are not vitreous, but have an earthy aspect. 4. They are not intimately united with the baked clay; they fall off, and may easily be abraded; they are partly dissolved in acids§. 5. They are usually laid upon the black varnish, which appears evident enough when particles of the paint have fallen off, or are abraded, by which the black varnish is discovered. From these properties, it may be inferred, that the antique painted vases have not been baked in the same manner as our earthen-ware is, along with the pigments, but have had the pigments applied to them after being baked||.

We shall now, in the *second* place, speak of the *mechanical method*, in which the varnish and paintings have been applied.

All that I have observed with regard to this matter, during a diligent examination of Grecian and Etruscan vases, as well as all that has already been observed by others, agrees well with the opinion expressed above, regarding the composition of the varnish.

Some antiquaries have thought, that the paintings of Grecian vases have been perfected by the assistance of the moulds, to which our workmen gave the name of *patrones**. Others have supposed, not that the whole paintings, but the ornaments, have been made in this way†. I cannot, however, give my assent to these opinions. If the figures or ornaments had been perfected by the aid of moulds, vases would undoubtedly be sometimes found in the same place, with the same paintings. But although similar representations are not unfrequently seen in different vases, there have never, in so far at least as I know, been found two vases, whose paintings correspond in every respect, which has already been remarked by *Grivaud*‡. If the ornaments which might have been made by means of moulds more easily than the more diversified and complex figures, be attentively examined, certain irregularities and slight blemishes will often be found, which would undoubtedly have been avoided, if moulds had been applied in the painting of vases.

From certain marks to be observed in the paintings and varnish of vases, it may be inferred that the black paint has not always been applied once only, but sometimes repeatedly. The first coating is not always accurately covered by the succeeding one; nor is it rare to find different shades of colour in the same vase. The parts of vases, not covered by the black varnish, very frequently are of a red colour, which is darker than the peculiar colour of baked clay, and has also a certain degree of lustre; properties which have probably been produced by a single application of a thin varnish.

In vases, whose figures are of a black colour, the outlines have first been drawn with a pencil, and the minor parts of the figures then filled up with paint; a mode of painting, which is plainly discernible, for example, in some Locrian vases§. In vases, which have red figures upon a black ground, a similar mode of painting is often observable. In them, the outlines of the figures are covered with diluted paint, and the filling-up of the black ground is then

* Consult Broechi, sulle Vernici usate dagli Antichi. Bibl. Ital. t. vi. p. 453, 463.

† De Re Rustica. lib. xii. cap. 18.

‡ Hirt, in Boetticher's Vasengemälden. Bd. 1. Heft. 3. p. 27. Millingen, Peint. Ant. p. 5.

§ Hirt, in Boetticher's Vasengem. Bd. 1. Heft. 3. p. 27.

|| Grivaud. Ant. Gaul. et Rom. p. 125.

* Hamilton was of this opinion; but he afterwards thought otherwise. Boettiger's Vasengem. Bo. 1. Heft. 3. p. 46, 58.

† Rossi, First Letter to M. Millingen. Peint. Ant. p. 6.

‡ Jorio, Sul Mèt. d. Ant. nel dipingere i Vasi, p. 9.

§ Rossi, First Letter to M. Millingen. Peint. Ant. p. 10. Jorio. loc. cit.

perfected*. In some vases, the ground-colour does not completely touch these outlines; in some others the ground-colour passes over the outlines here and there; sometimes connections of the outlines are observed†; defects which clearly shew the mode of painting. It may also be recognised by the circumstance, that the black colour is less intense in the places where the outlines have afterwards been covered by it than in the other parts‡. According to the observation of Meyer, a first shading of the paintings with a red pigment, is rarely seen§. In some vases, it is obvious, that the outlines of the figures have been cut out with some sharp instrument. Instead of cut lines, dotted ones sometimes occur||. Jorio has observed, that, in some vases, it is evident that the figures have been first painted naked, and afterwards covered with the drapery;—a mode of painting which was much in use even in the time of Raphael.

In vases with red figures upon a black ground, the internal delineation of some parts of the figures being of a deep colour, have undoubtedly been made last. After the laying on of the black paint has been executed, other colours have sometimes been added to the paintings, as has already been noticed above. All the paintings of the ancient Grecian vases have been done with a very fine pencil. If the black varnish has in reality been made in the manner above described, the greatest quickness has been requisite in applying it, according to the experiments described by me; and, therefore, the nicest address in the workman. A blunder committed, if it could not be covered over, was irreparable. Although a wonderful steadiness and sureness of hand is manifest in the paintings of vases, yet blemishes produced by haste are not unfrequently seen.

We are, in the *third* place, to treat more especially of the operations required, after the application of the paints, for finishing the paintings.

We have shown above, that it is probable vases have not, after being first covered with a coating of varnish and other pigments, been again baked, like our modern glazed earthen-ware. Consequently, no further operations were necessary for finishing them. In some vases, however, engraved delineations occur, which penetrate through the black varnish, and present the clay-colour of the base; in others, similar lines are seen, which pass through the pigments laid upon the black varnish, and lay the latter bare.

These ornaments, which are of rare oc-

currence, could only have been produced, after the pigments had been applied, by means of a sharp stile.

In some vases, there occur letters either painted or cut out with a sharp instrument, which either exhibit the name of the painter, or notify the object of the painting.

The painted letters have been done in various ways*. 1. In the most ancient vases they are black, upon a red ground. 2. In more recent ones, the ground on which they are laid is sometimes white or red; or, 3. In the same manner as the figures, they are circumscribed by a black ground, and have the colour of burned clay. The engraved letters upon some of the more ancient vases are found either in the red ground, or in the black varnish.

6. *Of the composition of those Vases which are entirely Black.*—Among the antique vases dug up in Lower Italy, as well as in the districts of ancient Etruria, there occur some which have a black colour not only on the surface, but even internally, concerning the nature of which I have already spoken. In these vases, the fracture of the mass is earthy, and of a pure black colour. On minute inspection, not only black particles, with a pitchy lustre, but also sometimes argillaceous ones, of a yellowish colour, are seen: from which it may be inferred that the vases have not been manufactured of black clay, but that some black heterogeneous matter has been added to the mass. The smooth surface of these vases has a certain lustre, similar to the black varnish of painted vases.

At first sight it might be thought that the black colour of the mass had been produced by *oxide of manganese*, in the same manner as in some of our earthen-ware manufacture, first made by *Wedgwood*; but this opinion is confuted by experiments made with a view to determine its nature.

The mass of these vessels has a distant resemblance to the famous Ipswich crucibles, which are formed of a mixture of clay and *graphite*, and but slightly baked. The graphite, however, gives the clay an iron-colour, and the surface of the vessel a metallic lustre; whereas, on the contrary, the external colour of those antique vases passes into pitchy, and the lustre is like that of varnish.

It is well known, that a black colour may be given to clay by means of charcoal vapour. Some sorts of earthen-ware receive a black colour from the vapours of mineral coal: and charcoal-makers blacken their smoking pipes, by putting them into the pile. But that their black colour has not been given to these vases in a similar way, may be inferred from this, that they have been baked in a very small fire, and that the black colour is not equally diffused through the whole mass.

* Jorio, loc. cit. p. 13.

† Rossi, loc. cit. p. 6.

‡ Boettiger's Vasengemalden, i. p. 58.

§ Rossi, loc. cit. p. 4.

|| Sul Met. d. Ant. nel dipingere i Vasi, p. 10.

* Jorio, loc. cit. p. 19.

With the view of finding out their true nature, I made some experiments, in which I observed the following circumstances:— 1. In the flame of a blowpipe, the black colour of the mass is soon destroyed. The mass of vases assumes a reddish yellow colour, which, in a stronger heat, passes into greyish-black, which is probably affected by the reduction of the particles of oxide of iron: fusion then follows, by which a greenish or blackish gloss is produced. 2. With borax, the black particles of the mass afford a yellowish-green colour, which, however, on cooling, nearly disappears,—a phenomenon which may be observed, if any substance contain the smallest quantity of oxide of iron. No vestige of a violet-colour, indicating the presence of oxide of manganese, could be observed. 3. If a little of the black mass, reduced to powder, be added to nitre in a platina cup, detonation takes place. Sparks are seen, which are always renewed;—a phenomenon which is long observed, when the combustible particles are much enveloped in those of the clay;—a circumstance which causes the combustion to go on slowly. If any acid be mixed with the salt left by this detonation, carbonic acid gas is produced by effervescence. 4. In muriatic and nitric acid, the black particles of the mass do not undergo any change.

From these experiments it may be inferred, that the black pigment in the mass of these vases, is a combustible substance, and, in fact, either carbonaceous or bituminous.

From these experiments I proceeded to others, the object of which was, to produce a substance similar to the black mass of the antique vases; and in this I succeeded. I made use of the same substance which I had applied to the making of varnish, namely, *asphaltum*; and of that remarkable variety coming from the Dead Sea, which was already known to the ancients. Of this, reduced to powder, I added some to the clay used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes and stone-ware, intimately mixing with them a sufficient quantity, to convert the white colour of the clay into grey. Of this mass I formed cylinders, which I dried in the air, and smoothed at the surface. I gradually heated these cylinders in a crucible placed among burning embers, to the degree at which asphaltus is melted. In this manner the clay was thoroughly penetrated by the liquid asphaltus becoming perfectly black, and, at the same time, the surface of the cylinders became of a shining smoothness, as if varnish had been applied to it. The mass of these cylinders agree perfectly in every respect with the black substance of the Grecian and Etruscan vases.

This, then, being the case, and since the black varnish of the painted Grecian vases is intimately connected with the substance

which gives the colour in the vases which are entirely black; and as the black have, without doubt, been manufactured in the same places with the painted ones; it becomes probable, that the problematical black varnish of the painted vases, also, has been produced in the manner above described, or in one very similar to it.

The examination of the black vases of Grecian and Etruscan origin, led me to explore the nature of the ancient sepulchral vases of the Germans; and I have observed, that, in many of them, there exists similarity to the former, not only with respect to figure and external circumstances, but also in the whole composition and fabric of the mass. The result of my investigations on this subject, I propose to publish at another time.

From these inquiries into the nature and composition of the vases, commonly called Etruscan, it follows:

1. That the manufacture of earthen vases appropriated to funeral occasions, had been widely propagated at a remote period of antiquity, with little deviation from a general plan, in so far as regards their principal circumstances.

2. That these vases have been formed with much particular diversity, in regard to less important circumstances, such as, the quality of the clay employed, and differences in the forms, ornaments and paintings, not only in the different countries and at different times, but also in the same countries, and at the same periods.

3. That the finer sort of these vases are superior, in regard to the preparation of the clay, and the elegance and variety of the forms, as well as the ease of the paintings, to all others of the kind, whether of Roman or of modern manufacture; inasmuch, that the pottery of the most remote ages forms the model of that of the present times.

4. That the art of manufacturing those vases, as practised in very remote times, is much more worthy of estimation than our best performances in that way, since the ancients were not in possession of many assistances which are applied to the art by us; and because some things which are now done without difficulty, by means of certain instruments or machinery, were, in those times, perfected by means of the hand alone, by the greater dexterity of the artist.

5. That certain circumstances were peculiar to the very ancient art of making and ornamenting those earthen vessels, which have evidently been lost in later times; of which may be mentioned in particular, the composition of a very thin varnish, which gave a heightening to the colour of the clay in a greater or less degree, and afford a very thin, firm black coating, retaining its lustre to the most remote ages, and capable of resisting the action of acids and other fluids;

fluids; so that the modern art of manufacturing pottery-ware may be materially improved, not only with regard to the forms and ornaments, but also the preparation and application of the materials, by a diligent and continued examination of those very ancient vases.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED IN LONDON.

As the workmen employed by Mr. Chadwick, the architect, were lately digging near the foundation of the New Trinity Church, they discovered a Roman vase of a very peculiar form. Shortly afterwards they struck against one of very considerable dimensions, which could not be accurately ascertained, as it was unfortunately broken to pieces, and the fragments were carelessly shovelled away, but from those which remained, it is judged that it was about four feet high. Many fragments of Roman pottery, chiefly a light sort of stone ware, have been dug up there. It is supposed that this spot is contiguous to that which Bagford mentions in his letter to Hearne, as the place where a number of Roman remains had been found. Mr. Chadwick added the first specimen to the collection of Mr. G. Gwilt, the architect and antiquary. The latter gentleman has formed a small museum of the various Roman antiquities which have been recently discovered in the Borough in digging the sewers. In digging near his own house in Union-street, amidst a variety of Roman remains, was found a very singular vessel, which in shape has some resemblance to a gallon stone bottle with a very small aperture. The aperture is perforated with small holes, and it is evidently adapted as a sort of watering-pot acting upon the principle of the common implement used in taking samples of liquor from casks, in which the fluid is retained so long as the orifice at the top is kept closed by the finger, but from which it flows as soon as it is removed. From the nature of the ware, which is black, the workmanship, and the situation in which it was found, no doubt whatever is entertained of its being a Roman utensil. A Samian cup and several specimens of Samian ware, were found near the same spot. Some of the fragments resembled those found in digging in Lombard-street, near Birchin-lane, in 1786*.

In digging for the erection of a steam-engine at Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's brewery, a human skeleton was discovered, and between the legs was found a vessel with several Roman coins, chiefly of the lower empire, in it.

Near the Dissenters' burying-ground was found, not long since, a Roman hypocaust, or flue. In the whole line of Union-street

and Blackman-street were found various remains.

On the South side of St. Saviour's Church, a Roman tessellated pavement was found by some of Mr. Gwilt's workmen; but he was only enabled to remove a few fragments. A number of Roman coins were found; but those of which we have learned were chiefly of the Lower Empire. A copper coin of Antoninus Pius, with a Britannia on the reverse, was found in St. Saviour's churchyard. The head is in excellent preservation, and the execution is such as is perhaps not excelled by any modern coin—certainly not by any of our own.

In the course of the excavations for the new London-bridge, a quantity of Roman mortar was found, which, it was conjectured, had belonged to some Roman embankment which had fallen into the river at one time.

From the remains found in various parts, there can be little doubt (though it is not mentioned in our histories), that Southwark was a very flourishing Roman station. In the works carried on in the course of the restoration of St. Saviour's church (which has been so absurdly stopped by a party of the learned parish dignitaries), a quantity of Roman bricks was dug up near the Spiritual Court, and were found worked in with the flint in the walls. The greater part of these antiquities have been collected and preserved by Mr. Gwilt. Indeed his success as a collector has occasioned several rivals to take the field, and watch the works at any new sewers, drains or excavations, in the expectation of meeting with something curious. The foremost of these is Mr. Gaitskill, the magistrate; but Mr. Gwilt has hitherto beaten off all competitors by superior liberality amongst the workmen. He has obtained one funeral urn, with an inscription, which is likely to puzzle the Society of Antiquaries. Every antiquary who has yet been allowed to see it, has, it is said, given a different construction and hypothesis upon it to his brethren.

It is probable that in carrying on the new streets, and in digging to form the improvements of the Metropolis, discoveries may be made, which, if they come within the knowledge of the learned, will serve to elucidate the site of the Roman London, or Augusta, which is now a matter of such wide conjecture.

In forming the late new buildings at the India-house a considerable extent of ground was cleared to what was considered the Roman site, where a Roman road was discovered. Mr. Fisher, of the India House, the celebrated Antiquary, who gave an account of the superb Mosaic pavement, discovered in Leadenhall-street in 1803, has examined the spot very accurately, and promises to give to the public a paper upon the subject, in which he will endeavour to set forth a new hypothesis as to the site of the Roman city.

There

* See *Archæologia*, vol. VIII.

There can be little doubt that many antiquities have been destroyed or dispersed from ignorance of their nature, and that many interesting remains, which might have furnished matter useful perhaps to the historian, have recently been broken up without any notice having been taken of them.

In making the new buildings lately behind the Cold Bath Fields Prison, a number of piles were dug up, and some stone work was found, which we understand appeared to be the vestiges of a bridge of great antiquity. In making the new buildings by the old Pancras church, the mounds which were accounted by Dr. Stukeley to be the remains of a Roman camp*, and which is highly probable, notwithstanding the wildness of his other conjectures respecting it, have been

* See *Itinerarium Curiosum*.

entirely obliterated. The Spitalfields Mathematical Society, learning that the Roman camp in the fields beyond White Conduit House would soon be obliterated by the brickmakers, have had a drawing of it taken.

With respect to some later antiquities, less care has been taken. In taking down the ancient church of St. Katherine, to form the new St. Katherine's Dock, the tomb of John Duke of Exeter was opened. The cranium is small and retiring. The teeth are remarkably perfect. It appeared that his tomb had once before been plundered of the lead. His will, in which he bequeaths to the high altar of the church "a cuppe of byrol garnished with golde, perles and preeious stones to be put in the sacrament," and a number of other valuable effects, is to be seen amongst the Tower records.

SELECT POETRY.

THE POWER OF HOPE.

AN ODE.

HOWE'ER unwelcome thoughts intrude,
Or doubts perplex, or hopes delude;
Do trusted Friends betray,
Or children disobey;
Does Fortune prove ungenerous—still
In spite of every pressing ill,
In spite of all that's felt or done,
We freely, fondly muse upon
Success and happiness in store,
A fairer scene, a brighter day,
Than all the scenes that charm'd, or days
that went before.

Sweet Hope, the solace bland of woe,
The balm of anguish and distress,
Fair guest of prisoned loneliness,
How much to thee do mortals owe
Of all the comforts they possess:
'Tis thine from Sorrow's pallid cheek,
To wipe the pearly, tender tear,
And soothingly to speak
Of joys unfelt as yet, but near;
'Tis thine to chase Despair and Dread away,
And on the heart to pour the sunshine of
the day.

'Tis thine, as 'twere, before our eyes
To picture vivid fantasies,
To show us what we have not seen,
And make us what we have not been,
Or rich perchance, or great, or wise;
'Tis thine, when storms begin to low'r,
To exalt our future 'bove our present state,
And by the touch of magic pow'r
Ideal forms substantiate;
'Tis thine to point to other homes and plains,
And scenes and realms, where Mirth and
Goodness sports and reigns.

How oft have I believ'd thy wiles,
And courted, Hope, thy heav'n-lit smiles;
For I have been from early youth to thee
An enthusiastic votary;

What duties have I not foregone,
That I would, could, and should have done,
While feasts of gay delight thou didst declare,
Thou would'st, ere long, for me prepare!

And, tho' thou ne'er the truth didst tell,
Thou didst delude with such a 'witching air,
That I still called thee kind, and thought
thou meantest well.

I said, I thought, thou meantest well:
And so again thy promises believ'd,
And so was I again deceiv'd:

At twenty-three this strong fallacious spell
Still binds me to itself—e'en now

Sungilt and fair, the prospect lies
And scarce a cloud obscures the skies:

Thus—thus am I constrain'd to bow
At thy blest shrine, sweet Hope! oh come!

For once my day-dreams realise,
And e'er, as thou wert wont, my bosom make
thy home. G—C—E B—Y—N.

L—dd—g—n, Rut—shire.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

THE moon shone bright on the green fern
and brake,

Her silvery beams had illumin'd the lake,
And the Convent bell chim'd on the air,
To summon the Nuns to the vesper prayer.

It pealed forth a dull and solemn sound,
I seem'd to be treading on holy ground.

All Nature appear'd at rest and still,
Save to the slow murmuring of the rill;

But yet could I hear the cadence of song,
That the breath of the zephyr swept along.

It flow'd on the breeze all sweet and holy,
And waken'd the Muse of Melancholy;

As the lone echo was winging its flight
Around, 'mid the darkness and gloom of
night,

Not far from a clear running stream, full
shone

The Moon's pale light on a marble stone.
I look'd

I look'd thereon with a watchful eye,
 And there was writ a mournful elegy;
 Nature was hush'd in the silence of sleep,
 And the trembling willow had seem'd to weep.
 The fairness of Luna was darkly hid,
 Beneath the night's dull cloud was canopied,
 And my spirit of soul was sunk in gloom,
 While pondering over the warrior's tomb.
 I mus'd—and thought that I saw arise
 The dread vision of Death before my eyes.
 I mus'd—and saw his grim aspect appear
 Beside a black pall spread over a bier;
 Near him stood Time with his scythe—
 looking on, [were gone.
 And mocking the days and the years that
 My hair stood on end, and my heart felt dead,
 I gaz'd on again—but the visions had fled—
 I cast my eyes round with a look of despair,
 And heard but the gush of the midnight air;
 No eipher was sculptur'd here to tell
 The name of the Hero who nobly fell;
 No idle trophy here had deck'd his grave,
 No pompous display of Heraldry, save
 The lion couchant, the colour, and spear,
 To tell that a Warrior's tomb was here;
 The love of a Briton was well exprest,
 For a Briton had left him here to rest;
 "This Hero in his Country's cause had stood,
 And for his Country had shed his blood.
 Proud Fame had aroused his passion of heart
 In the conflict where Death had play'd his
 part;
 He had fought right well; full many a day
 Had he borne the heat of the battle fray,
 And was one of England's brave sons who fell
 In Victory—as will her records tell,
 He fell (if her History speak the truth)
 He fell in the bloom and the prime of youth,
 Valour with him had led on to the fray,
 And Valour with him had held forth her
 sway."

This was the noble epitaph
 Which mark'd the hero's cenotaph;
 There now he lies beneath the sod,
 O'er which perchance he once had trod,
 With triumph beaming in his eye
 Before the vanquish'd enemy.
 That eye which oft with fire had shone,
 When Glory crown'd the deed he'd done,
 Was now obscured; his mortal worth
 Had now for ever clos'd on earth.
 The heart that once exalted high
 The charms of love and harmony,
 When free from care and free from strife,
 Or perils of a soldier's life,—
 The heart that once had held command
 Had rous'd the lion of the land;
 Had felt love, valour, fame, and all
 That honours man—exalts the soul
 Above the needy trash of care,
 Above the crouching arm of fear,—
 Has now for ever ceas'd to beat,
 Lies mould'ring 'neath the traveller's feet,
 Lies free from worldly hope or pain,
 To pass to nothingness again.
 The laurel that once crown'd his brow
 Gives place unto the cypress now.

Peace to his manes! his soul has fled this
 earth,
 Where mortal man must perish with his
 worth. J. H. B.

THE DEATH OF ELI.

1 Sam. iv.

HEARD ye that burst?—'twas the groan
 of the dying. [flying.
 Heard ye that din?—'twas the rout of the
 Heard ye that shout?—'twas the tumult of
 war
 Fitfully borne on the car from afar.
 Louder and deeper than groan of the dying,
 Tumult of battle, or rout of the flying,
 Clangor of cymbal or clash of the sword—
 Heard ye that shout?—" 'Tis the Ark of
 the Lord!"

Heard ye that sound as of wailing and woe
 Pouring afar from the ranks of the foe,
 —"God is come down to withstand us, and
 where, [despair?"
 Where can we hide us from shame and
 Hark! 'tis the bray of the battle, again
 Israel's army is vanquish'd and slain;
 And 'midst the wild tumult and slaughter
 forsaken,
 The glorious Ark of the Covenant, taken!
 Where has that mourner of Benjamin fled,
 Fear in his features, and earth on his head?
 Bears he that message of wonder and fear
 To Eli, "who sits by the way-side to hear."
 Trembling and faint, and well stricken in
 years,
 Long has he waited with failings and fears,
 And the flushing of life his pale brow has
 forsaken, [taken.
 As he hears that the Ark from his people is
 D. A. BRITON.

On an Infant sleeping in the Mother's arms.

O LOVELY babe! how sweetly sleep
 Sits on thy eyelids, and how calm
 The breathing of thy coral lip;
 Upon thy cheek, how fresh and warm
 The roses glow, while on thy brow Peace seems
 To dwell, and hush thee in its silent dream.
 Soundly thou sleep'st, to grief unknown,
 Pillow'd on thy young mother's beating
 breast;
 Who looking on thy face, partly her own,
 And partly his, her heart's sole guest,
 With fondest feeling; from her eyes
 Beam forth warm wishes, prayers, and sighs;
 As hope or fear her breast bids fall or rise.
 Sleep gently on, for never more
 Wilt thou so softly and so sweetly sleep,
 As now in childhood; ere the war
 Of manhood wakes thee up to weep.
 Ere care and trouble gather on thy brow;
 Ere with thy age encreasing, grief doth
 grow. L. W. W.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

A letter from Murcia, dated Dec. 2, states that, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the waters of Carthage, the number of Colombian corsairs, large and small, is very considerable. All our ships, whose cargoes are valuable, become their prey, and, to complete our misfortune, those which are not laden they sink or burn. We see landed on our coast, every day, the unfortunate crews of ships taken, sunk, or burnt. On the 3d inst. the Commissary of Marine of Almeida received advices from different maritime points on the coast of the kingdom of Grenada, in which it was announced, that on the second, and on the morning of the third, fifteen vessels had been captured. These corsairs, having resolved to annihilate our mercantile navy, have taken their measures so well, that no ship can escape them. They have armed small boats, which pass along the coast touching the land, enter our ports, and carry off ships. This has just happened at *las Roquetas* close to Almeida, where they have seized in the port a large three-masted vessel, which had taken refuge there.

RUSSIA.

The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire, published at St. Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Polosk, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the thirty years' war; at the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 62 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Pollatzka, which the Empress Catharine the Second caused to be built for them, granting, at the same time, a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163d year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

AMERICA.

The following is an abstract of the MESSAGE of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, Mr. Quincy Adams, communicated to Congress at the opening of the Session.

The Message is appropriately introduced by an expression of gratitude to the Author

of all Good, for the blessings of health and abundance, and peace, which he has deigned to bestow on the American people. It is also mentioned as a just topic of congratulation, that with a small but unhappy exception, the European countries are at peace, and most of their Governments are acting upon the principle, that the proper end of political institutions is the happiness of the people.—In adverting to the Foreign Relations of the United States, the President naturally directs his first attention to Great Britain. He notices the important changes lately effected in our system of commerce and navigation. The system of the United States, he says, is a liberal one. Ten years ago they offered to other maritime nations to place their respective shipping on an equality as to tonnage and import duties. This offer was after a time acceded to successively by England, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanse Towns, Prussia, Sardinia, Oldenburg, Russia, and, in a modified degree, by France. Some restrictions yet remain which it is desirable should be removed.

The next topic to which Mr. Adams adverts, is one which, however popular in America, will carry little weight with it elsewhere; we mean the claims of America on France, Naples, Denmark, &c. for indemnity on account of the robberies perpetrated by Buonaparte.

A more gratifying part of the Message, is the announcement of a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded between the United States and Colombia, and an intimation that similar treaties will soon be concluded with several of the other South American Republics. It is also an important piece of information that the United States have been invited to send Representatives to the Congress about to be assembled at Panama, and have accepted the invitation.

After a slight notice of the Commission appointed under the treaty of Ghent, and of that appointed to settle the indemnification for captured slaves, the President proceeds to treat of the internal concerns of the Republic. He recommends a new Bankrupt Law, and a new law for the regulation of the Militia; and gives the following view of the American Finances:—

Receipt (independently of Loans)	22,000,000	Dollars.
EXPENDITURE.		
Debt paid off	-	8,000,000
Remunerations for past services	1,500,000	
New Fortifications erected	1,500,000	
Augmentation of Naval Force	500,000	
Pur-		

Purchase of Indian Territory	500,000
Roads and other Improvements	1,000,000
Interest of the National Debt	4,000,000
General Expences of Government	7,000,000
	<u>24,000,000</u>

Thus it appears that though eight million dollars of debt have been paid off, only two of these have been required to be raised by Loan; consequently, the Revenue has afforded a surplus of six million dollars applied in extinction of Debt. At this rate, the whole remaining Debt, which is only 81,000,000 dollars, would be paid off in $13\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The organization and discipline of the Army, the President says, are effective; and he highly praises the new Military Academy and Artillery School. From these he passes to the Treaties with the Indian tribes (prudently deferring the disputed questions on the *Creek* Treaty till a future Message), and winds up this branch of his remarks with a notice of the surveys made by the Engineering Department, with a view to the opening new communications to the interior, &c.

The next great object is the Navy. The President dilates upon the employment of the cruising squadrons in the Mediterranean and Pacific seas, and the suppression of the Slave Trade and of Piracy, not forgetting an incidental compliment to the Marquis De La Fayette, who was conveyed across the Atlantic and back under the American Flag; and it deserves to be noted that as Mr. Adams had warmly applauded the maintenance of institutions for a Land Army, so

he strongly urges a permanent Naval Peace Establishment.

The communications by post in the United States are wonderfully extensive, and yet the Post Office Establishment now (for the first time) produces a surplus receipt of 45,000 dollars.

The remainder of the Message evinces in Mr. Quincy Adams a very laudable zeal in the cause of science. He speaks handsomely and justly of "the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain, and Russia have devoted the genius, the intelligence, and the treasures of their respective nations to the common improvement of the species" in geography and astronomy, and holds those Governments up as splendid examples to be followed in this respect by the American Legislature. He, in like manner, quotes the examples of England and France, in their scientific improvement of weights and measures, suggests the endowment of a University, and the construction of an Observatory, and recommends certain enlargements of the Executive and Judiciary departments, as required by the great increase of population, and the wide ramifications of foreign intercourse.

Mr. Adams sums up his discourse with the remark, that "Liberty is Power." We rejoice to see, in the Message of Mr. Quincy Adams, a spirit of candour, and a readiness to do justice, not only to the good intentions, but to the liberal conduct of the British Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A gentleman in *Arbroath* has in his possession a document anent the Abbey of *Aberbrothock*, which shows the extent of patronage that had once belonged to that magnificent building, with its religious establishment, and the privileges that the Abbot enjoyed. Cardinal Beaton was Abbot from about 1524 to 1540. The last commendatory Abbot of *Aberbrothock* was John Hamilton, second son to the Duke of Chatelherault, who was afterwards created Marquis of Hamilton. This Abbey was erected into a temporal Lordship, in favour of James, Marquis of Hamilton, son to the former, upon 5th May, 1608. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dysart, from whom Patrick Maule of Panmure, gentleman of the bedchamber to King James the Sixth, purchased it, with the right of patronage of all the parishes thereto belonging. The Abbots of this place had several privileges which others did not enjoy. They were exempted from assisting at the yearly Synods, and Pope Pius II. declared his resolution in 1461 to excommunicate all those who would

trouble them upon that head. Pope Bennet, by his bull, dated at Avignon, grants to John, Abbot of *Arbroath*, the privilege of making use of, and wearing the pontifical ornaments; and they had the privilege of giving the minor orders. King Robert de Bruce granted ten marks Scots to this Abbey.

The *Caledonian* Canal Navigation is now opened between the Eastern Sea at Inverness, and the Western Sea at Fort William, to the depth of 15 feet water on the shallowest parts.

The success of the *Darlington* Railway Experiment, and the admirable manner in which the loco-motive engine does all, and more than all, that was expected from it, seem to have spread far and wide the conviction of the immense benefits to be derived from the construction of new railways.

A plan for making a Railway from *Selby* by way of York, through the Vale of York to *Newcastle*, with a branch to *Sunderland*, is under consideration. It is proposed to be effected by a Joint Stock Company, who will previously fix with the landholders for the right of passage, and so render an immediate resort

resort to Parliament not absolutely necessary. It is conceived that, giving the landowners double the annual value of the land for the first 20 years from breaking ground, and treble for the next 20 years, and afterwards quadruple, and limiting the Company not to take beyond a certain fixed rate of charge, will induce the landowners to promote a measure so highly advantageous to themselves and the public. It is calculated the present distance between the extreme points may be reduced about 12 miles; that the rate of charge will not exceed 3d. per ton per mile; and that the speed with which articles will be conveyed will be six miles per hour.

Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant for the county of *Lincoln*, has informed Captain Manby, that in the recent tremendous gale, eleven persons were saved by his mortar from a stranded vessel on that coast. We understand that 318 lives have been preserved by that method of affording relief.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A recent Gazette contains several notices of projected improvements in the City, in Westminster, and the suburbs. In the eastern parts several new roads are intended to be formed; and in the north, a new road connecting the Hackney-road with Kingsland-road. In the City a new street is projected from Moorgate to the Bank, (connecting Finsbury-square with the centre of the Metropolis). To the westward a new street is to be formed, from Lincoln-Inn-Fields to Holborn, (which will complete the passage from the latter street to the Strand, through the intended opening at Pickett-place, Temple-bar). It is intended to enlarge Hungerford-market, improve the adjacent quays, and establish a fish-market, (so long wanted in that part of the town). And the parish of Lambeth, having gained so large a population, is to be accommodated with a new bridge, from the Church to the Horseferry-road, and a street from the same to Stafford-place, Pimlico, which will connect the Borough in a straight line with Hyde Park-corner. And further westward, it is intended to make a navigable canal from the Thames to Kensington.

The only two houses which abutted on that ancient site called the Sanctuary, at the upper end of Prince's-street, leading to Tothill-street, are at length levelled with the ground. Workmen are also now employed in preparing the foundation of the intended new Parliamentary Mews, by lining the excavations with lime, in order to insure its dryness and durability.—It is understood, that in addition to the improvements thus proceeding in this renowned part of the metropolis, there will presently be another new square, facing the northern side of the Ab-

bey, and corresponding, in some degree, with the fine enclosure which runs parallel with the entrance to the Sessions-house. Westminster will here assume, in consequence, an entire new aspect. The houses at present in Gardener's-lane, together with many now standing in King-street, are likewise to be pulled down.

The pulling down of the old King's Mews fronting Pall-Mall East, and by Charing-cross, and the old houses, sadler's shop, public-house, &c. commenced December 29. About half the Mews area, that portion next St. Martin's-lane, has been enclosed with wood fencing, for the temporary accommodation of the military, &c. The improvements preparatory to making the grand opening from the Haymarket to St. Martin's Church, will proceed forthwith.

Considerable curiosity has been lately excited by the appearance of an immense structure now building by Messrs. Taylor and Wright of the Borough, for the manufacture of pins, in the Borough-road, close to St. George's Market, the west side of which faces an opening to the London-road. The dimensions of the building is in length 185 feet, in width 40 feet, and in height 50 feet, and contains upwards of 120 windows, besides loopholes. The pins are to be made entire by one blow of the machinery, to be worked by steam, at the rate of 10,000 per minute, chiefly for the export trade.

Rennell v. Bishop of Lincoln.—In the Court of Common Pleas, judgment in this case has been delivered.—The question was, whether the wife and administratrix of the late Rector of Weldon and Prebend of South Grantham, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, had a right of representation to the living of Weldon. The Judges, in giving their opinions, took a retrospective view of the history and constitution of the Church for upwards of 600 years.—Mr. Justice Park observed that Archbishops appeared to be anomalies in ecclesiastical history, having been first set up as an encroachment on the legates of the Popes; but, after the reformation, the encroachment, though an anomaly, was continued down to the present day.—Mr. Justice Gaselee was of opinion that judgment ought to be given for the plaintiff, thereby giving the widow the right of presentation to the vacant living. The other three Judges were of a different opinion, and judgment was therefore given for the defendant.

An action was lately brought in the Court of Common Pleas by a Printer, to recover 94*l.* from Mr. Stockdale, the publisher of *Harriette Wilson's Memoirs*, for work and labour done. The claim was proved, but the Counsel for the defendant maintained that the work "was so immoral, so licentious, so much calculated in every way to injure the true interests of society, that no man engaged in assisting to bring it before the

the public could maintain an action for compensation for the labour he had employed to such a shameful purpose."—The Lord Chief Justice fully entered into and admitted the objection. "He who has lent himself," he said, "to the violation of the laws of his country, in this gross and shameful manner, shall not be allowed to claim payment for what he had done in execution of such a criminal purpose;" and he even went so far as to say—"that every servant, however small his connexion with such a work, is equally liable in law with the master, if the work be of an injurious tendency."—The plaintiff was nonsuited.

There is at this time a meeting held in West Smithfield, consisting of between three and four hundred of those infatuated people professing to be the followers of Joanna Southcote. The subject of faith held forth at a late meeting was, "The coming of the promised Shiloh!" One of the enthusiasts who mounted the rostrum, declared, with the most profound sanctity, to his credulous hearers, "that this was the appointed time of the birth of Shiloh, as verified to him by a glorious vision!" He further asserted that he was confirmed in his

belief, in consequence of his having laid his hand on Johanna Southcote when she lay dead—that he felt the blessed Shiloh kiel! &c. &c. There is a trumpeter amongst this motley group, who, at intervals, sounds—what appears to be a silver trumpet (in form like that of the trombone); after making three distinct sounds, the congregation simultaneously rise and vociferate aloud, "Shiloh! Shiloh! Shiloh!" This was repeated several times.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Dec. 26. On this day a Christmas Pantomime, as usual, was brought forward, entitled *Harlequin, Jack of all Trades*. It was full of fun and laughter; but the chief attraction was the scenery, by Stanfield, which was truly beautiful.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 26. A Christmas Harlequinade called *The Magic Rose* was produced, which embraced all the various changes incidental to pieces of this description; but it was destitute of any novel or peculiar interest. The scenery was truly excellent.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Dec. 23.—46th reg. Capt. Clarke to be Major.—60th, Major Fitz Gerald to be Lieut.-col.—To be Majors: Capt. Pearse, Capt. Manners.—65th, Capt. Maelean to be Major.—Unattached: Brevet Major Lord Hotham, Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf.—To be Majors of Inf. Capt. Holmes, 90th Foot; Capt. Brooks-bank, 26th Foot.

Dec. 24. His Most Christian Majesty to be Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and to have all the rights and privileges belonging to the said Order.

Lord Ponsonby, now Secretary to the Senate of the Ionian Islands, to be Minister Plen. to the United Provinces of Rio Plata.—A. Coekburn, esq. late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen. to the King of Wurtemberg, to the same office at the Colombian Republic.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Rice, Dean of Gloucester Cathedral.
Rev. C. Benson, Preb. of Worcester Cathed.
Rev. T. Davidson, Preb. of Worc. Cathed.
Rev. C. T. Collins, Timsbury R. co. Somer.
Rev. R. Huyshe, East Coker V. co. Devon.
Rev. F. C. Massingberd, South Ormsby with Kettlesby, Driby, R. and Calceby V. annexed, co. Lincoln.

Rev. — Mayson, Orton R. co. Cumber.
Rev. R. Pole, Sheviocock R. co. Devon.
Rev. W. Scarborough, Market Harborough Perp. Cur. co. Leicester.
Rev. W. Sweete, Lenham V. co. Kent.
Rev. Dr. Williams, Bradford Abbas V. with Clifton Maybank R. co. Dorset.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

T. S. Caldwell, esq. Police Magistrate at Union Hall, *vice* Allen, resigned.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 24. At Cottingham, Yorks. Thos. Whitaker, esq. of Howden, to Mary, only dau. of Stephen Gee, esq. of the former place.—26. At Redenhall, Norfolk, Gloucester Wilson, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Eliz. widow of F. F. North, esq. of Rougham, Norfolk.—28. At St. Dunstan, Stepney, George Ranken, esq. of Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, to Eliz. Browning, dau. of Wm. Bayne, esq. of New Grove, Mile End.—At St. James's Church, Geo. Tappen, esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-

square, to Mary-Ann-Eliz. only dau. of Thos. Watson, esq. of the Custom House.—At Christ Church, Middlesex, the Rev. B. Young, of Wartling, Sussex, to Eliz. Susanna, eldest dau. of John Holloway, esq.

Lately. At St. Saviours, Southwark, Samuel, son of the late Rev. John Fitz Brand, Rector of St. George's the Martyr, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Jekin Elwin, esq. of Dover, Kent.—At Odcombe Church, John Allen, esq. of Charlton Marshall, Dorset, to Mrs. Down, relict of the late W. Down,

Doun, esq.—At Clifton, Capt. Royds, 52d reg. to Georgiana, dau. of Lawrence Peel, esq. of Ardwick, near Manchester.

Dec. 5. At Cheltenham, George Best Robinson, esq. son of Sir Abercrombie Robinson, bart. to Louisa, dau. of late Major-gen. Robert Douglas.—6. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, S. G. Smith, esq. of Sheerness Dockyard, to Anne, dau. of James Serle, esq. deceased, late Receiver-Gen. for co. Southampton.—At Madeley, co. Salop, Rev. Edw. Pryce Owen, Vicar of Wellington, to only dau. of late S. Darby, esq. of Coalbrook Dale.—At Llandegfan, H. Pringle, esq. of Beaumaris, Anglesea, to Meriel Eliza, dau. of Bodychan Sparrow, esq. of Leamington, co. Warwick.—7. At Harrow, R. F. son of P. Fitzherbert, esq. of Bristol, to dau. of late J. K. U. A. Simpson, esq. formerly of Mercey Hall, Kent.—At Dresden, the Infanta of Lucca, to Prince Maximilian of Saxony; the King, at the Royal Family, the Russian Archduke Constantine and the Princess Loewiz, being present.—8. At Padworth, Newman Smith, esq. son of Christ. Smith, esq. M. P. to Mary-Anne, dau. of T. Bacon, esq. of Padworth House, Berks.—At East Grinstead, co. Sussex, the Rev. Joshua Stratton, Vicar of Halston, Kent, to Susannah, dau. of late Mr. W. Head.—Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, esq. of Coldbrook Park, Monmouthshire, to Eliz. Anne Pakington, dau. of late Wm. Russell, esq. of Powick Court, co. Worcester.—At Easby, Yorkshire, Lieut.-col. Henry Lane, to Hon. H. F. Dundas, dau. of Lord Dundas.—10. James Alex. son of Augustus Manning, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair, to Augusta Mary, dau. of late Gen. Sir Chas. Shipley, Governor of Grenada.—Henry J. Edgley, esq. of Thornton-heath, Croydon, to Miss Albin, of Upper Seymour-street.—At Sandon, co. Stafforl., John Stuart Wortley, esq. jun. M. P. to Lady Georgiana Ryder, dau. of the Earl of Harrowby.—At All Souls, Marylebone, the Rev. Wm. Stephen Gilly, Rector of North Farnbridge, Essex, to Jane Charl. Mary, only dau. of Major Colberg.—13. Haslar Capron, esq. barrister-at-law, to Frances Georgiana, dau. of Sir F. M. Ommanney, M. P.—Major Horatio George Broke, of Broke Hall, Suffolk, bart. to Frederica Sophia, dau. of Jas. Mure, of Great George-street, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thos. Waddington, esq. of St. Remy, to Janette, dau. of the late Colin Chisholm, esq. M. D.—At Edinburgh, Francis Grove, esq. Lieut. R. N. to Emily, only child of the late George Ure, esq. of the Bengal Med. Estab.—15. At Paris, Geo. Wm. Lefevre, M. D. to Frederica Clavering Fraser, dau. of Col. Chas. Fraser, E. I. C.—At St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, John Newport, esq. to Louisa Matilda Salmon, of the same place, dau. of the late Rev. T. A. Salmon, Rector of Rodney Stoke.—

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Dan. Heneage Finch Hatton, of Weldon, co. Northampton, to the Lady Louisa Greville, dau. of the late Hon. Robert F. Greville.—At Wouston, near Winchester, the Rev. Arthur Philip Perceval, son of Lord Arden, to Charl. Anne, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Geo. Legge, Chanc. of Winchester.—At Chippenham, co. Cambridge, Joseph Sidney, son of John Tharp, esq. of Chippenham Park, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Major-gen. Gent.—17. At St. Marylebone, Wm. Knight Dehany, esq. solicitor to the Excise in Scotland, to Eliz. Favell, dau. of Vice-Adm. Scott.—At Lewisham, Rob. Shirley, esq. of the Lodge, Kinfare, Staffordshire, to Eliza, dau. of the late Thos. Britten, esq. of Suffolk-lane.—19. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieut. Rich. Bayley Bowden, R. N. to Jane Stanley Stanley, dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Stanley, Vicar of Ormskirk, Lancashire.—20. At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Charles Bankhead, Sec. of Leg. to the United States of America, to Maria Horatia, third daughter of Sir John Dean Paul, bart.—At St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Jas. Adamson, esq. solicitor, of Ely-place, to Mary Eliz. dau. of J. Seabrook, esq. of Hatton-garden.—21. At Sunbury, Augustus Lernoult Whitmore, esq. to Julia Maria, eld. dau. of the Rev. W. E. Fitzthomas, of that place.—At St. Pancras, Lieut. James Gordon, R. N. to Eliz. relict of Arthur Humphreys, esq. late of Bombay.—22. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Ric. Smith, esq. of Buckden, Hunts, Sec. to the Bishop of Lincoln, to Mary, dau. of Rich. Edwards, esq.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Francis E. J. Valpy, M. A. of Trinity College, Camb. son of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, to Eliza, dau. of John Pullen, esq. of Canonbury.—At Dunmow, in Essex, John Maryon Wilson, esq. of Fitzjohns, son of the late Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson, bart. to Charl. Julia, dau. of Geo. Wade, esq. of Dunmow.—27. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Nich. Wanostrocht, esq. of Alfred House, to Eliz. dau. of Rich. Heale, esq. of Peckham Lodge.—At St. Mary's, Bedford, the Rev. Peter La Trobe to Mary Louisa, dau. of the Right Rev. T. W. Foster.—At Camberwell Church, the Rev. Sanderson Robins, to Eliz. dau. of the late Tho. Holland, esq.—29. Rev. Thos. E. Pipon, of Knapp-hill House, near Wells, to Jane Mary, dau. of W. Dumaresq, esq. of Pelham-place, Hants.—At Wyke Church, Thos. Payn, esq. to Miss Maria Purvis, dau. of Rev. Dr. Dupre, of Weymouth.—At Christ Church, Surrey, the Rev. Edw. Pote Neale, only son of J. P. Neale, esq. to Anna Maria, dau. of J. Dunlap, esq. of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.—31. At Marcham, Berks, the Rev. Wm. Buckland, D. D. Canon of Christchurch, to Mary, eldest dau. of Benj. Morland, esq. of Sheepstead House, Abingdon.

OBITUARY.

LADY HOLLAND.

June 12. At her house, in the Terrace, Piccadilly, Harriet, relict of Sir Nathaniel Holland, first and only Baronet of Wotton, Berks.

This lady was the third daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, fifth baronet of Parham, Sussex, by Anne, second daughter of Hugh Boseawen, first Viscount Falmouth. She was married first to Thomas Dummer, esq. of Cranbury Park, near Winchester, who left his vast estate to his widow for life, and afterwards to the late William Chamberlaine, esq. Solicitor to the Treasury. Possessed of this immense wealth, amounting, it is said, to 18,000*l. per annum*, she next bestowed her hand on that eminent painter, Mr. Nathaniel Dance, son of George Dance, esq. architect of the City of London. The fortune commanded a baronetcy, which was conferred on him, Nov. 27, 1800. That the painter might be forgotten, he assumed the name of Holland, and even, it is said, bought up and destroyed many of the beautiful productions of his pencil. He died suddenly in 1811 (see vol. lxxxi. pp. 489, 666).

Lady Holland's will was registered in the Prerogative Court, on the 12th of July, when probate, under the sum of 500,000*l.* was granted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, the nephew, sole executor. The will, dated the 12th of March, 1818, and most of the codicils, (of which there are nine,) are in her Ladyship's own hand writing, and duly executed. The legacies are considerable: amongst the principal are these:—To her sister, the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, 50,000*l.*; the Hon. Miss Brudenell, 50,000*l.*; nephew and niece Bishopp, 30,000*l.* each; Lady Charlotte Rivers, 60,000*l.*—the interest for life, and principal to her children; the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, 10,000*l.*; the Rev. Thomas Penton, vicar of Wellow, 10,000*l.*—These sums are all in stock of 3 per cent. consols. To the Duchess of Dorset (niece) her best diamond neck-lace and cross, ear-rings, tiara, and bandeau: to Lady Rivers all the rest of her diamonds and trinkets. The Earl of Cardigan is residuary legatee of the personal, and sole devisee of the real estates.

REV. THOMAS STEDMAN, M. A.

Dec. 5. At Shrewsbury, the Reverend Thomas Stedman, M. A. This truly amiable and venerable man closed a long and exemplary life, in the 80th year of his age, and the 42nd of his ministry, as vicar of St. Chad's in that town.

He was born at Bridgnorth, and his early friend was the late Rev. Job Orton, a very

GENT. MAG. Suppl. xcv. Part II.

worthy dissenting minister, by whose persuasion and advice he went to Pembroke College, Oxford; and on entering into orders became curate to Dr. Stonhouse, rector of Little Cheverel, Wilts, to which he afterwards had the charge of the curacy of Great Cheverel, where one of his parishioners was David Sanders, the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," celebrated by Mrs. More. In 1775 he obtained the living of Wormington, in Gloucestershire. In 1783 he took the degree of B. A.; in which year he was presented to the Vicarage of St. Chad, and proceeded M. A. 1787.

In bearing this public testimony to the virtues of the deceased, we shall be as brief as truth and justice will permit: studiously avoiding, from a motive of regard to the same sacred principles, all indiscriminate and exaggerated praise. Such a sketch requires no other than the faithful and impartial hand of truth, in order to be recognized by its warmest friends and admirers.—We conceive that one or two characteristic traits will suffice for this purpose: the first and foremost of which should stand recorded, *his exemplary moderation*. And here it is not too much to assert, that there has rarely, if ever, existed, a person who more thoroughly and uniformly breathed the genuine spirit of Christianity. Hence, entertaining, as he did, a cordial attachment, and maintaining, on all occasions, a steady adherence to the doctrines and practice of that Church of which he was for so many years an unpretending ornament, he could, at the same time, open wide his arms to embrace his conscientious brethren of other religious persuasions. In fact, his views were neither narrow, nor selfish. He was careful not to suffer the *spirit* of our religion to evaporate, in scrupulously weighing and adjusting, by his own standard of orthodoxy, differences of faith and opinion. Provided those differences had sincerity, free from acrimony and party-spirit, to recommend them; he was content, as far as he himself was concerned, to determine the controversy, and satisfy his own scruples, by throwing into the opposite scale, the full weight of charity and candour. In the unlimited exercise of these paramount feelings, he cared not if he sometimes even lost sight entirely of all religious differences of opinion. Nay more, he *loved* to overlook and forget those shades of difference, which to some minds may, perhaps, appear too formidable to be thus summarily disposed of. And, it may be here added, if he ever evinced so strong a feeling as *hatred*, it was against bigotry and intolerance.—So much liberality of feeling, combining with, or rather

rather emanating from, a general kindness of disposition, and peculiar suavity of manners, it is almost needless to observe, secured to their amiable possessor the respect and esteem alike of Churchman and Dissenter. Although of retired habits and unambitious pursuits, he enjoyed the friendship and correspondence of several distinguished persons both in and out of the Establishment. Among the former may be mentioned Bishops Hurd and Percy; the present Bishop of Limerick; Drs. Adams and Townson; Alexander Knox, and the late Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. &c. And among the Dissenters, his disinterested friendship for and long intercourse with the Rev. Job. Orton, the friend and biographer of Dr. Doddridge, appears to great advantage from his "Letters to a Young Clergyman" (himself) from that excellent minister and candid Dissenter from the Church of England.

Our partiality for the deceased having drawn us, we fear, into greater lengths than are, perhaps, consistent with the nature of a sketch, or with the modesty and retiredness of his character, we hasten to a conclusion, by observing whether in the Pulpit, in his parochial labours, or in his general intercourse with mankind, he enforced, he recommended, and graced the cause of religion and virtue. Goodness was the settled habitude of his mind, and beamed in his countenance. He lived in the affections of his flock; and at his somewhat sudden, though gentle removal, he received at their hands the most unequivocal marks of respect. Shops and private dwellings stood closed on the morning of his funeral. His pall was supported by eight of the Clergy of the town; upwards of fifty respectable Parishoners *voluntarily* followed his remains to the grave; and even the commercial pursuits of a large town seemed partially suspended in the payment of this last tribute of affectionate respect to the virtues of the deceased venerable pastor.

Among other useful publications, the following have been well received:—"The Country Clergyman's Advice to his Parishioners," 12mo.—"Letters to a Young Clergyman (*i. e.* the Editor) from the late Rev. Job. Orton," 12mo. 1783.—"An Address to the Poor belonging to the several Parishes within the Town of Shrewsbury and the Liberties thereof," 8vo. 1786.—"A Letter to the Inhabitants of St. Chad's Parish in Shrewsbury, on occasion of the late fall of their Church," 8vo. 1788.—"A Letter to a Parishioner on the Doctrine of the Atonement," 8vo.—"Letters to and from Dr. Doddridge," &c. 8vo. 1790.—"Letters from the Rev. Mr. Orton and the Rev. Sir James Sotnhouse, Bart. to the Rev. T. Stedman," 8vo. 1800.

Mr. Stedman was a much-valued Correspondent in our Magazine; and he also

favoured Mr. Nichols with some original Letters of eminent persons for his "Illustrations of the Literary History of the 18th Century," and kindly promised more for a fifth volume, which is actually in the press.

MR. GEORGE NICHOLSON.

Nov. 1. At Stourport, aged 65, Mr. George Nicholson, Bookseller. We cannot forbear some brief record of a man whose worth and talents entitle him to notice; whose name we hesitate not to place with the names of Dodsley and Baskerville.

Possessing, like them, an ardent thirst for literature and science, like them also he has enriched our libraries with many valuable works. The "Literary Miscellany," in 20 vols. is a beautiful specimen of his ingenuity in the art of Printing; and of his taste and judgment as an Editor. The "Cambrian Traveller's Guide," is remarkable for its accuracy, and evinces much patient investigation; it has already obtained the need of praise from contemporary critics. In a Treatise "on the conduct of Man to inferior Animals," (which has gone through four editions,) we have evidence of his humanity of disposition; and numerous Tracts calculated to improve the morals, and add to the comforts of the poorer classes, are proofs of the same desire of doing good. In short, he possessed, in an eminent degree, strength of intellect, with universal benevolence and undeviating uprightness of conduct.

"— Aie Pudor et Justitiæ soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando alium inveniet parem?"

JOHN BAKER, ESQ.

The late John Baker, esq. of Hampstead, (whose death is recorded in p. 380) was the 2nd son of Mr. William Baker, a man of amiable character and manners, of great classical and mathematical learning, and more than 40 years master of an academy at Reading, and younger brother of Mr. William Baker, a learned printer of London, author of "Peregrinations of the Mind," &c. (of whom see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iii. p. 716).—The late Mr. J. Baker was born at Reading, in 1748; and being destined to the practice of medicine, was apprenticed to an Apothecary in Salisbury-Square, London, to whose business he succeeded in 1773, which he carried on with great respectability for 30 years. He retired from his profession in 1803; and settled himself first at Camberwell, and afterwards removed to Hampstead. He was an active Member of the Society of Apothecaries, of which Company he served the office of Master in 1822;—and took a very warm interest in the welfare of the Philanthropic

thropic Society; proving himself for many years a very efficient Member of the Committee. His widow, the only daughter of the late Lake Young, esq. of Walton-on-Thames, and Watling-Street, survived him only two months. (See p. 572.)

GEORGE ROBERT CHINNERY, ESQ.

Oct. 18. At Madrid, George Robert Chinnery, esq. He was one of the Officers of the Treasury, and his talents, diligence, and urbanity were likely to ensure his progress to a distinguished situation in that establishment. Mr. Canning (whose genius entitles him to be esteemed the Mæcenas of his own æra) however, saw his merit and respected his talents, and induced Mr. Chinnery to accompany him as Secretary on his embassy to the Court of Portugal. Mr. Chinnery was a Student of Christ Church, and in 1810 gained a Newdigate Prize—"The Statue of the Dying Gladiator," which will be found in vol. lxxxii. p. 1. He took his degree of M. A. in June, 1814.

GENERAL A. CAMPBELL.

Lately. General Archibald Campbell. He entered the service on the 20th July, 1773, as an Ensign in the 36th Regiment of Foot; obtained, on the 14th December, 1776, a Lieutenancy in the same Corps, and was promoted, on the 20th December 1777, to a Company in the 74th Regiment of Infantry, with which Corps he served in America six years and a half. He was appointed on the 28th of April, 1784, to a Majority in the same Corps; and was placed, on the 25th of May, 1784, on half-pay. He was appointed, on the 20th of October, 1796, Major in the 8th Regiment of Foot, was made, on the 1st March, 1794, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; and, on the 1st of January, 1798, Colonel in the Army. He was appointed, on the 10th of July, 1799, Colonel of the late Breadalbane Fencibles; and a Brigadier-General in the West Indies, where he served four years; and was placed, on the 25th of June, 1802, on half-pay. He was raised, on the 1st of January, 1805, to the rank of Major-General; on the 4th June, 1811, to that of Lieutenant-General; and, on the 27th May, 1825, to that of General. He was appointed, on the 23d of January, 1812, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort Augustus, which appointment has become vacant by his death.

This Officer was personally present at the siege of Penobscot, in North America, in 1779, where a British force of 8 or 900 men resisted the joint efforts of a strong American squadron of ships, and an army of 7 or 8000 men, for 20 days, and ultimately forced them to raise the siege; also at several actions of smaller note during the American war. He was at the siege of St Lucie, when it surrendered, after a siege of five

weeks, to the army under the command of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1796; at the taking of the enemy's works, and strong position in the Island of St. Vincent, which was carried by assault, on the 10th of June, 1796. He commanded in St. Vincent in 1799 and 1800; and also the Colony of Surinam, in South America, until it was delivered up to the Dutch at the peace of Amiens.

REAR-ADMIRAL BINGHAM.

Dec. 10. Joseph Bingham, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White. He was on the point of proceeding to the East Indies, as Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships on that station. This respectable and worthy Officer had just completed his arrangement in London prior to his departure for Portsmouth, where he was to have hoisted his flag on board the *Warspite*, when, in consequence of getting wet through, he was seized, on the 2d instant, with a sudden attack of erysipelas, which, notwithstanding his previous state of perfect health, baffled the skill of his physicians, and terminated fatally.

Rear-Admiral Bingham was born about the year 1769, and entered the naval service in 1781, as a midshipman on board the *Dublin*, of 74 guns, commanded by the late Sir Arch. Dickson, which ship formed part of Lord Howe's fleet at the relief of Gibraltar, and in the partial action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Spartel, October 20th, 1782. He afterwards served successively in the *Ariadne*, *Proselyte*, *Druid*, and *Solebay* frigates, on the coasts of Iceland and Newfoundland, in the British Channel, and at the Leeward Islands. On the latter station he joined the *Jupiter*, of 50 guns, bearing the broad pendant of the late Sir William Parker, by whom he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. At the commencement of the war with France in 1793, we find Mr. Bingham serving as third Lieutenant of the *Ganges*, 74, Captain A. J. P. Molloy. In that ship he had the good fortune to share in the capture of the General Dumourier French Privateer and her prize, the *St. Jago*, a Spanish Galleon, of immense value. He was subsequently appointed to the *Cæsar*, of 84 guns.

In the partial action between Earl Howe's fleet and that of the French Republic, on the evening of May 28, 1794, Mr. Bingham was senior Lieutenant of the *Audacious*, of 74 guns, which ship, it will be remembered, engaged la *Revolutionnaire*, a three decker, in the most spirited manner, and fairly beat her out of the enemy's line.

The *Audacious* received so much damage in this unequal conflict, as to be under the necessity of returning to port to refit; and was thereby prevented sharing in the glorious triumph obtained over the enemy on the

first

first of the following month. Lieutenant Bingham, however, whose good conduct in the foregoing gallant affair had been duly represented to the Admiralty, was soon after advanced to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Cormorant Sloop, in which vessel he proceeded to the Jamaica station, where he captured l'Alerte, of 14 guns, and several other armed vessels. His first commission bears date April 20, 1796.

In the ensuing autumn, Captain Bingham, after commanding for a short time the Hannibal and Sampson ships of the line, and Jamaica, of 26 guns, was removed into the Leviathan, 74, bearing the broad pendant of his friend Commodore Duckworth; with whom he continued until an eighth attack of the yellow fever obliged him to invalid, and return to England in a packet.

Captain Bingham's next appointment was in 1798, to the Prince George, a second rate, bearing the flag of Sir William Parker, on the coast of Spain. He afterwards accompanied that officer in the America, of 64 guns, to Halifax, and from thence proceeded to the West Indies.

On the 13th December, 1800, the America struck upon the Formigas rocks, and received so much damage as to render her unfit for any other service than that of a prison-ship, into which she was subsequently converted.

On the 27th of the same month, the court-martial assembled in Port Royal harbour, to try Captain Bingham for getting his ship on the Formigas, delivered the following sentence:—

“The Court is of opinion, that the sole cause of the above accident is the great errors in the charts on board the ship, particularly a French chart of 1787, and that published by Hamilton Moore in 1784.”

“And the Court is of opinion, that no blame is to be attached to Captain Bingham, his Officers, and Ship's Company, for the said accident; and that after the America struck, every possible exertion was made by Captain Bingham, &c. &c. for her preservation.”

Our Officer returned to England as a passenger in the Hind frigate, April 25, 1801; and in the spring of the following year was appointed to the St. Fiorenzo, of 40 guns, in which ship he was ordered to the East Indies, where he captured la Fleche French Corvette, and the Passe par Tout, a vessel that had been fitted for the purpose of landing three French Officers on the Malabar Coast, to endeavour to stir up the Mahratta Chieftains to war. Captain Bingham, as soon as he found what business they had been upon, with his usual activity and zeal in the service, sent off expresses in various directions, by which means the three Officers and their dispatches were taken at Poonah.

From the St. Fiorenzo, Captain Bingham was removed, in 1804, to the Sceptre, of 74 guns, in which ship he continued in the same station till 1808, when he returned to England, accompanied by two homeward bound Danish East Indiamen, captured by him off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Sceptre was paid off soon after her arrival; but after undergoing the necessary repairs, was again commissioned by Captain Bingham, and in the summer of 1809, accompanied the expedition sent to the Scheldt under Sir R. J. Strachan, and the Earl of Chatlain. Whilst in that service, Captain Bingham caught the Walcheren fever, of which he afterwards had such violent and repeated attacks, as to be under the necessity of resigning his command, and coming on shore for the recovery of his health. He was not again employed until 1811, when he obtained the command of the Egmont, another third rate; and in her, after serving for some time on the coast of America, and in the North Sea, proceeded with the flag of Sir George Hope to the Baltic, from whence he returned home, in company with the fleet confided to the care of this country by the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

The Egmont was subsequently employed off the Coast of France; and bore the flag of Rear Admiral Penrose, when that Officer led his squadron into, and forced the passage of the Gironde. She was paid off in the month of August, 1814.

Captain Bingham was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, August 12, 1819. He married Sarah, second daughter of his old friend and patron the late Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart. by his wife Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Collingwood, of Greenwich, esq.

In private life he was beloved for his integrity, sincerity, and domestic virtues, and his memory will be long cherished with affectionate regard by his brother Officers, and a large circle of acquaintance, as well as by his beloved family, who are left to mourn his untimely and irreparable loss.

CAPT. J. D. COCHRANE, R. N.

Lately. Captain John Dundas Cochrane, R. N.—perhaps the most extraordinary pedestrian traveller upon record; and nephew of that distinguished and respected Officer—the Hon. Adm. Sir Alexander F. J. Cochrane, G. C. B.

He entered into the cock-pit of a man-of-war at the very early age of ten; and was subsequently scorched by the hottest sun in some of the worst corners of the West Indies, during a period of nearly ten years' service, without experiencing a head-ache. At the conclusion of the general peace, he traversed on foot the Countries of France, Spain,

Spain, and Portugal; and in 1820 he offered to undertake a journey into the interior of Africa, to explore the source of the Niger. To accomplish this object he proposed following the plan adopted by Mungo Park;—that of accompanying the caravans in some servile capacity;—not even hesitating to sell himself as a slave, if that miserable alternative was necessary to accomplish the object he had in view.

The Admiralty, however, to whom he made the request, either from regard to the safety of his person, or because they considered such an expedition foreign to their department, were unfavourable to the plan. Finding that he was not likely to be employed afloat, much less ashore, he determined (having procured 2 years absence) to undertake a journey, varying only the object and scene, similar to that of the unfortunate Ledyard, viz. to travel round the Globe, as nearly as it can be done by land, crossing from Northern Asia to America, at Behring's Straights—all this, too, on foot, his circumstances admitting of no other mode. His leading object was to trace the shores of the Polar Sea along America, by land, as Captain Parry has been attempting to do by sea.

At Narva, he met with a black gentleman, who offered him the use of a carriage and four to Petersburg. At Kipene he found that this black gentleman, with the two carriages and four horses each, had been his father's and his uncle's servant thirteen years before! and now represented himself a resident and retired merchant of St. Petersburg. Arrived at that Capital, he parted with his sable friend, who proved to be, in reality, a servant of the young Prince Labanoff, who had been entrusted to conduct his master's carriages.

Having obtained letters of recommendation, and protection from the Emperor, (with an instruction, in case of necessity, to apply for money to the respective Governors at the places he should pass,) Captain Cochrane set out to traverse Siberia to Kamtchatcha, or Behring's Straights, with the intention of penetrating from thence to America, but had not proceeded far, when, as he was travelling through a rough forest, he was attacked by robbers, who first stripped him naked, and then left him tied to a tree, from which disagreeable situation he was released by a boy, who happened to be passing that way. His ardour, however, was by no means abated.

Sometimes he passed the night in a cask; (he had done so before in the fortresses of Spain and Portugal;) here usurping the place of crockery, there that of wine; here in the land of liberality, there in that of non-entity. Now accompanying Jews and Pedlars;

then riding in a nobleman's carriage; now working as a sailor, and messing with the crew; then attending the fêtes of the nobility. As he approached the frontiers of Siberia, he began to give way to groundless, though, perhaps, natural apprehensions;—and, indeed, as he neared such a supposed scene of cruelty and misery, became completely agitated. Although he felt thankful for the past, he could not be unconcerned for the future, reasonably doubting how, where, and when his pilgrimage would end.

At Krasnoufinsk, he received a compliment very gratifying to his feelings. A deputation of the inhabitants requested he would remain a couple of days to be present at a dinner to be given in honour of the *first Englishman who had visited the place*;—but which Capt. Cochrane declined for various reasons. After encountering and surmounting numerous dangers, all of which are fully described in his "*Pedestrian Tour*," he succeeded in reaching Kamtchatcha, where he remained seven months. While there, however, he became fully aware of the impracticability of his plan, and returned to Europe. But not, however, till he had chosen a fair partner to relieve the tedium of travelling.

In the course of this extensive journey, he states that he travelled upwards of 6,000 miles, at an expense which certainly fell short of a *guinea*.

CUTHBERT POTTS, ESQ.

Cuth. Potts, esq. (whose death is recorded in p. 569) was the only surviving son of Mr. Cuth. Potts, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, who was one of the earliest contributors to the *Gent.'s Mag.*—He married first in 1774 or 1775, Mary-Dorothy, daughter of Christopher Moses Rich, esq. and neice to — Rich. esq. the Comedian, &c., who died 1780, by a cold caught on New-year's Day, when there was a remarkable high wind, leaving no issue.

His second marriage was on the 27th Jan. 1784, to Margaretta Ethelinda Thorpe, younger sister and co-heiress to the lady of the late Thomas Meggison, esq. of Hatton-Garden. T. M. was also first cousin to Cuth. P. esq. By this marriage he had several children; excepting three, they died quite infants;—the names were, Laurance. Holker, Cuthberta-Ethelinda, and Michael le Fleming.

Cuthbert Potts was the last survivor of three; his eldest sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, died 14th Oct. 1801, in her 66th year. Mrs. Jane Potts, died 14th Jan. 1819, in her 76th year, unmarried; both sisters died and are buried in Greenwich, in the family vault of Mr. Rowland Jones.

CLERGY

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Nov. 22. Aged 71, the Rev. *Joseph Shaw*, Head-Master of the Free Grammar School, Stafford. He retired to rest somewhat indisposed on Monday evening, and was found a corpse on the following morning. The Rev. J. Shaw was father of the Corporation of the borough of Stafford, and had been a resident in the town forty-five years, having been appointed Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School in the year 1780. He was a native of Bootle, in Cumberland, and received the rudiments of his education at the Free School in that parish. In early life he was distinguished for that devotion to classical literature which characterised him through life, and by which he attained such eminence as a teacher. From Bootle he was removed by his parents to Hawkhead School in Lancashire, where his classical acquirements soon raised him to the rank of first assistant in that reputed establishment. From thence he removed into Cheshire, and officiated there as stipendiary curate until his appointment to the Head Mastership of Stafford Grammar School. If we mistake not, the present Viscount Granville was placed under his care by the late Marquis of Stafford, and not a few of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry of the County have been his pupils.

Nov. 25. At the Vicarage-House, Great Barton, Suffolk, aged 67, the Rev. *Nathan Orman*, Vicar of that parish and of Wiggen-Hall St. Peter, Norfolk. He was for 35 years Curate of Mildenhall, Suffolk. He was presented to the living of Wiggenhall in 1794, by the Lord Chancellor; and in 18—, to that of Great Barton, by Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart. He died universally respected by all who knew him, leaving two sons and three daughters, to lament the death of a kind and indulgent father.

Nov. 26. In his 72d year, the Very Reverend *John Plumtre*, D. D. Dean of Gloucester, and Vicar of Stone and Wichenford, co. Worcester. He was descended from an ancient family at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire; was educated at Eton, and became Fellow of King's Col. Camb. in 1775, where he proceeded B. A. 1777, M. A. 1780. In 1778 he was presented to the Vicarage of Stone, in Worcestershire, by his Majesty; in 1787, was elected Prebendary of Worcester; and in 1790, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester presented him to that of Wichenford. In 1808, on the promotion of Dean Luxmore to the Bishoprick of Bristol, he was made Dean of Gloucester. In Feb. 1825, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, at the advanced age of 82 (see vol. xcv. i. p. 651). Though his works were not numerous, they were sufficient to distinguish himself as a scholar of the first eminence. Some of them are as follow:—

“*Ecloga Sacra, Alexandri Pope vulgo Messia dicta, Græce reddita. Accedit etiam Græce Inscriptio Sepulchralis ex celeberrima Elegia Thomæ Gray*,” 4to. 1796.—“*The Elegies of R. Pede Albinovanus, with an English Version*,” 12mo. 1807. [Anonymous.]—“*Divine and Moral Precepts for the Conduct of a Christian towards God and Man. By John Hamond, father of Dr. Henry Hamond*,” 12mo. 1810.

Dec. 5. Aged 73, the Rev. *George Gerard Hayter*, Rector of Compton Bassett, Wilts. to which he was presented in 1762, by the Bishop of Sarum.

Rev. *Matthew Lamb*, Rector of Eydon, Northamptonshire. He was of Lincoln College, Oxford, M. A. May 16, 1800; and in 1801 was instituted to the Rectory of Eydon, by the King.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 26. In Guildford-street, aged 74, Patrick Hunter, esq.

In child-bed, at Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, Lydia, wife of Mr. John Kerby, bookseller, Oxford-street.

Nov. 27. Aged 73, Wm. Williams, esq. of Clarendon-place, Maida Vale, formerly of St. Martin's-lane.

Nov. 28. In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, aged 79, Eliz. Anne, widow of Benj. Way, esq. of Denham-place, Bucks.

At his apartments in St. James's-palace, aged 29, Edw. Cockett, esq. First Clerk in the Office of the Board of Green Cloth.

Lately. At Kensington, aged 83, Mrs. Anne Whittaker.

Dec. 18. In Abingdon-street, aged 71, Mrs. Dorothy Smith.

Dec. 22. At Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 74, Mrs. Swiney, relict of the late J. Swiney, esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

Dec. 24. Aged 57, Susan, relict of the late Wm. Hicks, esq. of Nottingham-street, St. Marylebone.

Dec. 25. Aged 49, Stephen Shute Rowe, esq. late of 64th Reg.

Dec. 26. Aged 22, Mary, only dau. of Mr. Hughes, of Addington-pl. Camberwell.

In Great Scotland-yard, Whitehall, aged 21, Lewis Willimott O'Neill, esq.

Dec. 27. Mr. Bengough, formerly a performer at Drury-lane Theatre, and lately at the Surrey, and the Cobourg Theatres.

Suddenly, aged 56, W. Randall, esq. of Lambeth and Battersea.

Dec. 28. At Camberwell, aged 34, Eliz. wife of Mr. Philip Dacres Hart, leaving eight young children to deplore her loss.

At Dr. Williams's Library, Red-cross-street, in his 75th year, Richard Holt, esq. of King's Road, Gray's-Inn-Lane. He had been attending a Quarterly Meeting of the Trus-

Trustees of that Institution, and had just seated himself at the dinner table, when he fell back in his chair, and instantly expired.

Dec. 10. In Fleet-st. Mr. W. Wetton, bookseller. He was a man of great integrity and worth; and likely to obtain affluence by his own honest exertions.—He had hitherto been working only for laurels;—but he had patronage on the right side, which will, we hope, be continued to his widow.

ESSEX.—Lately. Aged 68, John Russell, esq. of Stubbers.

Dec. 25. Aged 55, Mary, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Bond, Vicar of Margetting, Essex.

Dec. 29. Aged 65, Mrs. Anne Nottidge, dau. of the late Josias Nottidge, esq. of Bocking.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Nov. 24. At Cheltenham, the Dowager Lady Smith, relict of the late Right Hon. Sir Michael Smith, Bart. of Newtown, King's County, and Harcourt-street, Dublin.

HANTS.—Dec. 18. At Shirley House, Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Sir Cha. Rich, Bart.

HERTS.—Dec. 17. At Sandwater, near Rickmansworth, Mrs. Eliz. Morgan.

KENT.—Dec. 7. Of apoplexy, aged 52, Mr. Gamon, of Albion-place, Maidstone. He had, for nearly 30 years, filled the office of Surveyor of the Assessed Taxes for the East Division of the Lath of Aylesford, the North Division, Malling Division, and Hawkhurst Division.

Dec. 11. At the Manor House, Tunbridge Wells, Chas. Denshire, esq. formerly Major 7th Hussars.

Dec. 19. At his Seat, Kevington, aged 81, Joseph Berens, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Dec. 9. Aged 81, Joseph Neville Fry, esq. of Loughborough.

MIDDLESEX.—Dec. 31. At Hampton Court Palace, in his 80th year, Thomas Fauquier, esq. many years Sec. to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, and Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen Charlotte.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Dec. 25. Aged 59, John Benton, esq. of Houghton House.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Dec. 12. At Welling-

ton, suddenly, in his 89th year, Mr. Rich. Jones, senior.

Nov. 21. At Taunton, aged 81, Cath. widow of W. Demsey, of Brinsop Court, co. Hereford, esq. Aide-de-Camp to his late Majesty, and Lieut.-Col. 49th Reg., and sister of the late Sir Chas. W. Malet, Bart.

Dec. 14. At Bath, in his 64th year, John Wilson Allen, esq. formerly of Stanhoe Hall, co. Norfolk.

Dec. 14. Mr. P. Vigne, Professor of Mathematics in Bath.

Dec. 15. In the Royal Crescent, Bath, Charles Clifton, esq. youngest son of John Clifton, esq. of Lytham Hall, Lancashire.

SURREY.—Dec. 22. Mary Sophia, dau. of Launcelot Chambers, esq. of Morden.

SUSSEX.—At his Residence, on the Marine Parade, Brighton, Sir Samuel Falkiner, Bart. of Anne Mount, co. Cork.

At Hastings, in her 26th year, Mary, wife of John Farley, chemist, of Charles-street, St. James's-square, London.

SCOTLAND.—Dec. 3. At Moss-side of Mounie, aged 105, Alex. Angus.

Dec. 21. At Lochwinnoch, in his 96th year, Matthew Burns. He was remarkable for the clearness of his vision, being able to read a small print bible without glasses, nearly to the last. He saw the fifth generation, was married at 20, and lived with his mate sixty years.

ABROAD.—Aug. 11. At Karia, East Indies, aged 25, Lieut. Wilford Bulkley, 4th Light Drag. son of G. W. Bulkley, esq. of Belgrave Terrace, Pimlico.

Lately. At Hayti, in his 35th year, Jabez Sheen Birt, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon at Tewkesbury. This gentleman left England about ten years since, with an appointment as body-surgeon to the Emperor Christophe; but having quarrelled with his sable Majesty, he commenced private practice, and established an Apothecaries' Hall, whereby he amassed a fortune of 40,000*l.* the whole of which, it is understood, has devolved upon a young female, a native of Gloucester, whom he induced to follow his fortunes.

Dec. 11. At Avignon, the Hon. Mrs. Long.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARIES.

P. 79. The will of Charles Earl Whitworth was proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, on the 30th of May, by the Most Noble Arabella-Diana, Duchess Dowager of Dorset, the sole executrix (since deceased). Her Grace was the universal legatee. The personals were sworn under 70,000*l.* It is dated the 20th Dec. 1815. His Lordship's Barony of Newport Pratt, is the twenty-eight Irish Peerage that has become extinct since the Union in Jan. 1810.

P. 271. By the demise of the Duchess of Dorset, the Earls of Plymouth and Delaware, divide thirty-six thousand a year. Knole, in Kent, was judiciously bequeathed to the former, he being the richest man of the two, on the express condition that his Lordship should expend six thousand pounds per ann. on this favourite residence of the Sackvilles for several centuries.—*Sussex Herald.*

P. 275. 479. The will of Adm. Lord Radstock

stock was proved, with eleven codicils, in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, on Sept. 12, by the oaths of Lord Radstock, his son, and the Hon. Sir James Allan Park, Knt. two of the executors, Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. the other executor, having renounced the trust. The personal property is sworn under 80,000*l*. The will in the first place confirms the settlement heretofore made upon Lady Radstock, of 400*l*. per annum, bequeaths her 500*l*., all the household furniture and stock (except plate and pictures) in the house in Portland Place, and the interest for life of 8,000*l*. In the plate also she is to have a life interest; at her death it is to be reserved for his unmarried daughters, and subsequently to form part of the residue. To his son above-mentioned, in consequence of advances already made to him, amongst others a sum of nearly 2,000*l*., on his attaining twenty-one (the whole of his Lordship's own patrimony), he makes no further absolute bequest than 1,000*l*., as a proof of his entire affection and regard: and his daughter

Emily Susan Westley is stated to have had 4,000*l*. advanced to her on her marriage. The residue is left to all his other children, and, in case of their death under twenty-one, and unmarried, or without issue, 1,000*l*. is given to Mrs. Morier, Lady Radstock's sister, and the remainder divided equally between the said Emily-Susan Westley and Granville-George Waldegrave. By the codicils, there is a further bequest of 3,000*l*. Consols to her Ladyship for life, with reversion to his son, who has also an immediate bequest of 5,000*l*. Consols, and a further provision of one or two thousand pounds is made for Emily and her children. The will is dated the 25th Jan. 1820. There is no mention of any real estates.

P. 474. Rev. Wm. Marr, died Oct. 28.

P. 474. b. The Rev. Rich. Perryn was son of the late Hon. Sir Richard Perryn, knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Vice-Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester. The death of the Reverend Gentleman occurred at Trafford Hall, Cheshire, the seat of his son, on the 31st October.

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1824, TO DECEMBER 18, 1825.

Christened	Males 12,915	In all	Buried -	Males 10,825	In all
	Females 12,719	25,634		Females 10,201	21,026
Whereof, have died,	5 and 10	867	40 and 50	1831	80 and 90 622
under 2 years	6419	10 and 20 877	50 and 60	1746	90 and 100 78
Between 2 and	20 and 30 1485		60 and 70	1772	100 1
5 years	2061	30 and 40 1698	70 and 80	1568	101 1

Increased in the Burials this Year 781.

DISEASES.															
Abcess	-	-	-	89	Hæmorrhage	-	-	-	81	Teething	-	-	-	408	
Age, and Debility	-	1528			Hernia	-	-	-	20	Thrush	-	-	-	50	
Apoplexy	-	-	-	317	Hooping Cough	-	-	-	420	Tumour	-	-	-	7	
Asthma	-	-	-	816	Hydrophobia	-	-	-	4	Venereal	-	-	-	15	
Bedridden	-	-	-	2	Inflammation	-	-	-	2198	Total of Diseases	-	-	-	20,672	
Bile	-	-	-	6	Inflammation of the Liver	-	-	-	180	CASUALTIES.					
Cancer	-	-	-	95	Insanity	-	-	-	198	Broken Heart	-	-	-	12	
Childbed	-	-	-	215	Jaundice	-	-	-	27	Broken Limbs	-	-	-	21	
Consumption	-	-	-	5062	Jaw locked	-	-	-	222	Burnt	-	-	-	86	
Convulsions	-	-	-	2632	Lethargy	-	-	-	1	Choaked	-	-	-	14	
Croup	-	-	-	82	Livergrown	-	-	-	3	Drowned	-	-	-	139	
Diarrhœa	-	-	-	8	Measles	-	-	-	748	Excessive Drinking	-	-	-	3	
Dropsy	-	-	-	813	Miscarriage	-	-	-	1	Executed *	-	-	-	4	
Dropsy, in the Brain	-	-	-	751	Mortification	-	-	-	279	Found Dead	-	-	-	11	
Dropsy in the Chest	-	-	-	65	Palpitation of the Heart	-	-	-	2	Frighted	-	-	-	2	
Dysentery	-	-	-	5	Palsy	-	-	-	116	Killed by Falls and se-					
Enlargement of the Heart	-	-	-	12	Paralytic	-	-	-	35	veral other Accidents				95	
Epilepsy	-	-	-	40	Pleurisy	-	-	-	8	Killed by Fighting	-	-	-	1	
Eruptive Diseases	-	-	-	10	Rheumatism	-	-	-	18	Murdered	-	-	-	1	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	20	Scrophula	-	-	-	10	Poisoned	-	-	-	5	
Fever	-	-	-	809	Small Pox	-	-	-	1299	Scalded	-	-	-	5	
Fever, (Typhus)	-	-	-	86	Sore Throat, or Quinsey	-	-	-	15	Shot	-	-	-	1	
Fever, Intermittent or Ague	-	-	-	1	Spasm	-	-	-	58	Stabbed	-	-	-	1	
Fistula	-	-	-	5	Stillborn	-	-	-	904	Strangled	-	-	-	1	
Flux	-	-	-	10	Stone	-	-	-	20	Suffocated	-	-	-	13	
Gout	-	-	-	26	Stoppage in the Stomach	-	-	-	21	Suicides	-	-	-	142	
					Suddenly	-	-	-	125	Total of Casualties	-	-	-	354	

* There have been Executed within the Bills of Mortality 14; only 4 have been reported as such.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, and HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

* * *The principal Memoirs of the OBITUARY are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."*

- Abbas-Mirza*, anecdotes of 301
Aberbrothock Abbey, extensive privileges of 637
Ablution, remarks on 511
Accidents, at the Plymouth Dock 267. explosion of fire-works 268. by drowning 378. Comet steam-boat sunk 460
Admirals of England, seal of 497
Africa, intelligence from 172, 263, 360, 458, 556. discoveries in 265, 361
Aigrette, Turkish, found 261
Alexander, Emperor, death of 556
Algiers, earthquake at 172
Allen's "Bibliotheca Herefordiensis" 27
Altar Piece in Westminster Abbey 227
Alvanley, Lady, notices of 479
America, intelligence from 73, 172, 265, 361, 459. President's Message 636
America, South, intelligence from 172, 362, 460, 636. on the recognition of 458
Americans, on the origin of 542
Amory, T. original letter of 6
Andrewes, Dean, memoir of 84
Anglo-Saxon Laws and Customs 132
Animals, on cruelty to 59
Antiquaries, proceedings of the London Society 453. of the Scottish Society 552
Antiquities, publications on 195. discovered at Milton 486. near London 633
Arabic Paintings at Grenada 414
Aracan, capture of 265, 360
Arbuthnot Family, inquiry about 194
Arnewood, manor of, sold 173
Asia, intelligence from 74
Assizes, benefits of being oftener held 316
Assyrian Empire, chronology of 599
Astrology, absurdity of 318
Atmospheric Phenomena, disquisition on 109
Auctions, among the ancients, described 155
Autumn, reveries in 108
Avebury, accurate models of suggested 510
Baker, John, memoir of 642
Balguy, Dr. T. anecdotes of 28, 591
Bankers, among the ancients 155. failures of in England 557
Baptism, remarks on 511
Barbers, among the ancients 155
Bardwell Church, Suffolk, painted glass in 21
Barne, Miles, memoir of 220
Snowdon, memoir of 89
GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCV. PART II.
Barter, Rev. W. B. memoir of 474
Basinswerk Abbey, painted window from described 401
Baskerville, Family, notices of 136, 314
Baskerville, Sir T. epitaph on 421
Baths, of the Pyrennees described 334
Bayning, Lady, notices of 479
Beads, among the ancients, uses of 167
Bedfont, Middlesex, account of 201
Bejapoor, ruins of 138
Belanger, M. journey to Persia 300
Benefices, fund proposed for defending 399, 512
Berkeley, Capt. H. notice of 2
Berkley, nuns of 513
Bertie, Adm. Sir T. memoir of 178
Béton Church, Brittany, described 297
Bible Society, Report of 307
Bibliography, publication on 196
Bingham, Adm. memoir of 643
Blaket, J. seal of 498
Bland, T. death and character 187
Blood, circulation of 354. transfusion of 628
Bloundeville Family, notices of 98
Boats, ancient, discovered 167
Bogue, Dr. D. memoir of 474
Bombay, customs at 143
Bonham, tradition of 532
Book, derivation of 133
Books, rare, sale of 162
Borghese, Princess, memoir of 177
Bouddhists, in India, observations on 335
Bourdeaux, singular properties of the Cathedral 333
Bowyer Family, seat of, at Camberwell 525
Boyhood to Age, singularities from 130
Bradford, Earl, memoir of 371
Bradninch, Devon, account of 499, 580
Brahminical Temples, remarks on 337
Bread, experiments on the weight of 121
Bricks, three ancient, described 141
Bride, derivation of 132
Bridge of iron wire in Paris 458
Bridges, Gen. G. memoir of 180
Brighton, description of 140
British Museum, library of 558
British Villages, in Northumberland 420
Brool, on the Rhine, antiquities found near 260
Brown, John, memoir of 471
Bruce's Oriental Manuscripts 66
Brutes, on cruelty to 59
Bruton, co. Wilts, notices of 533
Bryan,

- Bryan, Sir Guy*, seal of described 297
Buckingham, Duke of, execution of 148
Buckingham House, improvement of 268
Buildings, measurements of the highest in the world 163
 ——— *Public*, in the metropolis 214
Bunce, Rev. W. memoirs of 30
Burgundy, Duchess, anecdote of 39
Burial Service, on reading in Churches 299
Burmese, account of 73. hostilities with 556
Burmese Carriage, described 260
Burne, Gen. R. memoir of 180
Burton, Dr. J. memoir of 91
Bury, Adm. R. I. memoir of 85
Byron, Lord, monument to 136
Cajots, race of described 334
Caledonian Canal opened 637
Camail, description of 2
Camberwell, curious monument in the Church of 518. seat of the Bowyer family at 585
Cambridge University, prize essay 453
Campbell, Col. memoir of 374
 ——— *Gen. A.* memoir of 643
Canal Shares, prices of 95, 191, 287, 383, 479; 575
Canning, Mrs. memoir of 562
Cape Coast, deplorable state of 556
Capuchon, description of 2
Carbonari, in Italy, executed 555
Cardigan Cymreigyddion Society, prize essays 557
Carlisle, Earl, memoir of 369
Carriages, life protector for 455
Caslon, W. memoir of 538
Castletown, Isle of Man, described 99
Cathedrals, custom in reprehended 401, 505. vindicated 505
Catholic Association, formed in Ireland 75
Censor, No. XVIII. "Treasurie of Ancient and Modern Times" 317
Chalmers, George, memoir of 564
Chapel, new, at Prince's Risborough 173
Character, Universal, thoughts on 418
Charles the Second's Queen, anecdote of 230
Cheapness of Provisions in olden time 208
Children, custom of introducing them into company reprehended 306
Children, Lost, London Register Office for recovering 365
Chinepore, origin of the living god at 139
Chinese, language of 443. printing of 538
Chinnery, G. R. memoir of 643
Christ Church, Mary-le-Bone, described 578
Christmas Princes of the Inns of Courts 313
Chronology, conjectures on 111. of Herodotus 1487. of the Assyrian Empire 599
Churches, ichnographical plans of 530. Reports for building 174
Churches, New, account of 577
City Library, on establishing 520
Clarence, Duke of, impeachment of 37, on the death of 38
Clarke, Dr. D. notices of 46
Clements, Adm. J. memoir of 179
Clergy, hints for the benefit of 399, 512. philosophical college for in the Netherlands 555
Cliefden, estate of sold 173
Clonmel, public school at 232
Cochrane, Capt. J. D. memoir of 644
Coif, description of 2
Coins, of Metapontum 64. forged in Rome 73. of the Saxons 261. Edw. VI. Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. *ib.* of the Emperor Valens *ib.* 286*. of Quintillius 386
Coke, D. P. memoir of 569
Columbian Privateers, around the Spanish Coast 636
Combinations, in France 171. at Sunderland 174. extent of 267. ill effects of 363
Comet Steam Boat sunk 460
Commerce, on the progress of 395
Companies, jointstock, dissolution of 461
Coningsby Family, paintings of, &c. at Hampton Court 18
Conor, J. notice of 584
Conquest of England by William I. remarks on 163, 222, 517, 588
Constable, Lady, memoir of 372
Cook, Rev. J. memoir of 90
Copenhagen, Royal Library at 454
Corbet, Bp. notices of 24
Cornwall, Duchy, seal of 497
Corri, D. memoir of 88
Cosmogony of the Tabeiteans 387
Counter, description of a 2
County History, compendium of 32, 126, 227, 321, 415, 506, 575
Craven, Earl, memoir of 27
Crocodile, fossil of 173
Croft Family, notices of 485
Crucifix, seal of 498
Cruelty to animals 59
Curteis, Mrs. H. B. memoir of 88
Darlington and Stockton Railway opened 364
Davenant, Sir W. "Prince d'Amour" of, noticed 312
Davy, Rev. C. lines, &c. written by, noticed 286*
Death, on the personification of 490
Debrett's Baronetage, error in noticed 485
 ——— *Peerage*, errors in 286*, 482, 483, 485. vindicated 422, 589
Deemsters, duties of 102
De la War Family, notices of 482
Demetriades, C. memoir of 377, 470
Dendara, Zodiac of, described 66
Deptford, Mechanics Institution at 365
Destitute, Surrey Refuge for 7
Deuce, derivation of 132
Diamond, of Governor Pitt, account of

105. comparative sizes of the largest ones in the world 163
- Dineley, Sir E.* notices of 2
- Dioramas*, exhibition of 259
- Discovery*, &c. on the progress of 395
- Dobree, Professor*, memoir of 372
- Doctors' Commons*, on right of pleading in 610
- Donne, Dr.* notices of 319
- Donoughmore, Earl*, memoir of 371
- Dorset, Duchess of*, memoir of 271
- Douglas*, Isle of Man, described 99
- Doveton, Gen. G.* notice of 8
- Downman, Col.* memoir of 375
- Drake, Dr.* account of 29
- Dugdale, Sir W.* Life of, preparing 32
- Dunstanville Family*, pedigree of 417
- Dusrah Festival*, origin of 139
- Dyer, Wm.* notices of 98
- Dyneley Family*, notices of 136
- Earthquake*, at Algiers 172
- East Indies*, intelligence from 73, 172, 263, 360, 556
- Eaton, J.* death and character 282
- Edifices*, measurements of the highest in the world 163
- Edinburgh*, improvements in 363
- Edinburgh University*, prize essays 546
- Edith, St.* miracles of 426
- Education*, in Greece 24. state of in Ireland 231. regulations for in Russia 556
- Edward the Confessor*, painting of in Westminster Abbey 305
- Egerton, Sir J. G.* memoir of 83
- Egypt*, sepulchral stones described 230. antiquities of 356. mummy of, described 64. inhabitants of 396
- Ellis, J.* memoir of 186
- Ellora*, notice of 249
- Embalming*, description of 64
- Empson and Dudley*, execution of 148
- Episcopacy* in Scotland 266, 363. the West Indies 594
- Epitaph*, singular, from a Church at Sienna 600
- Essays*, publications consisting of 196
- Etruscan Vases*, on the composition of 164, 549, 629
- Evelyn, Mr.* anecdotes of 339, 340
- Everett, J. G.* memoir of 376
- Exeter Cathedral*, custom in reprehended 401. vindicated 505
- Fawkes, W.* memoir of 468
- Fell, W.* memoir of 468
- Female Fools*, ship of 22
- Feudal Times*, document illustrative of 520
- Figgins, Vincent*, memoir of 539
- Fire of London*, description of 236
- Fires*, in Great Titchfield-street 76. at Christ Church, Hants 76. at Brighton 267. in North America 459
- Fisher, Bp.* memoir of 82
- Fitz-Eustace Family*, seal of 498
- Fitzpaine, Sir R.* seal of described 297
- Fleetwood Family*, inquiry after 386
- Flour*, shameful adulteration in 174
- Fly Leaves*, No. XXVII. Bp. Corbet 23
- No. XXVIII. Walton's Lives 319
- Fonthill Abbey*, destruction of 557
- Fonts*, Greek inscriptions on 2, 194, 392. in Béton Church 297. remarks on 511
- Foreign Travel*, recollection of 49
- Fossbridge, co. York*, pavements discovered 175
- Fontaine, Brigg*, memoir of 87
- France*, intelligence from 72, 171, 264, 359, 458, 555. state of in the age of Louis XIV. 433
- Freeman*, among the Saxons 132
- Frindsbury Church*, Kent, repairs of 199
- Geary, Sir W.* memoir of 276
- Giddy, T.* memoir of 281
- Gifford, Gen.* memoir of 563
- Glass, Painted*, at Bardwell Church 21. from Basingwerk Abbey 401
- Glass, Roman*, fragment of, described 260
- Glastonbury, Baron*, will of 479
- Gold Mines*, of Russia 359
- Goodeere Family*, notices of 136
- Goodwin's Guile* 513
- Graves Family*, notices of 208
- Graves, R.* memoir of 281
- Greece*, intelligence from 73, 264, 360
- Greek Literature*, revival of 63
- Greek Manuscripts*, described 64
- Greeks*, successes of 207
- Green, T.* notices of 247
- Grenada*, Arabic paintings at 414
- Grey, Lady Jane*, notices of 438
- Grey, Sir T.* arms of 13
- Haggitt, Dr. F.* memoir of 283
- Halifax, Bp.* vindicated 243, 330. remarks on 332
- Hampshire*, local improvements in 172
- Hampton Court*, Hereford, paintings at 18
- Hankin, Sir T. P.* memoir of 467
- Hanover Chapel*, Regent-street, described 577
- Hansard, Luke*, memoir of 538
- Harenc, Benj.* memoir of 566
- "*Harriette Wilson's Memoirs*," action for the printing lost 638
- Harvey, Sir R. B.* death of 277. notices of 286*
- Hayti*, recognition of by France 171
- "*Heard*," on the pronunciation of 104, 219
- Helmet*, found in Stanwell Churchyard 482
- Hemington, co. Leicester*, account of 17
- Henniker, Sir F.* memoir of 185
- Henry II.* on the death of 37
- Henry III.* painting in Westminster Abbey 304
- Heraldry*, origin of from Egyptian hieroglyphics 355
- Herefordshire*, collections for the History of 26
- Herodotus*, chronology of 487
- Hieroglyphic Heraldry*, treatise on 355
- Hinderwell, T.* memoir of 570

- Hindoo Mythology*, remarks on 140
Historical Triads, on the use of 402
History, publications on 196
Hocus-Pocus, explanation of 133
Hogarth, sketches by, in Winchester palace 314
Holland, Lady; memoir of 641
Holme Lacy, co. Hereford, list of pictures at 134
Hooke, Sir T. notices of 98
Hooper, Bp. portrait of noticed 424
Huet, Bp. manuscripts of discovered 548
Hull Literary Society, meeting of 548
Hulse, W. F. death and character 570
Hyde of Land, explanation of 133
Hydraulics, machine for 259
Ibbetson, Sir H. C. memoir of 177
Indiaman, East, at sea 142
Inns of Court, Christmas Princes of 313
Inquisition, at Rome 171
Ireland, Catholic Association in 75. state of education in 231. state of 252. causes of her poverty 535
Iron Trade of Scotland, depressed 363
Isle of Man, account of 99
Italy, intelligence from 72, 171, 359, 458, 555
Jackson, Dr. Cyril, monument to 134
Jackson, J. memoir of 470
Jellicoe, Lieut. J. C. memoir of 570
Jenner, Dr. statue of 557
Jermyn, H. E. memoir of 569
Jesuits, progress of in France 264, 359, 458. college of at Stonyhurst 364
Jews, proclamation in America respecting 361
Johnson, Dr. S. letter of 320
Jones, Paul, anecdotes of 427
Judges, necessary qualifications of 315
Junius's Letters, on the author of 325
Juvenal, genius of 338
Kennedy, J. memoir of 469
Kett, Rev. H. memoir of 184
Kilworth Church, co. Leicester; account of, and destruction of the steeple 113. rebuilding resolved on 174
Kilmaine, Lord, memoir of 83
Kingston-upon-Thames, new bridge 557
Knight, origin of 133
Knight, W. memoir of 468
Kotzebue, Lieut. discoveries of 172
Lacepede, Count de, memoir of 465
Ladies, Literary, vindicated 503
"Lancet, The," injunction against 76
Langford, Baron, memoir of 372. title of 482
Languages, origin of 62, 64
La Perouse, shipwreck of 355
Lauder, W. account of 29
Laughter, remarks on 298, 502
Leathering, definition of 3
Lectures, present state of 198
Lens, Serjeant, memoir of 373
Library, at Copenhagen 454. for the City of London 520
Life Boat, newly constructed 454
Light, effect of on plants 455
Lilford, Baron, memoir of 275. title of 482
Linley, Miss, original letter from 287. elopement and marriage with Sheridan 294. death and character 296
Lintown Factory, public school at 232
Lions, Nero and Wallace, battles of with six mastiffs 173
Lisle, Barony of, claimants to 98
Literary Institution, of the City of London, proceedings of 628
Literary Ladies, vindicated 503
Literature, present state of 195
Llanassaph Church, co. Flint, painted window in 401
London, public buildings in 214. great fire of described 236. extensive improvements in 268, 638. compared with Paris 434. visit to 540. Roman Antiquities discovered in 633
London Literary Institution, proceedings of 628
London University, establishment of 162. election of Council 628
London Wall, historical notices of 594
Long, in India, description of 249
Long, Mr. anecdote of 289
Longevity, instance of in Russia 636
Longford, public school at 232
Lord's Prayer, ancient version of 421
Lovin, Mrs. M. will of 479
Lucky Days, origin of 133
Ludlow Family, notice of 386
Luscombe, Bp. consecration of 266
M'Arthur, J. death and character 569
Madonnas, in Naples, miracles attributed to, 72
Magnetic Pole, North West, remarks on 404
Man, Isle of, account of 99. disturbances in 460
Manuscripts, Oriental, purchased by the Emperor of Russia 162
Marathon and Salamis, date of the battles of 487
Marboré, tower of described 334
Markets, prices of 95, 191, 287, 383, 480, 575
Marr, Earl of, memoir of 372
Marriott, A. H. memoir of 469
Martyn, Professor, memoir of 85
Maseres, Baron, epitaph on 207
Matthews, Captain, notices of 288
Mechanics' Institution, at Deptford, 365
Medallion of Pescennius Niger, noticed 482
"Melanthe," a copy of, wanted 194
Memorials, publication of 198
Mersey River, forts to be erected on 266
Merton, Norfolk, account of 9, 114
Meteorological Diary, 95, 192, 288, 384, 576
Metropolis, public buildings in, 214
Mexicans, origin of 63
Mexico,

- Mexico*, curiosities in 168. intelligence from 362. mining companies in 362
Meyer, Dr. J. memoir of 373
Meyrick, Rowland, children of? 386
Milk, derivation of 133
Miller, C. memoir of 469
Milton, Kent, antiquities discovered at 486
Mines, of Russia, productiveness of 359
Mining Companies in Mexico 362
Mirfield Church, co. York, alterations in 76
Mombassa, English establishment at 361
Money Market, distresses of 557
Mont Blanc, ascent to 264
Monteagle, Ld. on the letter to, respecting the powder plot 211
Monuments to the memory of Dr. Jackson, Bp. North, Adm. Russel, and Ld. Byron 137
Moore, Ld. H. memoir of 276
Moore's "Life of Sheridan," notices of 287*
Morgen, explanation of 133
Morris, Rev. T. notice of 194
Mortality bill of 95, 191, 267, 383, 479, 575, 648
Mosaic Gold, discovery of 455
Moscow, technological institution in 360
Motive Monger, the 216
Mountain, Bp. memoir of 177
Mummy, Egyptian, described 64
Muschamps Family, notices of 518
Mythology of the Hindoos 140
Navarino, surrender of 73
Navigation, on the progress of 395
Navy Lieutenants, hint for improving the condition of 386
Netherlands, intelligence from 264, 555
New South Wales, statistical view of 556
New York, increase of 265
Newington, Trinity Church, Surrey, described 393
Newport, public school at 232
Newton, T. memoir of 186
Nicholson, George, memoir of 642
Nicol, John, memoir of 471
Nonjurors in 1715, list of, noticed 194
Norman Conquest, remarks on 103, 222, 517, 588
Norrisian Lectures, founder of 590
North, Bp. monument to 135
North West Expedition, failure of 365
North West Land Expedition, progress of 265
North West Magnetic Pole, remarks on 404
Northumberland, British villages at 420
Norwich Cathedral, custom in reprehended 505
Nott, Dr. memoir of 565
Novels, present state of 197
Onacuse, or Hunter's Isle, discovered 74
Opie, the painter, notices of 412
Ordination, not to be extended to non-graduates 461
Organic Remains discovered at New York 163
Oriental Manuscripts, of Bruce 66
Oriental Literature, progress of 259
Otaheitans, Cosmogony of 387
Ourang Outang, killed at Sumatra 74
Oxford, St. Michael's church, described 490
Oxford University, essays 546
Orwyk, T. seal of 498
Pacific Ocean, discoveries in 74
Padstow, early history of 410. beauties of 413
Paget, J. memoir of 469
Painted Glass, at Bardwell Church 21
Painted Window, from Basingwerk Abbey 401
Paintings, &c. at Hampton Court 18. in Westminster Abbey 301. at Grenada 414
Pandoo Coolies, in Malabar, notices of 249
Paris, compared with London 434
Parliament, prorogation of 71
Parochial Settlement, remarks on 231
Parsonage Houses, rage for improvements in 125
Paston Family, MS. of sold 628
Patents, on amending the law of 407
Paupers, on the settlement of 174, 231
Pavement, discovered at Fossbridge 75
Pedagogic Liberality, remarks on 23
Peel, Isle of Man, described 100
Pelham, Sir N. monument of 215
Penington, Ald. memoir of 119
Penzance, Cornwall, new chapel at 419
Pepys, S. anecdotes of 234, 339
Pepys, Sir W. W. memoir of 85
Percy Family, badge of 598
Pergunna, in India, notices of 250
Periodical Literature, remarks on 5
Periodical Publications, changes in 98
Perkin Warbeck, on the identity of 38
Persia, ancient state of 137. journey to 300. on the natives of 397
Persian Gulf, survey of 74
Peru, decisive victory in 73
Peter's Banquet, a republican satire 581
Phenicians, notices of 395
Physicians, College of, opened 76
Pic du Midi, described 334
Picton, Sir T. monument to be erected to 267
Pin Manufactory, in the Borough-road 638
Pitt, Governor T. biographical notices of 107
Pitt Diamond, authentic account of 105
Plague of London, preservation of a family during 14. notices of 339
Plants, effect of light on 455
Pliny and Erasmus, translations of? 2
Plumptre, Dean, memoir of 646
Poetry, present state of 196. on the subject of 221
Pompeii, excavations at 552
Poor, settlement for 174, 231
Poor Laws, advantages of 535
Popery, abuses of 534
Portrait,

- Portrait*, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, inquired after 386
- Potts, Cuthbert*, memoir of 569, 645
- Powder Plot Cellar*, Westminster, description of 209. account of the plate 210
- Powell-Hamilton, Adm. C.* notices of 286*
- Poynings, Sir R. de*, seal of described 297
- Press*, triumph of in France 555
- Preston, R.* memoir of 282
- Prideaux Family* notices of 411
- Prince's Risborough*, co. Bucks, new chapel at 173
- Prome*, capture of 360
- Prussia*, literature of 259
- Publications, Periodical*, remarks on 6. changes in 98
- Pyrennees*, notices of 333
- Radstock, Adm. Ld.* memoir of 272. will of 479, 648
- Railways*, advantages of 310. one at Darlington and Stockton opened 364. increase of 637. one from Selby to Newcastle proposed 637
- Ramsay, Isle of Man*, described 100
- Rawlings, W.* biographical notices of 411
- Raymond du Pays*, seal of 497
- Rectors*, fund proposed for defending their Benefices 399, 512
- Rees, Dr. A.* memoir of 181
- Refuge for the Destitute*, benefits of 7
- Reid, T.* death and character 377
- Religion*, progress of in France 171
- Religious Persecution in France* 458
- Revenue*, increase of 76, 364
- Reveries in Autumn* 108
- Ridley, Dr. H.* memoir of 473
- Roads*, improvements in 172
- Rochester, Kent*, Bp. Shepey's effigy discovered at 226. seal of 297
- Rokeby Family*, pedigree of 212
- Roman Antiquities* discovered near London 633
- Roman Glass* found near Brool 261
- Roman Sealing Wax* found 261
- Rome*, intelligence from 459. prisons of the Inquisition at 171. regulations for the press 359. census of 459
- Ross, New*, public school at 232
- Royal Society*, proceedings of 64. anniversary dinner 546. meeting of 547. prize essays 547
- Royal Society of Literature*, report of 62. meeting of 548
- Rungpoor*, reduction of 172
- Rural Residences*, model for 153
- Russel, Adm.* monument to 135
- Russia*, intelligence from 172, 359, 556, 636. gold mines in 359
- Rutland, Duchess*, memoir of 561
- Rutt Family*, notices of 2, 386
- Sabbatans*, sect of 173
- Sack, Hans*, poetical productions of 455
- Sackville, Lord Viscount*, author of Junius's letters 325
- St. Alban's, Duke of*, memoir of 271
- St. Asaph, Bp. of*. See *Halifax*.
- St. Clement's Church*, Oxford, first stone laid 76
- St. Columb, Cornwall*, history of 203
- St. Katherine's by the Tower*, visits to previous to its demolition 391
- St. Katherine's Dock*, progress of 462
- St. Lawrence*, river of, described 142
- St. Martin's le-Grand*, notices of 245
- St. Mary Aldermary*, remains near 200
- St. Mary's Church*, Greenwich, consecrated 76
- St. Michael's Church*, Oxford, account of 489
- St. Paul's Cathedral*, grand openings to proposed 268
- St. Peter*, seal of 498
- Sainthill Family*, notices of 500, 580
- Sainthill, Peter*, memoir of 580
- Salisbury, Bp. of*, memoir of 82
- Salisbury, C'tess*, execution of 149
- Sarcophagus, Egyptian*, described 356
- Savoy*, intelligence from 264
- Saxon Coins* found at Southampton 261
- Schiller*, character of 151
- Schools in Ireland* 232
- Scotland*, episcopacy in 266, 363
- Scott, Sir W.* on his being the author of the *Waverley* novels 3
- Sculptors of England*, notices of 541
- Scythians*, notices of 397
- Sealing Wax*, used by the Romans 261
- Seals*, ancient, described 297, 497, 498
- Sebert's Tomb* in Westminster Abbey 302
- Sepulchral Stones* from Thebes described 230
- Settlement of the Poor*, remarks on 174, 231
- Seymour Adm. Ld.* attainder of 149
- Shakspeare, W.* marriage of noticed 386
- Sharp, Abp.* anecdotes of 449, 612
- Shaw, Rev. J.* memoir of 646
- Shenstone*, Latin inscription on 104
- Shepey, Bishop*, effigy of discovered at Rochester 225
- Sheridan Family*, notices of 291
- Sheridan, R. B.* Moore's Life of noticed 287*. anecdotes of 345—351. elopement and marriage with Miss Linley 294
- Sheridan, T.* epitaph on 487
- "Ship of Female Fools,"* noticed 22
- Shipwreck*, prevented by Capt. Manby's apparatus 638
- Shirley, Miss*, memoir of 562
- Sienna*, epitaph from the church of 600
- Singularities*, from boyhood to age 130
- Skeleton, Living*, exhibition of 174
- Slavery on the abolition* of 592
- Sligo*, public school at 231
- Smedley, Rev. E.* memoir of 284
- Smith, T.* memoirs of 279
- Southcote, Joanna*, existence of her sect 75. increase of 364. her followers in London 639
- Spain*,

- Spain, intelligence from 72, 171, 264, 359, 458, 636
- Stage, present state of 199
- Stalking Horse and Bull, explained 154
- Stanhope, *Ld.* memoir of 537
- Stanton Church, co. Wilts, described 525
- Stars, on the creation of 218
- Steam Vessels on improved principles 355
- Stedman, *Rev. T.* memoir of 641
- Stemmata Tudorica, suggested 485
- Stepney, *Sir T.* memoir of 277
- Stewart, *Sir J.* memoir of 466
- Stocks, for punishment among the ancients, described 154
- Stocks, prices of 96, 192, 228, 384, 480, 576
- Stonehenge, Speed's remarks on 424. accurate models of suggested 510
- Stonyhurst, Jesuits college at 364
- Stool, derivation of 133
- Stradbally, public school at 232
- Sunderland, riot in 174
- *Countess of*, notices of 194
- Surnames, essays on noticed 482
- Surrey Refuge for the Destitute, benefits of 7
- Sutton, *Adm.* memoir of 563
- Sway Quarr, manor of sold 172
- Swine, History of the Church and Priory of 490
- Syms, *J. R.* memoir of 187
- Table Cloths, among the ancients, described 154
- Taheiteans, cosmogony of the 387
- Taunton, *Sir W. E.* memoir of 277
- Taylor, *James*, memoir of 471
- *Dr. J.* memoir of 187
- Tea, adulteration in 174
- Telegraphic Communication, remarks on 122
- Terence, early edition of 124, 386
- Terence's *Andria*, represented at Westminster School 626. Prologue and Epilogue *ib.*
- Thames Tunnel, progress of 461
- Theatrical Register 462, 558, 639
- Thorman Family, notices of 386
- Thorneley, *J.* death and character 570
- Throgmorton, *Sir T.* epitaph on 315
- Tibullus, 1, 1, 7, emendation of 313
- Tildesley Church, co. Lancaster, described 75
- Tiles, ancient, discovered in Kirkstall Abbey 261
- Tithes, trial respecting 462
- Topography, publications on 196
- Towels, among the ancients, described 155
- Transfusion of blood 628
- Translations, present state of 197
- Travels, publications on 198
- "Treasure of Ancient and Modern Times," remarks on 317
- Triads, historical, on the use of 402
- Trinity Church, Newington Butts, described 393
- Troy, on the date of its destruction 112
- Tudor, *Princess Mary*, descendants of 286*, 422, 483—485, 589
- Tumble, derivation of 133
- Tusculum, excavations at 552
- Tynwald Hill, Isle of Man, described 102
- Universal Character, thoughts on 418
- Vases, Etruscan, on the composition of 164, 549, 629
- Vignettes, first introduction of 155
- "Void," on the term 517
- Vyse, *Gen. R.* memoir of 180
- Wages, rate of, in woollen manufactories 75
- Wales, Henry Prince of, seal of 497
- Walrus, shot in the Orkneys 173
- Walters, *T.* memoir of 89. anecdotes of 130
- "Walton's Lives," notices of 319
- Warde, *Lieut. H.* memoir of 375
- Waterloo, monument at 600
- Waverley Novels, on the author of 3
- Welch, historical triads of 402
- Weldon, right of presentation to the living 638
- Wellesley, *Mrs. W. P. L.* memoir of 467
- West de la War, family of? 194
- West India Slavery, on the abolition of 592
- West Indies, intelligence from 73. episcopacy in 594
- Western London Literary Institution, establishment of 453
- Westminster, improvements in 638
- Westminster Abbey, altar piece in 227. ancient paintings in 301
- Westminster Play, prologue and epilogue to 626
- Whatton Family, genealogical notices of 587
- Whitehall, improvements of 268
- Whitworth, *Earl*, memoir of 79. will of 647
- William I. on his Conquest of England 102, 222, 517, 588
- Wilsdon Church, Middlesex, present state of 423
- Wilson, *Sir T.* Epistola of 205
- Wilton, historical notices of 425, 426
- Wiltshire, compendium of History 32, 126, 227, 321
- Winchester Palace, Chelsea, sketches by Hogarth in 314
- Woodlands, co. Wilts, account of 107
- Woodthorpe, *H.* memoir of 376
- Woollen Manufactories, rate of wages in 75
- Wootton, *Sir H.* notices of 319
- Worcester, compendium of History 415, 506, 575
- Wulfrith, *St.* miracles of 426
- York, Duke of, Welsh translation of his speech on the Catholic Question 259
- York Musical Festival, celebrated 269
- York Penny of Edward I. found 261
- Zodiac of Dendara, described 66

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

- African Institution*, Report of 610
Anacreon and Sappho, translation of 257
Antiquary's Portfolio 622
Antiquities, Encyclopedia of 154
Arabs, The 144
Athanasian Creed, vindicated 257
Balfour, Alex. Characters omitted in Crabbe's Parish Register 614
Bar, The 544
Bayley, J. History of the Tower 37, 147, 254
Biography, Sketches of 609
Blore's Monumental Remains 351
Blunt, Rev. H. Sermons 623
Bombay Literary Society, Transactions of 137, 248, 335
Boyd, H. S. on the Catholic Faith 543
Boys, Rev. T. Key to the Psalms 611
Branch and Dole, History of 425, 529
Braybrooke, Ld. Pepysian Diary 233, 339
Brayley, E. W. Sketches of Brighton 140
Bricks, Three Ancient, Descript. of 141
Brighton, Sketches of 140
Bristol, Bp. Letter to 608
Britton, J. Antiquities of Normandy 244.
 Beauties of Wiltshire 523
Broughton, Rev. W. G. Reply to the Paleo-Romaica 61
Brutes, on Cruelty to 59
Brydges, Sir E. on Foreign Travel, &c. 48
Byron, Lord, Stanzas to 257
Cadijah, a tragedy 544
Cambridge, on Degrees at 608
Camisard, The 625
Campbell, H. Fruits of Faith 612
Canterbury, Abp. Letter to 606
Card, Dr. on the Athanasian Creed 257
Carey, Dr. J. Latin Versification 353
Carlisle, N. on Rural Residences 152
Catholic Faith, Sermon on 543
Catholic Question, Bishop of Llandaff's Speech on 51
Chinese Miscellany, 443
Christian Authors, Select 625
Christian Philosopher 625
Churches, New, letter on 606
Clarke, Dr. Life of 45
Classical Bibliography, Manual of 601
Clayton, J. Sketches of Biography 609
Collyer, J. P. Poet's Pilgrimage 146
Colonial Slavery, Tracts on 444
Combe, W. Letters to Marianne 63
Costello's Lays of a Stranger 54
Costume, Ancient, Synopsis of 257
Coventry Pageants 526
Coventry, G. on the Author of Junius's Letters 325
Crabbe's Parish Register, Characters omitted in 614
Croly, Rev. G. on the Popish Question 50
Crowe, H. on Cruelty to Brutes 59
Crusaders, History of 40
Dacre, Rev. B. on Salt as Manure 61
Davy, Rev. W. Discourses on Divinity 441, 617
Dick's Christian Philosopher 625
Divinity, Discourses on 441, 617
Doctors' Commons, Right of Pleading in 602
Driver, H. A. the Arabs 144
Drummond, Sir W. Origines 44
East India Company, Records of 352
Edgeworth, Miss, Harry and Lucy 624
England and Scotland, Tour in 540
Evelyn, J. Miscellaneous Writings 431
Faith, Fruits of 612
Faustus 615
Foreign Scenes 142
Foreign Travel, Recollections of 48
Forget Me Not 447
Forsyth, J. S. Antiquary's Portfolio 622
Fosbroke, J. on the Kidneys 254
 — *Rev. T. D.* Encyclopædia of Antiq. 154. Synopsis of Ancient Costume 257
Friendship's Offering 448
Gibney, Dr. J. on the Vapour Bath 623
Gil Blas of the Revolution 159
Gisborne's Recollections 625
Green, T. Memoir of 246
Grier, Rev. R. Dr. Milner's Parting Word to 332
Grey, Lady Jane, Memoir of 438
Guy's Translation of the Epistles from Laodamia 61
Halford, Sir H. Oration at the College of Physicians 147
Hamilton, W. Hand-Book 257
Hansard, T. C. Typographia 536
Harding, J. Tour in the Pyrennees 333
Harris, Dr. on Transubstantiation 157
Harry and Lucy 624
Herodotus, Maps illustrative of 619
Highmore, Dr. N. on Lay Church Government 602. on pleading in Doctors' Commons *ib.*
Hillary, Sir W. on preservation from Shipwreck 60, 448
Hoare, Sir R. C. History of Wiltshire 425, 529. Monastic Remains 533
Howinson, J. Foreign Scenes 142
Ireland, State of 52, 251
James I. Progresses of 521
James, Rev. I. T. the Semi-sceptic 612
Jamieson, Mrs. Cadijah 544
Jones, Paul, Life of 427
Joyce, Rev. J. Lay of Truth 53
Judges and Barristers, Sketches of 544
Junius's Letters, on the real author 325
Juvenal's

- Juvenal's, Satires*, interlineally translated 338
Kempe, A. J. History of St. Martin's Le Grand 245
Kidneys, Observations on 256
Kitchener, Dr. Economy of the Eyes 160
Kitto, J. Essays and Letters 543
Laconics 625
Laodamia, Epistles from translated 61
Latin Versification Simplified 353
Lawson, J. Lost Spirit 544
Lay Church Government, abuse of 602
Lay of Truth 53
Lays of a Stranger 54
Literary Souvenir 445
Llandaff, Bp. Speech on the Catholic Question 51
London, on Improvements in the Western part of 614
Long, Sir C. Letter to 614
Lost Spirit 544
Magistrate's Pocket Book 542
Mariamne, a novel 624
Marianne, Letters to 60
Massenburg, Tale of 62
Medicorum, Oratio in Collegio Regali 147
Milner, Dr. Letter to, by Dr. Parr 240, 329. Parting Word of 332
 ——— *J.* Sermons by 158
Milton's Treatise on Christian Doctrine 344
Molesworth, Rev. J. Sermons by 58
Monastic Remains 533
Monumental Remains 351
Moore, T. Life of Sheridan 345
Moreau's East India Company's Records 352
Morning and Afternoon Service, Necessity of 159
Morrison, R. Chinese Miscellany 443
Moss, J. W. Manual of Classical Bibliography 601
Moule, T. Antiquities in Westminster Abbey 151
Newcome, Rev. T. Life of Archbishop Sharpe 449
Nichols, J. Progresses of James I. 521
Nicolas, N. H. Memoir of Lady Jane Grey 438. Synopsis of the Peerage 340
Normandy, Architectural Antiquities of 244
Nuttall, Dr. Stirling's Juvenal 338
Offer, Rev. J. History of Branch and Dole 425, 529
O'Hara Family, Tales of 54
Oliver, Rev. G. Star in the East 59
Orger, Dr. Translation of Anacreon and Sappho 257
Origines 44
Otter's Life of Dr. Clarke 45
Oxford, Illustration of 620
Palæo-Romaica, Reply to 61
Parliament for 1825, Session of 534
Parr, Dr. Character of 62. Letter to
 GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCV. PART II.
Dr. Milner 240, 329. Brief Notice of by Dr. Milner 383
Pastore Incantato 144
Peerage of England, Synopsis of 340
Pepys, S. Memoirs of 233, 339
Physicians, Oration in the College of 147
Picard's Gil Blas of the Revolution 159
Poet's Pilgrimage 146
Popery, Exposition of 50
Progresses of James I. 521
Psalms, Key to 611
Pyrennees, Four of 333
Quebec, Journal of the Siege of 157
Raine, Rev. J. on the Communion 158
Recollections between Earthly Friends 625
Reine Canziani 156
Richardson, Dr. L. Sonnets 257
Robinson, Dr. Magistrate's Pocket Book 542
Rome, Bulls from 257
Rural Expenditure, Essay on 621
Rural Residences, Hints on 152
Russel, J. A. Remains of the Rev. C. Wolfe 326
Sacrament, two Discourses on 623
St. Martin-Le-Grand, History of 245
Salt as a Manure, Remarks on 61
Schiller, F. Life of 150
Scientia Biblica 607
Semi-sceptic, The 612
Sermons, by Molesworth 58. by Milner 158. by Boyd 543. by Hunt 623
Sharp, Alp. Life of 449, 603
 ——— *T.* Coventry Pageants 526
Sherburne's Life of Paul Jones 425
Sheridan, R. B. Life of 345
Shipwreck, on Preservation from 60, 448
Shortt's Journal of the Siege of Quebec 157
Sick, Visitation of 542
Skelton's Illustrations of Oxford 620
Slaney, R. A. on Rural Expenditure 621
Slavery, Report on Abolition of 57
 ——— *Colonial*, Tracts on 444
Sonnets, by Richardson 257
Star in the East 59
Stirling's Juvenal 338
Stranger, Lays of 54
Sumner, C. R. Milton's Treatise on Christian Doctrine 344
Tales of the Crusaders 40
Taylor, J. Elements of Thought 160
Thoughts, Elements of 160
Thucydides, Maps illustrative of 619
Time's Telescope for 1826, 541
Tour of a Foreigner in England and Scotland 540
Tower of London, History of 37, 147, 254
Transubstantiation, Discourse on 157
Tremaine 56
Truth, Lay of 53
Typographia 536
Upcott, W. Evelyn's Miscellaneous Writings 431
Value, Dissertation on 618
 Vapour

Vapour Bath, Treatise on the 623
Watts, A. A. Literary Souvenir 445
Westminster Abbey, Antiquities in 151

Wiltshire, History of 425, 529. Beauties of 523
Wintle, Rev. H. Visitation of the Sick 542
Wolfe, Rev. C. Remains of 326

INDEX TO BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

Africa, recent discoveries in 545
Alley's Vindiciæ Christianæ 546
America, History of 452
Anderson's Constitution of the Human Family 453
Annesley, J. on Cholera 161
Annual Miscellanist of Literature 453
Artis's Roman Antiquities 161
Atkinson's La Secchia Kapita 453
Attie Fragments 162
Ayre, Dr. on Dropsy 258
Baker's History of Northamptonsh. 452
Barker's Life of Dr. Parr 258
Baron, Dr. on the changes of Structure in Man, &c. 546
Barrington's Anecdotes of Ireland 258
Batty's Hanoverian Scenery 68
Beamish's Instructions for Cavalry Officers 258
Beattie's John o'Arnha' 353
Beechey's Discoveries in Africa 545
Bellamy's Translation of the Bible 453
Benson's Sermons 353
Bentley, J. Hindoo Astronomy 354
Bingham's Origines Ecclesiasticæ 258
Binney's Memoirs of Rev. S. Morrell 353
Biography of Distinguished Individuals 452
Birkbeck, Dr. on the Useful Arts 161
Blayney on Life Assurance 545
Botanical Sketches 258
Bray, Mrs. De Foix 452
Brayley's London Theatre 161
Bunyan's Holy War 68
Brewster's History of Stockton-upon-Tees 161
Britain, History of 546
British India, History of 452
Britton, J. Ancient Architecture, &c. 161. Antiquities of Normandy 452
Bronsted's Travels in Greece 353
Budge's Miner's Guide 353
Bulwer's Autumn in Greece 452
Burekhardt's Travels in the Hedjaz 546
Butler's Life of Erasmus 546
Camusard, a tale 353
Campbell, H. Fruits of Faith 353
Canning's Speeches 161
Carey's Peerless Peer 354
Characters Contrasted 354
Christie, J. on painted Greek Vases 452
Christmas Tales 452
Clapperton's Discoveries in Africa 545
Claude Lorraine, Beauties of 452
Cole's History of Ecton 546
Contest of the Twelve Nations 258
Conway's Letters 68, 258

Cradock, J. Literary Memoirs 452, 545
Cunningham, A. Life of Paul Jones 258
Scottish Songs 258
Dibdin's Voyage Bibliographique 68
Doddridge's Sermons 161
Domestic Preacher 545
Druery's Hist. of Great Yarmouth 546
Dupin's Lectures on Mathematics 453
Edinburgh Atlas 453
Edinburgh Bible Society, vindicated 353
Ellis's Tour in the Sandwich Islands 354
Elton's History of the Roman Emperors 258, 452
Excerpta Oratorica 546
Facts and Fancies 354
Father's Guide in selecting a School 545
Finlaison's Mission from Bengal 545
Flower's Views of Castles, &c. 68
Forget Me Not 258
Forsyth's Medical Dictionary 354
Fosbroke's Account of Cheltenham 545
Fouque's Magic Ring 258
Fuller's Hints for Ministers 545
Gaelic Dictionary 354
Garrow's History of Lymington 451
Gazul's Plays translated 353
Gems of Art 452
German, Tales from 453
Goodhugh's Library Manual 452
Gordon, Rev. Dr. Sermons 68
Grey, Dr. Memoria Technica 353
Gurney's Essay on Christianity 258
Hablin, Rev. R. Virgil's Georgics 545
Hall, Rev. R. Sermon 353
Hamilton, Rev. R. W. on Craniology 545
Harding's Short Hand 68
Hardy's Tour on the Pyrennees 257
Harris, Dr. Natural History of the Bible 353
Hartshorne's Metrical Romances 68
Harwitz's Hebrew Tales 354
Hemans, Mrs. Forest Scenery 68
Henry the Fourth, a novel 545
Highest Castle and Lowest Cave 258
Hopkinson's Essays 161
Horne, Rev. T. H. Deism Refuted 546
Hunter's History of Doncaster 452
Hyde, H. Letters and Papers of 453
Ireland, Parliamentary Evidence respecting 546
James I. Progresses of 68, 161, 258, 353, 545
Janus, an annual work 258
Kelly's Reminiscences 68
Kendall, E. A. on the State of Ireland 258. Ancient Knighthood *ib.* Zoological Errors 258

- King's Voyages of Discovery* 546
Kirby's Entomology 452
Kitchiner, Dr. on Telescopes 161
Klopstock's Messiah translated 161
Laconics 353
Lardner, Rev. D. on the Differential and Integral Calculus 258. on Trigonometry 258
Latin Language, Roots of 258
Lemare's Sacred Music 453
Limborek on the Inquisition 451
Literary Almanack 259
Lyfr Cymreig 546
Macgowan, on Universal Elocution 546
Maintenon, Madame de, Secret Correspondence of 161
Marlow's Poetic Works 68
Marriott's Catechetical Instructions, &c. 258
Metrical Tales 451
Miller's Biography 354
Milman's Anne Boleyn 546
Morgan, Lady, Absenteeism 68
Morrison's Parting Memorial 452
Morrison, J. System of Arithmetic 545
Moss's Manual of Classical Biography 68
Murray, Dr. A. Memoirs of 452
 — *Hugh, Account of Van Dieman's Land, New Holland, &c.* 452
Nicolas's Testamenta Vetusta 545
November Nights 452
Nugæ Sacræ 258
Nuttall, Dr. Stirling's Juvenal 68. *Virgil's Bucolics* 545
Parliament, Session of 1825, 161
 — *Proceedings of 1825,* 258
Parry's Medical Works 161
Pepys, S. Diary of 68
Phantasmagoria 353
Philips's Theatrum Poetarum 354
Polwhele's Traditions and Recollections 545
Princep's British India 68
Progresses of King James I. 68, 161, 258, 353, 545
Prospect and other Poems 545
Psalms, Illustration of 258
Radcliffe, Mrs. Romance by 453
Reid on Clock and Watch Making 259
Reign of Terror 451
Rio de la Plata, Sketches of 68. *Account of* 257
Robinson, Dr. Magistrate's Pocket Book 353
Rolls's Legends of the North 68
Roscoe's German Novelist 68
Rose, on the Protestant Religion 452
Rossetti's Comedies of Dante Alighieri 546
Russell's Memoirs of Rev. C. Wolf 546
Sadler's Defence of the Poor Laws 453
St. Luke, on the Writings of 258
Schwartz, Rev. C. T. Remains of 161
Scotland, Recollections of 68
Scrope on Volcanoes 68
Sephora, a Hebrew Tale 258
Shakspeare, Graphic Illustrations of 259
Sharp's Coventry's Pageants 258
Shearman, Dr. on Water on the Brain 161
Sherburne's Memoirs of Paul Jones 258
Singer's Shakspeare 453
Skelton's specimens from Dr. Meyrick's Ancient Armour 453
Smith, Dr. on Prisons 161
Soames's History of the Church 451
Southey's History of the Peninsular War 546
Spence, G. on the Origin of Laws 545
Stewart's Sketches of Character 452
Tales of the Wild and Wonderful 353.
 From the German 453
Tavern Anecdotes 451
Taylor, Miss J. Memoirs of 545
 — *T. Translation of Proclus* 258
Thompson's Etymons of English Words 453
Time's Telescope for 1826, 354
Timkowski's Travels 545
Truth, Outlines of 258
Union Shakspeare 545
Watts, A. A. Poetical Album 68. *Literary Souvenir* 353
Waugh's Sermons 258
Wellwood's Memoirs of Dr. Murray 452
Westminster, History of 68
William Douglas, a novel 258
Williams, T. Cottage Bill 68
Wilmot, Sir R. Collections of 546
Wilson, T. the Danciad 545
 — *Dr. W. Selections from Dr. Owen's Works* 545
Wiltshire, History of 161
Wolfe, Gen. Life of 546
Woolnoth's Ancient Castles 258

INDEX TO POETRY.

- Andria of Terence*, Epilogue to 168
Annual Address to Sylvanus Urban ii
Arabs, The 145
Bachelor's Dilemma 446
Berkeley, Nuns of 513
Biddell, Mrs. to the memory of T. Green 263
Billow, The, stanzas to 457
Bowles, Rev. W. L. on Glastonbury Abbey and Wells Cathedral 70
Briton, D. A. death of Eli 635
Cabanel, D. lines written at Swanage 456
Canzone, on Woman's Love 358. Young Love 457. to Julia 554
Carey, Mrs. impromptu 170
Christian Minstrel, sings't thou so? 447
Country and Town 448
Davus in London 168
Death of Eli 635
Derwent, River, lines to 357
Diffidence, sonnet to 358
Dream of the Morn 69
Eli, death of 635
Fairy Song 457
Faulkner, T. lines on Homer 457
Glastonbury Abbey, on viewing the ruins of 70
Goodwin's Guile, a legendary ballad 513
Graham, Rev. J. stanzas by 456. paraphrase of Psalm LXXXVI. 553
Gray, Latin Ode of 533
Green, T. to the memory of 263
Hayley, W. lines to Mr. Hersee, on receiving a pair of spectacles 357
Hersee, W. lines on receiving a pair of spectacles 357. lines on the soul 357. sonnet to diffidence 358
Homer, lines on 457
Hope, power of 634
Hymn on New Year's Day 542
Impromptu by Mrs. Carey 170
India, lines after visiting 358
Infant child weeping, to my 170. sleeping on its mother's arms, stanzas on 635
Joel iii. 15, 16, paraphrase of 263
Julia, canzone, lines on 554
Le Griee, C. V. sonnet by 456
Lover, lines to a 553
Magelligan Rectory, stanzas written at 456
Metastasio, translation from 553
Middleton, Dr. Hymn on New Year's Day 542
Minsden Chapel, stanzas on 263
Moon, sonnet to 554
Morn, Dream of 69
Morna 69
Morning and Evening 262
Mother, to my 54
Mother's Arms, infant sleeping on 635
My own Fire-side 446
New Year's Day, hymn on 542
Neele, Henry, stanzas by 447. remonstrance to *ib.*
Peter's Banquets 581
Power of Hope 634
Psalm LXXXVI, paraphrase on 553
Republican Satire 581
St. Clement's Isle, Cornwall, sonnet to 456
Saw River, apostrophe to 553
Smith, H. Country and Town 448
Soldier's Grave 634
Song, the Fairy 457
Sonnets, to Diffidence 358. to St. Clement's Isle, Cornwall 456. to the Moon 554
Soul, lines on the 357
Stanzas 262
Suns will set, and Moons will rise 447
Swanage, lines written at 456
Sylvanus Urban, address to ii
Terence, Prologue and Epilogue to 626
Thought, lines to 262
Warrior's Return 69
Watts, A. A. my own Fire-side 446. the Bachelor's Divinity *ib.*
Wells Cathedral, on hearing the service of 70
Westminster Play, Prologue and Epilogue to 626
Widow, The 554
Woman's Love 358
Young Love stole a Rose from a Bower 457
Young, Dr. E. on visiting the tomb of 70

INDEX to NAMES.

**** The Names of Persons noticed under Gentlemen's Seats, in the "Compendium of County History," are not included in this Index.*

- Abbot, J. 637
 Abel, Dr. 74
 Abercrombie, J. 628
 Aberdeen, Earl 286
 Abergavenny, Baron 18
 Abernethy 76
 Abingdon, Earl 98
 Abington, 212
 Abraham, E. M. 464
 Ackroyd, J. 366
 Ackworth, J. 78
 A'Court, Sir W. 321
 Adams, E. 188. F.
 463. J. M. 381. Q.
 636
 Adamson, J. 640
 Addams 463
 Addison 323
 Adeane 93
 Aguilar, I. 475
 Agutter 184
 Alaman, L. 365
 Aikin, A. H. 559.
 W. C. 176
 Alder, Capt. 78. T.
 367
 Alderson, J. 477. M.
 270
 Aldrich, W. W. 366
 Aldridge, Mrs. 380
 Alexander 246. E.
 C. 270. Miss 379.
 H. 269
 — Emp. 277
 Alford 482
 Algar, T. 176
 Alkin, Miss 640
 Allan, R. 366
 Allen 639. J. 27,
 506, 640. J. W.
 647. M. F. F. 270.
 T. 27
 Alletz, P. 78
 Allport, J. 269
 Almon 370
 Alvanley, Lady 479
 Alves, Le 176
 Amiel, Lieut. 380
 Amory, T. 6
 Amyand, M. 190
 Amyot, T. 453
 Anderson, Capt. 560.
 Capt. J. 382. J.
 S. M. 366. M. E.
 78. T. 367
 Andrewes 120. W. 560
 Andrews 339. C. 169.
 H. 107
 Anglesea, Marq. 484
 Angus, A. 647
 Annesley, J. 559. W.
 366
 Anson, Lord 207
 — Viscountess 175
 Anstice 626
 Anthony, C. 464
 Ap Harry 401
 Appoldi G. 269
 Apsland, T. 181
 Arabin, Capt. F. 175
 Arbuthnot, Maj. 366.
 G. 194
 Arch 162
 Archdall 346, 466
 Archer 32, 489
 Arden, P. 479. S. M.
 368
 Argyle, Duke 381
 Arkwright, R. 20
 Armstrong, A. A.
 367
 Arnold, Dr. 561
 Arundell 203. Baron
 204
 Asaph, Bp. 28, 401
 Ascham 438
 Ashburnham, Sir R.
 78
 Ashfield, H. 574
 Aspland 184
 Asperne 98
 Astley, F. D. 188.
 M. 574
 Aston 522
 Atherton, H. M. 275
 Athol, Duke 99, 101
 Atkins 120. J. P. 270
 Atkinson, M. 380
 Atlee, E. 560
 Auberton, A. 190
 Auckland 628
 — Lord 369
 Audian, Maj. 269
 Augusta, Princess
 557
 Avarne, H. L. 270
 Avis, J. 573
 Aylett, T. 475
 Ayloffe, Sir J. 302
 Ayre, J. 78
 Ayton 413
 Babington, C. 368,
 249
 Bacchus 381
 Bacon 196. J. 12.
 M. A. 640
 Badgen, T. 367
 Bagot, Lord 484
 Bailey 197, 298. J.
 378. M. 379. R. R.
 391. S. 379, 380
 Baily, D. 478
 Baird, W. P. 93
 Baker, E. 572. H.
 478. J. 366, 367,
 380. M. 572, 475.
 R. 463
 Baldwin, B. 380. G.
 559
 Balguy 28, 29, 88.
 Dr. T. 591. J. 591
 Ball, E. M. 84
 Bamford, J. 574
 Bankhead, C. 640
 Banks, Sir J. 329,
 547. J. S. 498
 Barbary 237
 Barber 194. A. 386
 Barelay 633
 Barlow 548
 Baring, A. 628. H.
 78. Sir T. 214
 Barker 309. S. 269.
 W. 286
 Barnard, E. 366. F. 94
 Barnett, S. 368
 Barnwell, C. 463
 Barrett 118
 Barrington, Bp. 283.
 Maj. H. 270
 Barrow 122. J. 188
 Barry, D. 354
 Bartley, M. A. 381
 Barton 197. Capt.
 463. W. B. 474
 Barwis, J. 366
 Baseley, M. A. 270
 Basevi 76
 Baskerville 314
 Basset, Maj. 20
 Bastow, W. 476
 Batchelor, J. 571
 Bateller 237
 Bateman, R. T. 463
 Bates 208
 Bateson, Sir R. 286
 Bath, March. 572
 Batteel, C. 78
 Batten 237, 238, 240.
 J. T. 368. S. E.
 279, 463
 Battye, E. 285
 Baudin, Capt. 465
 Baxter, W. 478
 Bayley 196. H. T.
 368
 Baynard 12, 115
 Bayne, Miss 368.
 E. B. 639
 Bayning, Lady 479
 — Lord 286, 423
 Bealinge, R. A. 204
 Beard, E. 285, 380.
 S. 574
 Beaton, Card. 637
 Beauchamp, Capt.
 175. E. M. E. 187
 Beauclerk, Lady C.
 J. 78
 Beaufort, Duke 184,
 484
 Beaumont 17. F.
 563. J. 270
 Becher, M. W. 176
 Beckford, Ald. 557
 Beckham, H. 323
 Beckwith, Capt. 574
 Bede 420
 Bedford 393. T. 187.
 — Duke 268, 484
 Bedingfield, M. 14,
 115. T. 11
 Beechey, A. D. 176
 Beeching, H. 176
 Beet, S. 379
 Beetenson, A. 190
 Belanger, M. 300
 Belgrave, Lady E..
 367
 Bell 472, 546. J. 190.
 W. R. 368
 Belsons 479
 Benbow 476
 Bendall, G. H. 572
 Bengough 646
 Bennet, P. 637. R.
 78. S. A. 94
 Bensley 540. R. 189
 Benson, C. 639. T.
 476
 Bentinck, Sir C. F.
 A. 77
 Bentley 542. J. 34,
 208,

- 208, 269. R. 269, Bloomfield, 197, J. Brett, Miss 560
 574. W. 269 175 Brian, G. 378 Burford, A. 98
 Benton, J. 647 Bloundevill 98 Brickenden, A. F. 176 Burghersh, Ly. 463
 Benville, E. 482 Blount 314. J. 136 Bricknell, J. 94. Burgoyne, T. J. 207
 Benyon 105 Bludworth 236 W. 382 Burnaby, E. A. 380
 Berdewell, Sir W. 21 Blundell, Dr. 628 Bridge 7, 163 Burnet, G. 323
 Berens, J. 647. S. C. Blundeville, E. 326 Bridgeman 2 Burney, Dr. 64
 567 Blunt 339 Brigstocke, T. 176 Burns, M. 647
 Beresford, J. 114 Board 270 Briscoe, J. 571 Burr, General 26
 Berkeley 416. Dr. Boardman, J. 190 Briton, D. A. 520 Burrell, W. 176
 506. H. 2 Bocharts 458 Britton 26, 195, 324. Burrage, W. 478
 — Lord G. 200. Bocquet, E. 571 E. 640. J. 511 Burrough, Jus. 462
 Earl 271 Boctefeur, H. 285 Broadhurst, M. A. Burrow, R. 130
 Bermudez, M. Z. 458 Bodicoate, H. V. 286 367. T. 381 Burstall, H. 574
 Bernasconi 226 Bodley, Dr. 176 Brochen 373 Burt, C. 381. J. 574
 Bernstoff, Count 79 Boileau, J. P. 560 Brock 268 Burton, T. 560
 Bertie, C. D. 178. J. T. 463 Brodie, T. 285 Bury, J. 93. W. H.
 F. 368. P. 483 Boldero, H. 366 Broki, H. G. 640 176
 Bessieres, Gen. 264 Bond, J. 92. M. 647. Bromhead, Dr. 91. Busby 584
 Best, J. 572. N. 78 Sir T. 519. W. 560 T. A. 574 Bute, March. 280,
 Bethen, R. 464 Bonness, E. 190 Brooke, E. 78 422, 482
 Bevan 286 Bonnycastle 380 Brooksbank, Capt. Butler 484, 497. Dr.
 Bexendale L. F. 560 Booker 559 639 279. G. W. 463. J.
 Bexley, Ld. 76 Bosworth, W. 188 Brougham 76. H. A. 559. Mrs. 462
 Biddell 246 Borel, M. L. A. 188 628 Butt, J. 8
 Biddle, J. 283 Borghese, Pr. 179 Broughton, C. D. 368 Buxton 188. I. 92,
 Biddulph 412 Borgue, D. 474 Brouncker 240 J. 176
 Bindley, J. 479 Bosanquet, E. 176 — Ld. 339 Byng, L. E. 371
 Bingham, Capt. 77. Boscawen, A. 641 Brown 77, 378 ter. Dr. Byneman, H. 319
 Maj. 559. S. 464. Bossuets 548 470. H. 189. J. Byrne, N. 475. W.
 Biondi, Count 552 Boswell 198, 319 77, 382. T. 368, 286
 Biot, M. 67 Botfield, Mrs. 477 463. Col. T. 382. Byron 196
 Birch, L. 560 Bott, J. 368 T. C. 367. W. 187. — Lord 370, 490
 Bird, H. M. 477 Bourchier, H. 473 W. S. 548 Bysmer, 416
 Birkbeck 454, 478. Bourdillon 188 Browne 510, 573. Cade 621, 628
 Dr. 198, 365. G. Boureman, M. S. 560 M. 94, 575. M. S. Cairnes, Maj. 559
 628 190. T. 464. T. B. Calandrelli 359
 Birt, J. S. 647 Bouton 260 378. Sir W. 523 Calcraft 276
 Bishop, C. 80. M. Bouverie, Sir H. F. 77 Caldwell, Sir B. 85
 P. 285 Bovill, J. 478, 574 — T. S. 639
 Bishopp 641. Sir C. Bowden 499. B. B. Caley 532
 641 640. W. 176 Bruce 66 Callcott 182
 Bisset 490, 587. D. Bower, M. 573 Brundenell, Miss 641 Callet, W. 473
 574 Bowle, J. 321, 380 Brunton, L. 272 Calley, A. 464
 Blachford, T. J. Bowles, G. 77. W. Brydges 484. Sir E. Calnstone 194
 560 L. 229 320, 590, G. 483 Calvert, E. 572. G.
 Black 118. E. 368. Bowley 309 Brymer, Mrs. 477 92, 475
 M. A. 286 Buchanan W. 367 Cambridge, Duke
 Blackall 626. S. 286 Buchey, Capt. 265 of 76, 266
 Blackiston 270 Buckland 640 — Duchess 272
 Blackwood, Capt. 78 Buckle, J. 68 Camden 203
 Blagrave 236 Buckler, T. 574 — Earl 285
 Blair 286 Buccleugh, Duke, Camerton, W. G. 77
 Blake, E. 270 381 Camidge, M. A. 190
 Blakeney, 527. Sir Buffon 465 Campbell 196. Maj.
 E. 77 Bulcock, E. 381 Gen. Sir J. 77. Cap.
 Blandford, March. Bradshaw, J. 176 269. Gen. Sir A.
 175 S. 464 265, 360, 556.
 Blannin, Capt. J. 384 Braham, E. 478 Capt. C. 559. Sir
 Blaquiére, Capt. 25 Braine, T. 284 J. 366. M. 362.
 Blenkinsop 311 Brandes, Dr. R. 260 T. 454, 628
 Bleuman, J. 29 Brandon, C. 206 — Duke of Suffolk
 Blew, J. 572 422
 Bliss, Dr. 313 Bray 519, 525
 Blissett, C. 571 Brayley 196
 Blomefield 22, 115 Brent, W. B. 269

- Capel, A. 78
 Capon, W. 453
 Capper, Col. J. 381
 Capra 499
 Capron, H. C. 640
 Carcasse 237
 Cardigan, Earl 641
 Carew 203, 440
 Carey, J. 23, 314, 410. W.S. 269
 Carless, L. 367
 Carleton 521. G. H. 187
 Carlisle 561
 — Bp. 546
 — Earl 286
 Carlos, J. T. 176
 Carlyle 64
 Carmichael, E. 284
 Carnegie, Sir J. 560.
 Lady E. 560
 Carpenter, A.M. 379
 Carrick, Earl 286
 Carrington, Lord 569
 Carter 271. J. 392. M. 381
 Carteret 240
 Cartier, J. 286. Capt. J. H. 476
 Cartwright, J. 474
 Cary, W. 475
 Case, J. 559
 Caslon 540
 Cass, E. 572
 Castex, M. J. J. 67
 Catlett 561
 Caton, T. 367, 464
 Caulfield, A. 83
 Cave, W. C. B. 560
 Cavendish 379. A. 83. H. 270
 — Lord 560
 — Lady H. 173
 Cawston, S. 475
 Cawthorne 79
 Caygill, J. 177
 Cayley, M. L. 19
 Cecil, Lady M. 20
 Chabor, Capt. E. 286
 Chadwick 633
 Chalmers, M. 464
 Chaloner 557
 Chamberlain 521. A. M. 367
 Chamberlaine, W. 641
 Chamberlin, E. 285
 Chambers, Capt. 463. E. 574. M. S. 647. T. 463. W. 506
 Chambo, Gen. 359
 Chambre, M. 176
 Champante 286
 Champollion 67, 418, 459
 Chandler, Dr. 182. G. 175
 Chandos, Lord 483, 485
 Chapman, Dr. 185. R. 380
 Chapone, Mrs. 370
 Chappe 123
 Charnley, H. 189
 Charteris, Lady C. 367
 Chateaubriand 185
 Chauncy, Sir H. 587. S. 93
 Chaytor 572
 Chedworth, Lord 136
 Chester, Bp. 559
 Chestlin, R. 119
 Chetwynd, E. 176
 Chevallier, T. 559
 Chichely, R. 382
 Chichester, J. 372. J. H. J. 269
 Chiem 499
 Child, Bp. L. 401
 Children 270
 Chinery, E. 573
 Chisholme 176. J. 640
 Chirol, S. 381
 Chitty, Lieut.-col. 270
 Cholmely, E. 176. F. 569. G. 559
 Cholmondeley 106, 286. G. J. 368. H. G. 270
 — March. 422, 482
 Christian, M. 94
 Church, E. 560. H. E. 379. J. 188
 Churchill, Capt. 77
 Cimbalmi, M. E. 368
 Clagett, W. P. 188
 Clanricarde, Marq. 366
 Clanwilliam, Earl 284
 Clapperton, Capt. 265. Maj. 360
 Clare 197
 Claren, H. 13
 Clarence, Duch. 557
 Claridge, Sir J. T. 464
 Clark, F. 573. W. 366
 Clarke, Dr. 167, 192. Dr. E. J. 264. Maj. 639. D. 285. E. A. 189. E. H. 464. J. 226. Capt. P. 559. S. 474. T. 381. W. 174
 Clarkson, E. 286
 Clegg, J. 560
 Clements, Capt. F. 176
 Clementson, D. 176
 Clerk 462. C. B. B. 559
 Cleveland, Duchess 18
 Clift, J. 285
 Clifton, C. 572, 647
 — Ld. 77, 176, 204
 Clitherow, Col. 270, 366
 Clough, B. 309. W. 119
 Clowes, R. 78
 Coapton 405
 Coates, J. 176
 Coats 248
 Cobb, G. 477
 Cobbett 459
 Cochrane 198
 Cockayne, B.M. 381
 Cockburn, A. 639. R. 269
 Cocke 236
 Cockerell 577
 Cokes 339
 Cockett, E. 646
 Codling, M. 12
 Cohen, A. 285
 Coke, E. 211
 Coker, J. 270. W. Y. 92
 Colberg, J. C. M. 640
 Cole 121
 Coleridge 196. J. D. 175. Dr. 368. E. 463
 Colet 63
 Collard, R. 458
 Collings, G. 182
 Collins 19, 98. C. T. 639
 Collinson, J. 229
 Colston, E. F. 477
 Colthurst, S. 574
 Colville 92. C. 476.
 Combermere, Lady 463
 Conant, J. 31. Sir N. 31
 Coney, T. B. 560
 Coniers 120
 Coningsby 18. G. C. 20
 — Earl 18, 136, 314
 Connebee, E. 464
 Conolly, T. 567
 Conon, G. 281, 584
 Constantine, Duke 556
 Conyers, C. 476
 Cook 93. Capt. 406. A. 573. Lieut. T. 455. W. 574
 Cooke 93. M. 94. T. W. 189. W. 285
 Cookerham, H. 72
 Cookes, Sir T. 416
 Cooper 197, 517. Sir A. 174, 692. W. 565
 Cope 80. A. D. 271
 Corbet, Bp. 23
 Corbett, Mrs. 572. J. 189, 284
 Corfield, L. 189
 Cork, Earl 19, 422
 Corlton, M. 78
 Cormich, J. 269
 Cornwall, B. 196
 Cornwallis, Sir C. 212. Lord 80. Adm. 131
 Corry, H. T. L. 77
 Cosin, J. 194
 Cotterell, H. 189. S. 571
 Cottingham 226
 Cotton, Gen. 360
 Coulson, J. 566. M. F. 560
 Coulthurst, Mrs. 478
 Courtney, Sir J. 285
 Cousin, M. 458
 Coventry, J. C. 270. M. 270. Sir W. 240
 — Earl 87, 506
 Covier 65
 Cowell, Gen. 277
 Cowper, M. 11. W. 11
 Cox, Mrs. 2. A. M. 78
 Coxhead, B. L. 572
 Cradock 114
 Crane, Dr. 463
 Crathan, L. 273
 Crathorne, G. 287
 Crazett 76
 Creed 237. Dr. 229
 Creeton 236
 Crewe, A. E. 464
 — Lord 234
 Crichton, A. 378
 Crick, E. 94
 Crigan, C. 100
 Croft, H. 366
 Croker 214
 Cromwell 628
 Crophull 17
 Crosby, L. 190
 Crosdill, J. 382
 Croshaw, A. 118
 Cross, E. 560. J. 77
 Crosse, G. 546
 Crowther, E. 560
 Crump, J. 188
 Cumberland 484
 Cumberlege, B. W. 367
 Cunliffe, Mr. 93
 Cunnington 322. Sir W. 321
 Cuppage, J. B. 464
 Curier

- Curier 354, 465
 Currie, D. 564. H. 362. W. 368
 Curteis, F. H. 380
 Curtois, G. H. 463
 Curzon, A. 78. M. 270
 Cust, A. 176
 Daciers 548
 Dacre 273
 Dacres, Adm. 179
 Dagnerre 260
 Dallas, A. 77
 Dalrymple, C. 382
 Dalton 286. W. 119
 Dalziel, Sir R. 190
 Damer 482
 Dance, N. 641
 Daniel, E. 176
 Daniell 141, 413.
 Capt. E. M. 176.
 L. 476. L. C. 572.
 R. A. 463
 Dansey, C. 573. G. H. 175
 Dantsey, W. 34
 Darby 640. E. 464.
 F. 506
 Dartmouth, Earl 286
 Dashwood, F. B. 380.
 W. B. 463
 Daubeton 465
 Daubuz, E. 420
 Davey, J. 476
 Davidson, T. 639
 Davies, Dr. 566. A. 559. C. 366. D. 182. E. 285. J. 285, 461, 559. Dr. J. W. 270. R. 259, 368. T. 321. W. 557
 Davy, C. 286. F. 368.
 Sir H. 547
 Dawson, G. L. 176.
 J. 188
 Day, G. 366. W. 367
 Deacle, J. 416
 Deake, C. 379
 Dearsly, W. H. 380
 De As'ley, J. 321
 Debrett 421
 Decker, J. S. 270. T. 566
 De Clare, R. F. G. 314
 Deering 267
 De Ginkell 194
 De Grey 10, 11, 115, 117, 118
 Dehany, W. H. 640
 Delamere, Lord 484
 De la War 482
 Delemain, E. S. 464
 De Lisle, A. 417
 Delver, J. 475
 Demeril 354
 Demetriades 470
 Demidoff, M. 359
 Demsey, C. 647
 Denman 593. T. 464
 Denne, F. 367
 Dennis, W. 473
 Denshine, C. 647
 Dent, J. 285
 Denys, Miss 560
 Derby, Earl 101, 483, 484, 589
 De Sacy, Baron S. 307
 Desaix, Gen. 66
 Desborough, Lieut.-Col. 286
 Desfontaines 575
 D'Espagne, Count 264
 Desvignes, A. D. 188
 Devereux 17. J. 93
 Devonshire, Duch. 565
 — Duke 268, 286
 Dewar, C. S. 270
 Dibdin 204. Dr. 196
 Dickinson, B. 506
 Dikes, W. H. 548
 Dilke, E. W. 478
 Dillingham, A. 477
 Dillon, G. 560
 Dimsdale, M. 380
 Dineley, Sir E. 2
 Disney, Mrs. 572
 Ditchell, J. 477. P. 286
 Ditmas, J. 176, 286
 Dixon, C. 188. F. 270. W. H. 176
 Dobbin, Capt. 463
 Dobbs, R. 378
 Dobree, M. 382. S. 176
 Dodsworth 32
 Donegal, March. 561
 Donn 640
 Donne, D. 319
 Donnelly, C. 380
 Donop, Count 375
 Dorset, Duke 80
 — Duchess 641
 — Earl 18
 Doubleday 628
 Douglas, Capt. 463.
 L. 560, 640
 Dowbiggen, H. 189
 Dowdeswell, E. 85
 Dowson, G. L. 270
 Dove, J. 463
 Doveton, G. 8
 Drake 29. Dr. 28, 59
 Draper, E. 586
 Drayton, E. 367
 Drewet, P. 189
 Drummond, Maj. 77.
 H. 8, 454. Sir W. 138
 Drury 21. C. 573. E. 13
 Dublin, Abp. 464
 Ducarel 194. Dr. C. 392
 Dudley, Lord 628
 Duffield, M. D. 119
 Duffin, E. 286
 Duffosy, A. 324
 Dugdale 196, 482
 Sir W. 32
 Duke 517. E. 225
 Dumaresq 640. T. 287
 Dumas 429
 Dummer, T. 641
 Duncannon, Lady 565
 Duncomb 27
 Duncombe, E. 560.
 A. M. 189
 Duncumb, J. 26
 Dundas 592. H. F. 640
 Dunlap 640
 Dunlop 626
 Dunmore, Earl 286, 422
 Dunn, A. 176
 Dunstanville, De 588
 Dupin, M. 555
 Dupre 640
 Dupuis, 67
 Durie, Maj. R. 191
 Du Verdier 317
 Duward 386
 Dwarris 593
 Dwyer, Capt. 269
 Dyer, Sir J. S. 98.
 W. 98
 Dykes, T. 548
 Eady, Dr. 22
 Eardley, Lord 79
 Earle, J. 323
 Easton, C. 187
 Echard 196
 Eden 369. Dr. 272.
 R. 367, 463, 559
 Edge, A. A. 378
 Edgeley, H. J. 640
 Edmonds, R. 77
 Edmonstone, Sir A. 64
 Edmunds, F. 187, 190
 Edridge, H. 565
 Edwards, E. 367. J. 463. M. 640. T. 189
 Edwardes, C. 368, 464. P. 474
 Egerton, Sir P. 77
 Egremont 379
 Elborough 236
 Eldon, Mrs. 176
 Elgin, Lord 377, 470
 Eliot, G. A. 559
 Elkins, J. W. 575
 Ellicot, J. 360
 Elliot, H. 379. Lady E. 109. S. 476
 Elliott, C. 284. R. 379. Lady C. 560
 Ellis 195. Capt. 463.
 C. 176. G. 478.
 J. 34
 Elliston 462. Dr. 86. Miss 86
 Elmer 438
 Elmsley, A. G. 78
 Elphinstone, M. 94.
 Lady 284
 Elton, Capt. 366. C. 464
 Elwes, R. 464
 Elwick, E. 280
 Elwin, E. 640
 Emery, Lieut. 361
 Emly, S. 367
 Emmett, M. 285
 England, Maj. 463
 English, H. 368
 Erskine, W. 335
 Escott, B. 176
 Essex, Earl 20
 Etherington, W. 477
 Evans 162, 628. Dr. 327. E. 571. G. S. 175. Dr. J. 284.
 M. 77. M. J. 269.
 T. 368
 Evelyn 339, 340, 521
 Everett 461, 557. J. G. 189
 Ewart 294
 Ewen, M. 380
 Eyles, M. 83
 Eyre, G. 34. H. 176.
 J. W. 478. R. 106.
 Baron 323. Lady 571
 Faber, G. S. 62
 Falconer 207, 463.
 Maj. 463
 Falkiner, Sir S. 647
 Falmouth, Viscount 641
 Fane, J. 366
 Fanshawe, C. R. 368
 Farley 639. M. 647
 Farmer, T. 366
 Farquhar 557
 Farquharson, M. C. 190
 Faulkner, C. 497. R. R. 77. T. 314
 Fauquier, T. 647
 Faverge, Marquis 366
 Fearon, J. 378, 571
 Felgate, J. 573
 Fell, J. 560. R. W. 478
 Fellden, J. 269
 Fellowes 546
 Felton, Lady, E. 20
 Fenelons 548
 Fenwicke, C. 379
 Fenwick, H. 574. J. 284
 Ferguson

- Ferguson, M. 176
 Fernon, J. 468
 Ferrers, E. I. 176.
 J. B. 283
 Ferryman, F. 93
 Figgins 540
 Filmer, E. 285
 Finch, A. 286. Sir H.
 449
 Findley, W. 559
 Firmin, F. 381, 477
 Fisher 11, 633, 368
 Fitz Brand, S. 640
 Fitzelarence, G. 77.
 Miss 176
 Fitz Eustace 498
 Fitzgerald, Maj. 77,
 639. L. L. 367.
 M. 286
 Fitzgibbon, R. H. 78
 Fitzharding 626
 Fitzherbert, R. F. 640
 Fitzroy, Maj. 463.
 Capt. 77
 — Lord C. 560
 Fitzthomas, J. M.
 640
 Fitzwilliam, Sir T.
 18. Sir W. 19
 — Lord 370
 — Earl 482
 Flechiers 548
 Fleetwood 386
 Fletcher, A. 367. J.
 H. 270. W. 77
 Fleury, G. L. 571
 Flexman, Dr. R. 182
 Floyd, F. 372
 Foley, T. 416
 Follett, T. L. 269
 Fonuereau 246
 Foote, J. 2. Miss B.
 270
 Forbes, Mrs. 284. C.
 E. 270. F. A. 368
 Forby, J. 118
 Ford 348. H. 26. Sir
 R. 240
 Forester, Col. C. 93
 — Lord 424
 Forrest, T. M. 78
 Forster 187. E. 586.
 J. 188. L. 464.
 T. F. 476
 Fortescue, Earl 286
 Fosbroke, T. 195, 498
 Foscett, J. 367
 Foss, A. 560
 Foster, M. L. 640. S.
 270
 France, S. 202
 Fountaine, J. 78
 Fowell, G. 559
 Fowler, H. 176. M.
 190. W. 21
 Fowk 119
 Fox 349, C. 369. J.
 476. Sir S. 323.
 Foy, Gen. 555
 — Capt. J. 573
 Francklin 119
 Francœur, M. 67
 Frankcomb, W. 572
 Franklin 430. Capt.
 265, 365, 404
 Fraser, F. C. 640. J.
 A. 552. M. C. 78.
 W. 105
 Frazer, E. 560
 Frederick, T. 105
 Freer, Capt. 269. Mrs.
 94
 Freycinct 172
 Frogley, Mrs. 476
 Frost, C. 367. T. 478
 Fry 540. Dr. E. 92.
 J. G. 270. J. N. 647
 Fulton 472. J. F. 559
 Gabriel, J. 478
 Gage 598. C. M. 368.
 J. 297
 Gaisford, T. 175
 Gaiskill 633
 Gaizott, M. 458
 Gale 194. E. M. 175
 Galiffe, Col. 463
 Gall, Dr. 217
 Gallassi, A. 475
 Gallitzen, Prince 309
 Galloway, G. 93
 — Earl 286
 Galt 195
 Gamon 647
 Gauden 239
 Gapper, Capt. E. B.
 176
 Gardner, J. 176. W.
 190
 Garland, J. 464
 Garney 93
 Garrett 573. Sir G.
 477
 Garrick 348
 Garstin, C. 93
 Gataker, G. 464
 Gazelee 638
 Geale, D. 559
 Gee, M. 639
 Gemsege, P. 194
 Gent, A. M. 640
 George I. 369
 George II. 401
 George III. 183
 George IV. 123, 361
 Georges 81
 Germain, Lord G. 11
 Gibbes, Sir R. O. 367
 Gibbon 111, 599
 Gibbons, Sir J. 184
 Gibson, Bp. 426. A.
 W. 176. E. 548.
 J. 202
 Giddings, J. 476
 Giddy, E. 420
 Gifford, Sir J. 204
 Gilbert, A. 572. D.
 547. J. 477. P. 287
 Gilchrist 23
 Gillespie, W. 473
 Gilly, W. S. 640
 Gilmour 78
 Gilpin, W. 560, 567,
 W. E. 560
 Gisborne 394. J. 569
 Gist 572. Mrs. 477
 Glastonbury, J. 479
 Glencross, J. 476
 Gloster, A. 382
 Gloucester, Bp. 28
 — Duke 76
 Goddard, Dr. 366,
 567. A. 463
 Godfrey, A. M. 367
 Godson, R. 270
 Golding, F. 93
 Goldsmid, J. L. 628
 Goldsmith 196
 Gomme, J. 188
 Goodenough, Dr. 209
 Goodere, Sir E. 2
 Goodbart, G. W. 379
 Goodrich, C. 93. J.
 478
 Goodwin 569. J. 201,
 202
 Gough 27, 87, 194,
 305, 573. J. 188,
 190. R. 367
 Goulburn, E. 176
 Gordon, A. 464. C.
 D. 366. J. 175, 640.
 M. R. 78. W. G.
 270
 — Duke 286
 Gore, A. 382
 Gorges, F. 19
 Gormanston, Lord
 75
 Gosford, Countess M.
 575
 Gosling, W. 477
 Gossip, R. 367
 Gower, T. 367
 — Countess 175
 — Lord L. 197
 Grady, L. D. D. 270
 Graham, E. 93
 Grant, Sir A. 189.
 C. 92, 93, 368. J.
 269, 475. M. 270.
 M. E. 381. N. 367
 Granville, Dr. 64
 — Visc. 286
 Graves 208. R. 28,
 208, 381. T. 312
 Greaves, H. A. 269.
 J. 208
 Green 186, 478. E.
 78. J. 189, 284
 Greene, C. 368
 Greenhill, W. 559
 Greenway, M. E. 476
 Greenwood, C. 78.
 T. 496
 Gregor 559
 Gregory 69, 628. Dr.
 365
 Gregson, T. 560
 Grenville 175, 349.
 Sir R. 428. T. 479
 Gresham, Sir T. 239
 Gresley, L. E. 176.
 B. 573
 Greville, Lady L. 640
 Grey, Maj. 463. Ly.
 J. 464
 Griffin, J. 474
 Griffith, J. T. 77
 Grigson, W. 119
 Grimaldi, S. 464
 Grimes, J. 477. T. 518
 Grimm, Baron 566
 Groeyu 65
 Grote 454. G. 628
 Grove, F. 640. T. 98
 Grubb, J. 173
 Gruget, C. 317
 Grylls, J. C. 463
 Gubbins, Lt.-col. 367
 Guest, B. 464
 Guilford, Lord 286
 — Earl 422
 Gulston, E. B. 277.
 J. 134, 282
 Gundry, C. 572
 Gurden, W. R. 270
 Gurdon, P. 176
 Gurney, H. 527. J.
 J. 593. Sir R. 119
 Guyon 317
 Gwilt 626, 633
 Gwinkle, Gen. 20
 Gwyne, J. 4
 Habeski, E. 207
 Haddon, Dr. W. 205
 Haggitt, F. 223
 Hague, D. G. 479
 Haig 552
 Hailes, Capt. 366
 Halbert, G. E. 285
 Halford, Sir H. 76,
 174, 269, 561
 Halhed 346
 Halifax, Mrs. 482
 — Lord 183
 Hall 626. A. 464.
 Capt. 175. C. 367.
 E. F. 464. Ct. J. 176
 Hamilton 264. A.
 176. Adm. C. P.
 286.

286. H. C. 175. Headley, Lord 464
 Lieut.-col. J. 77. Heald, G. 176
 Col. J. 78. J. L. Heale, E. 640
 283. W. A. 573. Hearne, E. 189. T.
 W. C. 78 286
 Hamilton, Marq. 637 Heath 454, 626
 — Lord A. 286 Heathcote 18. Mrs.
 Hammond, Dr. 229. 367. Maj. 463. Sir
 W. 98 G. 176, 485. Sir W.
 Hamper 196. W. 32, 464. T. H. 94.
 498, 527 Lady E. 381
 Handley, H. 368, Heber 162. Dr. 309
 464 Hebblethwaite, C. 94
 Hanham, E. 317 Hector 365, 377, 379
 Hankey, J. A. 270 Hele, N. 98
 Hanmer, W. H. 188 Hemans 197
 Hanson, W. 573 Hemington, Dr. 91
 Hardcastle 560 Henderson, E. 284
 Harding 301. B. Hennessy, A. 454
 175. H. 188 Hepburn, Capt. J.
 Hardman, E. 269 188
 Hardwick 578 Herbert, G. 277. J.
 Hardy, S. 490. Adm. 286
 Sir T. W. 77 Heriz 587
 Hare 269 Herne 180
 Hargreaves, M. 270, Herring, M. 584
 573. T. H. 477 Herschell, Sir W. 28
 Harington 522. Sir Hertford, Marquess
 J. 63 276
 Harmo 475 Hervey, Lady A. 475
 Harpur 17 Hesketh, L. B. 368
 Harries, H. W. 463 Heslington, W. 382
 Harris 18, 226. F. 12 Hewer 235, 238, 239
 Harrison, E. L. 574 Hewett 269. Capt.
 H. 187, 270. S. T. J. 175. J. H. 190.
 572 Maj. J. 382
 Harriss, M. 571 Hewitt, W. N. W. 286
 Harrowby, Lady G. Hey, Mr. 8
 560 Heydon, Sir C. 115
 Harstonge, M. W. 198 Hibbert, H. R. 286.
 Hart 267. E. 647. L. 560
 H. 379 Hickman, T. 324
 Harvey 606. Sir R. Hicks, J. T. 478. S.
 B. 286 646
 Hasell, H. 29 Hiddesley, M. 100
 Hastings 349. W. 322 Higate, J. 202
 Hatchet, J. 201 Higgins, J. 367. W.
 Hater 237. W. 175
 Hatton, Gen. 297. Higginson, R. 580
 D. H. F. 640. Dr. Highmore, S. 189
 L. 23. Lady E. F. 286 Hijorner, H. 208
 Hawes, J. 572 Hilhouse, G. 559. M.
 Hawkesbury, Lord 572
 80 Hill 309. Dr. 478.
 Hawkins, Sir C. 565 J. 269. J. B. 78.
 Hawley, J. 79 L. 573
 Hawtayne 379 — Lord 463
 Hayden, A. 572 Hillier, H. 574
 Hayes, M. 368 Hitchings, Sir E. 573
 Haygarth, W. 381 Hoadley 323. Bp.
 Haynes, Sir T. 416 314
 Hayter, G. G. 646 Hoare, H. 323, 574.
 Hayward, J. 284 Sir R. C. 106, 196,
 Hazard 573 321, 523, 558. S.
 Head, H. E. 77. J. 92
 M. 277. S. 640 Hobhouse 454
- Hobson, A. 368
 Hodge, J. 269
 Hodges, A. 573. Sir
 J. 376. M. C. 78
 Hodgson, C. H. 366.
 H. 188. J. 62, 98.
 J. 478
 Hogg 197. T. 190
 Hoggate, W. H. 368
 Hohenlohe 308
 Holbein 321, 424
 Holbrooke 559
 Holcombe 463
 Holden, S. 78
 Holland, E. 640
 Hollingsworth, W.
 93
 Holloway, E. S. 639
 Hollway, T. 366
 Holman 198
 Holmes, Capt. 639.
 B. 286. T. 571
 Holt, R. 647
 Home, Capt. 547.
 Sir E. 547
 Hone 5
 Honeywood, F. 276.
 Sir J. 285
 Hood, E. 320
 Hook 269. Mrs. 574
 Hooke, A. 98. Sir
 H. 98. J. 175
 Hooker 339. J. 499
 Hooper 424
 Hoper, W. 381
 Hopkins, S. 188. J.
 P. 559
 Hopkinson, H. 93
 Hopper, J. R. 464
 Hoppner, Capt. 365
 Hopson, Gen. 375
 Horseley, Dr. 486
 Horsfall, E. 560
 Horsley, C. 180
 Horton 187. Maj. 463
 Hotham, Lord 639
 Houblon 237
 Houston, Sir W. 559
 Howard 2. A. 180.
 C. 573. G. 195.
 J. W. 270. M. 98.
 Lady D. 98
 Howe 574
 — Earl 424
 Howell 23
 Howson, H. 560
 Hubbard, H. 86, 175
 Hubbersty, D. 285
 Hughes 131. Mrs.
 379. Sir E. 178,
 562. J. 478. M.
 646. T. 189
 Hull, C. 79
 Hulton, P. 189. W.
 175
 Humberstone, C. 367
- Hume 196. Sir A.
 648. J. 628
 Humphreys, E. 640
 Humphry, W. 78
 Hungerford, Ldr. 34
 Hunt 199. J. 475.
 S. 381. T. 380
 Hunter 2. Capt. 74,
 522. Dr. 64. J.
 465. P. 646
 Hurd 28
 Hurst 175. F. 367
 Huyshe, R. 369
 Hydd, T. S. 559
 Hyde 462. D. 476.
 J. 478
 Hyndman, H. 368
 Hyslop, A. M. 270
 Ievers, G. 478
 Ikin, M. L. 367
 Illman, M. 269
 Ines, R. A. 368
 Ingram, T. 464
 Irby, G. E. 11. W. 11
 Irvine, A. 270
 Isaac, C. H. 560
 Isaacs, W. 573
 Jackson 80, 540. M.
 84, 572. Sir R. D.
 77. T. 286. W. 573
 Jacob, S. 380
 Jacques, D. 190
 Jaffier, M. 309
 James, Col. 79. J.
 T. 366. W. 175.
 Lady J. 285
 Jamieson, Dr. J. 548
 Jardine, C. 170. Lady
 287
 Jarvis, S. R. 464
 Jaumard, J. 202
 Jaurchund 105
 Jay, E. 178
 Jeane 229
 Jefferson, R. 366. T.
 572
 Jeffery, Capt. 575
 Jefferys, J. 285
 Jenkins, E. 176
 Jenner, Dr. 557. R.
 34, 91
 Jennings, Dr. 181
 Jellicoe, J. 382
 Jerdien 574
 Jervis, Sir J. 563
 Jervois, J. 269
 Jevons, T. 560
 Jewel, Bp. 322
 Jewell 202
 Jocelyn, L. J. 284
 Johnson 198. Dr. S. 6,
 104, 370, 517.
 Lieut.-col. 286. C.
 464. C. J. 367. F.
 C. 269. J. 77, 175.
 284. J. H. 189
 M. E

- M. E. 270, S. 380.
 W. 269. W. S. 320
 Johnstone 369. Dr.
 416
 Joliffe, Sir W. G. H.
 368
 Jollie, W. 270
 Jones, Capt. 552. A.
 526. D. 285. E.
 270, 403, 645. H.
 77, 91, 270, 574.
 J. 463. O. 402.
 R. 202; 474, 647.
 Capt. R. 382. S.
 380. T. 92. Sir
 T. 367. W. 567,
 571. Sir W. 347
 — Lady F. 19
 — Lady C. 20
 Joyce 239
 Judson, T. 475
 Junius 32
 Justice, J. T. 270
 Kantzow, Baron 94,
 176
 Kay, W. 107
 Kearsley, C. 560
 Keate, Col. 366
 Keble, H. 200
 Keir, J. 574
 Kelly 558. H. 571
 Kemble 462. E. B.
 560. H. 560
 Kemp, E. 116. R. 115
 Kempson, G. W. 571
 Kennedy 137, 248
 Kennet, Dr. W. 2
 Kennion, T. 559
 Kenny 462
 Kerby, L. 646
 Kerr, G. A. E. 368.
 M. 382
 Kerrich, T. 381
 Kerstman, C. 367
 Kettilby, C. 270
 Kidd, W. 573
 Kieffer 307
 Kilby, T. 463, 559
 King, C. 226. E. 26.
 J. 78, 559. T. 322
 Kink, A. T. 78
 Kippis, Dr. 182
 Kirby, C. 93
 Knapp, M. A. 464
 Knatchbull, Sir E.
 276. W. 78
 Kneller, Sir G. 18
 Knight, H. 382. H.
 G. 176. H. W. 382.
 J. 269, 285. W.
 286, 368
 Knipe, E. 381
 Knollis, Miss 286
 Knox, Dr. 196. E.
 368 Mr. 269
 Kotzebue, Lieut. 172
 Kyme, C. 367
 Kytson 482
 La Fayette 548
 Lagden, C. A. 367
 Laing, Maj. 361
 Lake, Sir J. W. 210
 Lakeland, Mrs. 478
 Lally, S. A. 286
 Lamb, M. 646
 Lambart, E. 286
 Lambert, B. 229
 Lambton, H. W. 575
 Lammington, A. A.
 382
 Lamplugh 450
 Land, S. 368
 Landais 430
 Landon 197
 Lane, E. 368. H.
 640. Col. H. 640.
 J. 285
 Langford, Lord 482
 Langley, J. 77
 Langston, A. 188
 Langton 17. E. 477
 Lansdowne, Marq.
 71, 628
 La Perouse 355
 Lapidge, E. 557
 Larpent, J. J. 559
 Lascelles, Lady L.
 175
 Latham, D. 379. W.
 402
 Latimer 63, 626
 La Trobe, P. 640
 Lavendahl 429
 Laud, Abp. 120, 323
 Lauder, W. 29
 Lautour 475
 Law, R. V. 559
 Lawton, M. 367
 Layland, J. 189
 Layton 246
 Leach, E. 380. W.
 B. 77
 Leake, J. B. R. 477.
 M. W. 64
 Leatham, F. 463
 Leathes, C. I. 463
 Le Blanc, A. E. 367
 Le Breton, T. 176
 Le Comte, P. J. 574
 Ledger, M. 475
 Ledwick 12
 Ledyard 645
 Lee 430. C. 367. H.
 558. N. 547
 Leeke, R. H. 269
 Leeves, H. D. 309
 Lefevre, G. W. 640
 Le Fleming, Sir R.
 464
 Legge, C. A. 640.
 E. 176. G. A. 77
 Legh, S. N. 479
 Le Grice, C. V. 420
 Leigh, A. 98. A. M.
 136
 Le Jeune, F. C. 380
 Leland 204
 Lelorain 67
 Lely, Sir P. 18
 Lemon 435. C. A. C. 94
 Lempriere 113. G. 94
 Lennard, D. B. 368.
 T. B. 78
 Lenness 274
 Lenoir, A. 67
 Leopold, Prince 76
 Leslie 546. Sir E. 190
 Levien, M. 92
 Levison 561
 Lewen, M. 381
 Lewin, Capt. 270
 Lewis 91. D. 380.
 E. 368. J. 560. L.
 571
 Lightbourne, J. F.
 269
 Lightfoot, J. 270.
 T. 477
 Lilford, Lord 482
 Lilley, J. 571
 Lilly, J. 367. Sir P.
 235
 Lilye 63
 Linaere 63
 Lincoln, Bp. 173, 638
 Lindo, B. 225
 Lindsay, A. 382
 Lingard 196
 Lingham, E. C. 464
 Linley 348. Miss 287
 Linnæus 465
 Linthorne, S. 559
 Lisburne 20
 Lisle, Dr. S. 30
 Lister, J. H. 189
 Litt, M. 176. W. P.
 475
 Little 326
 Liverpool, Countess
 641
 — Earl 71, 123,
 268, 557
 Lloyd, A. 188. E.
 277. Capt. H. 477.
 J. 571. O. 560. S.
 175. W. 477, 571
 Locho, Gen. 359
 Lockharts 197
 Locock, H. 368, 464
 Lodington, J. 571
 Loftus, Sir A. 20. W.
 T. 475
 Lomas, J. 92
 Lombard 327
 London, Bp. 202,
 626
 Londonderry, Earl
 106
 Londonderry, Marc.
 78
 Long 289, 467. Mrs.
 647. E. B. 381
 Longman, J. 380
 Longmore, L. 572
 Longspee, W. 322
 Lonsdale, J. 175, 47
 W. 560
 Lorentz, Baron 560
 Lorraine, Duke C.
 E. 575
 Lougher 468
 Louis XIV. 548
 Louis XVI. 355
 Louis XVIII. 67
 Loveday, A. 368
 Lovel, Sir T. 115
 Lovin, M. 479
 Low 543
 Lowe, Sir H. 366.
 J. J. 464
 Lowndes 19
 Lowther, Sir J. 485
 Lowton, M. 477
 Loxham, E. 284
 Lucas, M. A. 573
 Lucca Infanta 640
 Luchesini, Marq. 478
 Ludgate, P. 188
 Ludlow, E. 321. Sir
 E. 326
 Lumley, L. F. 464
 Luscomb, Dr. 365
 Luscombe, Bp. 266
 Lusiniani, C. 94
 Luttrell 89
 Luxmore, C. 380
 Lygon 18. Lady E.
 368
 Lyne, S. P. 188
 Lynes 240, 242. M.
 182
 Lynn, C. 93
 Lyon, E. 83. Capt.
 G. F. 367
 Lysaght, E. A. 476
 Lysons 194. C. 560
 Maberley, W. L. 559
 Macaul, Capt. J. S. 78
 Macauley, Z. 628
 Macbean, E. 478
 M'Carogher, J. 368
 M'Combe, J. 188
 Macculloch 198
 M'Dermott, J. 77
 Macdonald, Col. 122,
 218, 463, 505, 516,
 Maj. 269. J. 122.
 124, 401, 406
 Macdonnell, Col. J.
 77
 Macdougall, Sir H.
 H. 190
 Macdowall, W. 560
 M'Gillivray, W. 380
 M'Gregor,

- M'Gregor, Capt. 94
 Machell, R. 463
 M'Intyre, Dr. 628
 Maciver, A. 559
 Mackay, Capt. J. 93
 Mackenzie, Sir G. 552. Dr. J. 598
 M'Kie, J. 574
 Mackinnon, D. 91
 Mackintosh, Sir J. 593, 628
 Maclean, Maj. 639. Sir J. 77. M. A. 176
 M'Leay, W. S. 175
 Macleod, Maj. 269
 Macmurdo 248
 M'Niell, Capt. 94
 Macpherson, A. 464
 M'Whinnie, J. 380
 Madan, S. 176, 463
 Maddock, W. 547
 Magee, Mrs. 382
 Magnay, C. J. 175
 Mainwaring, Maj.-Gen. J. M. 366. S. 560.
 Mair, Capt. P. 574
 Maitland, J. 559
 Majendie, E. 93
 Major 319
 Malcolm, Sir J. 139
 Malkin, C. J. 573
 Manby, Capt. 355
 Manchester, Duke 484
 Mandeville 587
 Mangles, C. 380
 Manley, Capt. 472. C. 367.
 Manlove, T. 569
 Manners, Capt. 639. Mrs. R. 277
 Manning, J. A. 640. T. J. 270
 Mansel, Capt. 285
 Manwaring 119
 Marene, B. 380
 Margetts, Miss 467
 Maria-Louisa, Archduchess, 269.
 Marker, H. W. 559
 Markham 240
 Markland 527
 Marlborough, Duke 20, 277, 484
 Marmon, E. 208
 Marr, W. 474, 648
 Marsh, W. 175, 285
 Marshal, B. 173
 Marshall 460. E. 91. J. 574. T. 249
 Marsham, Lady H. 379
 Marston, H. F. 286
 Martin, A. 175, 367. E. 368, 560. R. 313. Major W. 475
 Maseres, Baron 207, 546
 Maskelyne, Dr. 88
 Massingberd, F. C. 639
 Mason, G. 100. M. A. 176
 Mathews 288. Miss 464
 Mathias, S. 129
 Matthew, F. 285
 Maude, Capt. 74
 Maund 386
 Mavor, C. 190
 Maw, F. 176
 Maxey 572
 May, J. B. 175. T. 368
 Maynard, A. L. 93
 Mayow, E. 464
 Mayson 639
 Mazurier 462
 Meade, R. 173
 Meadows 208. Sir P. 28. P. 208
 Meara, G. 368
 Mearns, A. 572
 Mears 394
 Medlicott, D. 381
 Medwin 198
 Meetkerke, A. 77
 Meggison, T. 645
 Meister 197
 Melville, A. L. 368 — Lord 123
 Mercer 238
 Meredith, J. C. 189. R. 463.
 Merry 80
 Methuen, Mrs. 175. P. C. 34
 Meyer, J. 190
 Meynell, E. 78
 Meyrick, E. 92
 Meyricke 107. R. 98, 386
 Mias 360
 Miaulis 73
 Michell 236. M. 78
 Middleman, S. 286
 Middleton, C. 569. W. F. 176 — Bp. 542
 Mill, J. 622
 Millengen 64
 Miller 472. C. 571. Col. F. S. 175. J. R. 573. Sir J. R. 286. T. B. 368. W. 77.
 Milles, Mrs. 366
 Mills, Miss 560
 Milne 482. Dr. 308. R. 490, 496
 Milton, Viscount 461
 Mingay, W. 208
 Minnes 339, 340
 Mirza 300
 Mitchell, T. 475
 Mitford 111, 196, 246
 Metivier, W. P. 270
 Mocatta, J. 571
 Molloy, A. J. P. 643
 Molyneux, W. 468
 Monro 184. C. M. 475. H. B. 78
 Montague, Sir E. 233 — Lady M. W. 207
 Montanari 556
 Montfort, Prince 177
 Montgomery 197. J. 461
 Montmorency, Col. 314
 Montrose, Duke 455
 Moody, J. 380. R. S. 475
 Moone, 237
 Moore 287. Abp. 29. A. 560. C. 366, 573. D. 547. E. 378. H. 93. J. 574. M. 367. P. 454. W. 269, 463
 More 196. Sir. T. 63, 324. W. 136. Dr. H. 449
 Morewood, H. C. 91
 Morgan, A. 368. E. 647
 Morice 269. B. 286
 Morier 648
 Morland, C. 77
 Morrah, J. 560
 Morrall, J. R. 464
 Morris, Mrs. 186, 189. E. 284. T. 194
 Morrison 265. Dr. 308, 309
 Morse, E. 368
 Moseley, A. E. 78
 Mortimer 557
 Morton, Dr. S. 181. E. B. 471
 Mosland 640
 Moss 572
 Mostyn, Sir E. 402. W. 401
 Motte, Mrs. 285
 Moule 196, 302. H. 366
 Moulton, J. 380
 Moultrie, J. 176
 Mountain, R. 366
 Mulcaster, W. H. 366
 Mulgrave, Lord 123
 Mundell, S. I. 367
 Munnings, M. 93
 Munro, J. H. 464. Sir T. 77
 Murat, Mad. 177
 Mure, F. S. 640
 Murray, G. 100. J. 573
 Murthwaite, E. 464
 Muschamp 518
 Muscroft, Ald. 559
 Musgrave, T. A. 77.
 Musgrove, J. 478
 Muskerry, Lord 270
 Myers 541, 542
 Nalder, E. 190
 Nankivell, H. C. 91
 Nantes, D. 269
 Nash, Dr. 189. G. A. 190
 Nassau, A. C. R. 275
 Neales 640
 Neilson, C. 478
 Nelson 119, 563 — Lord, 178, 179
 Nesbitt 366
 Netherton 411
 Neve, J. 573
 Neville, C. 20, 479. G. 175, 234, 473
 Newcome, C. 477. F. 477
 Newdegate, Sir R. 546
 Newman, E. 270. Dr. J. 574. M. A. 464
 Newmarchie 587
 Newport, J. 640
 Newton 109. Sir I. 598
 Niblett 29
 Nicholl, Sir J. 394
 Nichols 87. J. 98, 114, 194, 313, 540, 642
 Nicholson, G. 478
 Nickle, R. N. 175
 Nicolas 196
 Niepperg, Count de 269
 Nisbet, S. 574
 Nixon, C. 77, 371. M. A. H. H. D. 188. S. 477
 Noah, M. 361
 Noble 119
 Norfolk, Duke 12, 26, 484, 628
 Normandy, Duchess 314 — Duke 2
 Norres, W. 560
 Norris 98, 468, 590. D. G. 368
 North,

- North, C. A. 284.
 E. 639. T. 483
 Northcote 269
 Northumberland,
 Duke 200. Earl
 598
 Norton 289. W. F.
 561
 Norwich 505
 Nott 28. Dr. 566
 Nottidge, A. 647
 Noy, M. A. M. 188
 Nugent, Lord 479
 Oakes, W. 571
 O'Brien, D. H. 78.
 E. 478
 O'Donnell, Gen. 72
 Offer, J. 321
 Offler, C. 367
 Ogborne 305
 Ogilvie, Sir W. 286
 Ogilvy, 571
 O'Grady, Capt. 463
 Olaneta 73
 Oldenbourg, Duch.
 277
 Oldfield 113
 Oliver, J. L. 475
 Ommanney, F. G.
 640. J. 368
 O'Moran, G. C. T.
 464
 O'Neill, L. W. 646
 Onslow, A. C. 394.
 Capt. R. 85. Maj.
 175
 Orchard, G. R. 175
 Orkney, C'tess 172
 Orleans, Duke 163
 Orman, N. 646
 Ormerod 75. J. 477
 Ormond, 560
 Ormonde, Marq. 366
 Ormsby, C. 574
 Orrery, Earl 286
 Orton, Sir J. 641
 Osborne, G. 366
 Ottey, J. C. 573
 Ottoy, M. 80
 Oughton, E. 475
 Ouseley, Sir G. 269
 Owen, E. P. 640. T.
 324. Capt. W. F. 361
 Oxenden, C. 463. F.
 M. 367
 Oxford, Bp. 76
 Oxon, J. D. 518
 Pace 63
 Page 626. Dr. 366.
 F. 367. M. 321.
 T. 201
 Paget, W. 378. Dr.
 W. 380
 Pagett, E. 368
 Pakenham, I. 21
 Palgrave 527
 Palmer, Lady 269
 Papillon, T. 367
 Papps, H. S. 368
 Park, Sir J. A. 8,
 648. Jus. 638
 Parker 581. E. A.
 269. Sir H. 179.
 J. F. 463. S. 572.
 Sir W. 643
 Parking J. 379
 Parkins, A. A. 94
 Parnell, E. J. 176.
 M. 276.
 Parr, Dr. 194, 346,
 347. T. 464. W.
 476
 Parris, Dr. 86
 Parry 282, 402. Cap.
 355, 404, 572,
 645. E. 560. H.
 401. J. B. 366
 Parson 518
 Parsons, E. 382. W.
 113
 Partington 198
 Partridge, C. A. 574
 Patten, A. 93
 Pattenson, C. T. 559
 Patterson 464. Capt.
 J. 77. J. F. 175
 Paton, J. 286
 Paul, M. H. 640.
 R. B. 175. S. 175
 Paxton, G. A. 382
 Payn 640
 Payne, A. B. 191. E.
 382
 Paynter, S. 269
 Peach, G. 175. H.
 93
 Peake, L. M. 93
 Peale, E. 560
 Pearce, Captain R.
 265. S. 176
 Pearse 501. Capt.
 639
 Pearson 246. G. 367
 Pedley, J. 92
 Peel 546, S. 176. W.
 573
 — Lady J. 77
 Pegge, Dr. 194, 312,
 482
 Pelham, J. C. 506
 Pell, Serj. 187
 Pelling 235
 Peltier 81
 Pen 238, 239. G. 63
 Penfold, G. 92. G.
 S. 175
 Penington 119
 Pennant 167
 Pennington, Dr. 561
 Penry 181
 Penstone, Mrs. 572
 Pepoli, C'tess 179
 Perceval 463. A. P.
 640. C. F. 464
 Percy 598. A. 175
 Perfect, A. 477
 Perkin, R. 92
 Perkins 162, 633
 Perks, A. 572
 Perny, J. A. 473
 Perryn 648. R. 474,
 648
 Pery, Lady L. 176
 Peterin, H. F. 92
 Peters, Mrs. 420. J.
 W. 559. M. N. 420
 Petre, C. 367
 Phelair, O. 191
 Phillips, Mr. 572. E.
 477, 575. H. 454.
 J. 574. R. 560.
 Sir T. 162
 Pick 574
 Pickard, E. 285
 Picton, Sir T. 267
 Pigott 626. Capt.
 C. 478
 Pike, W. 572
 Pilgrim, C. H. 463.
 E. T. 506
 Pinckney, 572
 Pinkerton, Dr. 307
 Pipon 640
 Pitt 105, 163, 177,
 370. A. E. 93. T.
 106
 Place, H. J. 367
 Playters, M. P. 188
 Pleyden, R. 573
 Plumer 270
 Plumtree, J. 646
 Plura, E. F. 560
 Pocock, A. 270
 Poignard, M. 475
 Pole, Gen. E. 575.
 F. 270. M. 270.
 P. 176. Sir P. 557
 R. 639
 Polwhele 204, 584.
 J. 421
 Pomfret, Earl 484
 Ponsonby, Ld. 639
 Poole 558. E. 270,
 324. S. 188
 Poore, Bp. 323
 Pope 26. T. 498
 Popham 431. F. 463
 Porson 372
 Portal, C. 368
 Porter, Mrs. 380. Sir
 C. 19
 Porteus, Dr. 185
 Portland, Duke 369
 Portsmouth, Earl
 226
 Pott, Mrs. 285
 Potter, S. 380 W.
 573
 Poulett, L. 269
 Pound 561
 Pouncy, G. 176.
 Powel 286. E. A.
 176. Sir T. 286
 Powell, G. 378. H.
 W. 463. J. F. 270.
 M. 574
 — Lady 285
 Power, J. 560
 Powis, Earl 286
 Powlett, A. 479
 Pownall J. C. 478
 Powys, H. 91
 Pratt 77, 573
 — Lady C. A. 176
 Pressi 94
 Pressby, C. 176
 Preston 574
 Pretymann, R. 269,
 366
 Prevost, T. 378
 Priaux J. A. 270
 Price, H. 367. W.
 64
 Prickett, R. 367
 Prideaux 411
 Priestley, Dr. 465
 Primerett 378
 Pringle, H. 640
 Prinn 463
 Pritchard, Miss 190
 Prittie, M. 2
 Prosser, S. 475. W.
 571
 Protheroe, W. F.
 202
 Prowse, G. B. 463
 Pryce, Sir T. 286
 Pryor, Mrs. 477
 Pryn, Sir G. 229
 Puckle, B. 175
 Pugh 259
 Pughe, Dr. 403
 Pullen, E. 640
 Purlewent 476, 477
 Purvis 640
 Pye, F. R. 382
 Pyne W. 175
 Quantock, 7. 230
 Quartley, W. W. 463
 Quency 17
 Quick, W. 176
 Radnor, Earl 34
 Radstock 479
 — Lord 648
 Raffles, W. 475
 Raigner S. T. 476
 Raikes, C. 368. W.
 H. 77
 Ramsden, L. A. 78
 Randall, J. 366. W.
 646
 Randolphe, T. 463
 Ranelagh, Earl 19
 Ranken, G. 639
 Raphoe,

- Raphoe, Bp. 464
 Rasmusser, Dr. 454
 Rayenhill, T. 92
 Rawlings 204, 411.
 T. 584
 Rawson, F. 176
 Read, Capt. 467. E.
 285. G. 477, 581
 Reade, Miss 466
 Reay 286
 Rees, Dr. T. 181
 Reeve, R. 207
 Reeves, Capt. 472
 Reid, W. 91. W. H.
 14
 Remmington, R. 559
 Rennell 638. S. E.
 368
 Renouard 307
 Reynett, M. 286.
 Reynolds, J. 270.
 Sir J. 370. W. 478
 Rhodes, E. 574. M.
 560. T. 560
 Ricardo, D. 321
 Rice, E. 639
 Rich, F. A. 572. M.
 284. M. D. 645.
 M. F. 647
 Richards 328. G.
 571. J. M. 464.
 Lieut.-col. 172. R.
 77. R. G. 560
 — Baron 469
 — Lady 379
 Richardson, Dr. 265.
 E. M. 269. F. T.
 190. S. 78. Capt.
 J. H. 175
 Richemont, Vis. 300
 Richmond, Dr. 100.
 L. 78
 Ricketts, T. B. 78
 Riddell, Lieut.-col.
 477
 Rider, H. 368. S. 78.
 Sir W. 238, 240
 Ridge 198
 Ridgeway 462
 — Lady F. 106
 Ridley, H. 473
 Rigby 349
 Rishworth 557
 Rivers, Lady C. 641
 Rix, W. 376
 Roberts 423. A. 93.
 M. 362. S. M. 93.
 Capt. J. W. 464
 Robertson, A. J. 382.
 E. 190. Capt. F.
 463. W. 286
 Robilliard, L't. 368
 Robins, S. 640
 Robinson 207. C.
 571. C. S. 560.
 G. B. 640, 660.
- J. 176. Sir J. 236.
 R. 94. Sir W. 19
 Robson, A. 92
 Roch, G. 572
 Roche, J. 560
 Rochester 323
 Rockingham, Lord
 369
 Rodney, Sir G. B. 85
 Rodwell, Mrs. 78
 Roe 89. T. 482
 Rogers 196, 247.
 350, 527. H. 200
 Rolleston, E. 477
 Rolley, R. 572
 Rollin 196
 Romesey, W. 588
 Romney, Earl 379
 Ronalds, C. 368
 Rooke 366
 Roscarrock 403
 Roscoe 197. M. A.
 560
 Rosenblad 308
 Ross, L. C. W. 78
 — Lady 366
 Rothes Countess 25
 Rousseau 162
 Rowden, E. 286. W.
 574
 Rowe, S. S. 646
 Rowlands, M. 573
 Rowlandson, A. 189
 Rowley 178. A. C.
 270. H. L. 175. J.
 372
 — Baron 482
 Rowlinson, E. 270.
 E. M. 572
 Royds, Capt. 640
 Rudge, E. J. 270.
 W. 92
 Rudnall, J. 12
 Rumbold, W. F. 575
 Rundell 107, 163
 Russell 130, 196.
 267. A. C. 367.
 E. A. P. 640. F.
 77. J. 647
 — Lord J. 628
 Rutland, Duke 286
 Rutson, W. 559
 Rutt 386
 Rutzen, M. F. P. 94
 Ruyter 233
 Ryder, Hon. Mrs.
 77. C. D. 94. H.
 189
 — Lady G. 640
 Ryne, B. 475
 Rypariis, R. 587
 Sacks, H. 455
 Sackville, Lady M.
 18
 Sadleir 325. Sir R.
 321
- Sadler, Sir R. 4
 Sage, Capt. W. 463
 Saint, E. C. 368
 Sainthill 500. P. 580
 St. John, J. 477
 St. Leu, Count 177
 Salisbury 211
 — Earl 560
 Salmon 561. L. M.
 640
 Salter 117. E. M. 366
 Saltoun, Ld. 559
 Sanders, D. 641. R.
 559. T. 92, 189
 Sandford, J. 270. W.
 285
 Sandys, F. H. 176
 Sangster, R. 475
 Sansarino, F. 317
 Sargeant, F. 464
 Sarjeant, 572
 Saulnier, M. M. 67
 Saumarez, Sir J. 179,
 J. 559
 Saunders 287. Dr.
 W. 373
 Saunderson, S. 190
 Savage, J. 231
 Savill, L. F. L. 367
 Scarborough 467.
 W. 639
 Scarlin, J. 573
 Schalek, Maj. 382
 Schnebbelie 303
 Schneider, C. 270
 Schofield 163
 Schreiber, Cap. J. A.
 77
 Schwoebel 259
 Scott, Miss 464.
 A. M. 177. B.
 478. E. 519. E.
 F. 640. M. 93,
 463. S. 285. T. 3,
 118, 119. W. 382.
 Maj. W. 476. Sir
 W. 167, 196, 212
 Scrivenon, D. 82
 Scudamore 26. W.
 286
 — Lady 315
 Scuderys 548
 Seabright, W. 416
 Seabrook, M. E.
 640
 Seagram 529
 Sealy, E. 286
 Secker, Abp. 125
 Selsea, Ld. 136
 Selwin, J. T. 367
 Senters, J. 463
 Serle, A. 640
 Serres, O. W. 467
 Seville, R. 189
 Seward, E. 189
 Sewell, J. 368
- Seymour 270. Miss
 176. Sir E. 3. 322
 — Ld. F. 589
 Shackleton, F. 93
 Shakspeare, W. 386
 Shallcross, J. 571
 Shannon, Earl 280
 Shapecott, T. L. 463,
 559
 Shapley, A. M. 640
 Shard, S. 367
 Sharpe, Lieut.-Gen.
 367. W. 573
 Shaw 194. A. 176.
 B. 628. J. 646.
 Maj. 269
 Shawe, M. 94
 Shedden M. 78
 Sheen, S. 369
 Shelden 239
 Sheldon 237
 Shelley 79
 Shenstone, G. 104
 Shephard, R. 366
 Shepherd, C. A. 190
 Sherborne, Mrs. 201
 Sheridan 287. H. S. 78
 Sherson, A. H. 287
 Shiffner, H. 78
 Shillingford, T. 381
 Shirley, R. 640
 Shone, W. 380
 Showers 267
 Shreiber, T. 464
 Shrewsbury, M. 73
 — Earl 2
 Shuckburgh, Sir F.
 560
 Sibley 379
 Sidmouth, Lord 34
 Sidney, P. 176
 Sikes 557
 Simmons, C. T. 175
 Simpson, A. 574. J.
 190, 475. Miss
 640
 Singer 322. S. W.
 23, 195
 Sisson, I. L. 6
 Skilbeck, E. 188
 Skinner, M. 91
 Slade 268, 464
 Slanes 237
 Slater, M. 464
 Slaughter, M. 477
 Sleath, D. J. 366
 Sleigh, F. 178
 Smalbroke 180
 Smapa 105
 Smart, J. 421
 Smedley, E. 284
 Smirke 174
 Smith 184, 210, 286.
 A. 479. B. 578.
 C. 368. C. R. 78.
 D. 646. F. 381.
 G. 559.

- G. 559. G. G. 77. Stewart 77, 270. Tanner, T. 499
 G. W. 175. H. 76. Capt. 138. Dr. 559. Tappen, G. 639
 J. 187, 200, 234, A. 78. A. R. 176. J. Tarentum, Abp. 164
 286, 628. Capt. J. 269. M. 190. Sir Tasburghs 287
 A. 382. M. 572. M. S. 190 Tatham, R. 287
 N. 640. P. 559. Stockdale 638 Taylor 463, 638.
 R. 560, 640. S. Stockwell, T. 92 Dr. 335. A. 176.
 477. S. G. 640. Stokes 237 J. 78, 368, 463.
 Sir W. 506 Storer 369 P. 463
 Smith, Lady 647 Story, F. 283 Tempest, J. 381
 Smyth 194. S. 362, Stourton, Lord 176 Terry, B. 93
 464 Stow, M. A. 367 Tew, C. M. 464
 Smytton 94 Stracey, E. 189 Teye, G. 14
 Snaith 557 Strafford 194 Thackeray, Col. 560
 Snitch, J. 572 Stratford 194 Thackrey, S. 78
 Soiridoff, M. 359 Strangways, H. 175 Thirkell, M. 78
 Somerset D'heess 34 Strangways, L. 367 Thomas, G. H. 367.
 ——— Duke 484 Stratton, J. 77, 640 M. 560
 ——— Lord H. 77 Straubenzie, L. 190 Thompson 492. A.
 Somner 32 Streatfield, H. C. 464 176. E. 189. H.
 Soulsby, C. 560 Strickland, G. 189 324. J. V. 270. P.
 Southampton, Earl Strong, W. 366 92. W. 92
 588 Stuart, Sir C. 460. Thomson 309, 322.
 Southard 572 C. H. 478. E. J. Sir W. 98
 Southcott, J. 364 176 Thorman 386
 Southey 196. Dr. Stukely 634 Thorn, Maj. 463.
 403 Stumpe 322 Thorne 540. P. 477
 Southwell, E. 176. Sucre, Gen. 73 Thorneley, J. 476
 M. R. 367. Sir Sudlow, A. G. 94 Thornton 323. Sir
 T. 19 Suffolk, Duke 286, E. 463
 ——— Lady 19 589 Thorp 640. R. 475
 Spava, L. 555 Sugg, D. 476 Thorpe 22, 162. E.
 Sparrow, M. E. 640 Sullivan, M. 85 569. J. 321. M. E.
 Spelman 32 Sumner, Dr. 347. C. 645
 Spencer, C. 561 V. H. 394 Throgmorton, M.
 ——— Lady R. Sunderland, C'tess 315
 574 194 Thuriow, E. 93
 Spicer 66 Surtees, F. 473. J. Thynne 322
 Sprague, E. P. 572 366. M. 475 Tietjen, J. 475
 Spry, Dr. 77 Sussex, Duke 76, 162 Tillotson, Abp. 450
 Stacpoole, E. M. 285 ——— Earl 115 Tillyer, R. 201
 Stafford, Marq. 207 Sutherland 626. A. Tilney, Lady 467
 Standfast, T. 476 R. 560 Timling 559
 Stanfield 267 Sutton 561. Mrs. Tolfrey 309. S. 285
 Stanford, J. H. 386 G. W. 78. Sir R. Tomkinson, H. 176
 Stanhope, Sir M. 200 432 Tomline, Dr. 185
 Stanley, Sir E. 101. Suwarrow, Gen. 79 Tong 94
 J. S. 640. S. W. 476 Swainson, Capt. 265 Tonge, T. 285
 Stapleton, A. 77. J. Swan, F. 559 Tooke, W. 365, 628
 H. J. 77 Sweete, W. 639 Tooker 238
 Stapylton 379. G. Swete, S. 464 Tootle, S. B. 285
 W. C. 78 Swinborne 269 Torre, C. 476
 Statham, W. 468 Swiney 646 Torriano 379
 Staunton, F. F. 286 Sydney 485. Sir J. Torrington, Lord 422
 Stavely, Lieut.-Col. S. 98. P. 21 Tottie, C. 559
 366. W. 91 ——— Lord 286 Toulmin, H. 379
 Stawell, Maj. 366 Sykes 249. Capt. Towndrow, E. 93
 Stebbing, G. 94 138, 139 Townsend, G. 366
 Stedman, Dr. 175 Symons 378. W. J. Townshend, Col.
 Stent, M. 464 464 286. J. 176. M.
 Stephens, J. 420 Tabrum 11 E. 368
 Stephenson, S. 188 Tacy, H. 366 Tower, C. 285
 Sterky, A. L. A. 78 Talbot, Lord 82 Towers 79
 Stevens, J. 420 Talleyrand 81 Treacher, E. 559
 Steward, A. 464. J. Tankerville, Earl Tree, A. M. 176
 574 479 Trefusis, J. 204
- Tregonwell, L. 78
 Tremearne, P. 476
 Tremenheere 419.
 H. P. 420. J. 420.
 W. 420
 Trevelyan, A. 176
 Trevitheck 311
 Tripp, C. 175. H. 77
 Trowbridge, Sir T.
 178
 Tuchan, P. 94
 Tudway, T. P. 560
 Tulloch, D. 560
 Tunno, E. R. 368
 Tunstal 63
 Tunstall, Mrs. 477
 Turbervill, C. 468
 Turberville, Capt.
 269
 Turlington, R. 572
 Turner, A. 270. D.
 527, 567. E. 118.
 J. 378. S. 62,
 132, 298
 Turnour, A. A. 366
 Twineham, Sir R.
 269
 Twysden 32
 Tymms, M. 380.
 W. R. 464
 Tyson 87
 Tytler, P. F. 63
 Udny, J. 380
 Underwood, A. 464.
 F. 187
 Underhill, H. 98
 Uppleby, W. 574
 Ure 167. E. 640
 Uri, Dr. J. 184
 Urquhart, D. 77.
 W. A. 366
 Uvedale, R. 424
 Vade, G. A. 381
 Vale, S. 464
 Valens, D. N. 226
 Valiant, Major 366
 Valpy 419. Dr. 372.
 F. E. J. 640
 Vanbrugh, G. 366
 Vandeburgh, M. C.
 477
 Vandeleur, Capt.
 366. J. D. 276
 Vander, Dr. F. 308
 Vaughan 402. Serj.
 187. H. F. 366.
 I. 476
 Vayer 432
 Veitch 365
 Venn 119
 Verdon 17
 Vernon 475. T. S.
 506. W. M. 77
 Vigre, P. 647
 Villers, W. 176
 Vincent, S. 286
 Visconti

- Visconti 67
 Vivian, Mrs. 118. C. P. 366
 Vyse, Col. 269
 Vyvyan, V. F. 77, 176
 Waddelove, E. 285
 Waddington, T. 640
 Wade 197. C. J. 640. Sir W. 212
 Wagan, J. 571
 Wagon, A. 519
 Wagstaff, J. H. 188
 Wainwright, R. 286
 Waistell, C. 475
 Wake, M. 477
 Wakeman, E. W. 175
 Waldegrave, G. G. 648
 Walker 119, 277, 462, 557. C. 475. J. 190, 366. S. 584. W. 463
 Wall, Mrs. 381
 Wallis, M. P. 368. T. 379
 Wahnsley, H. 78
 Walsh, Sir J. 464. M. 477. R. 463
 Walter, R. 207
 Walters, C. 498
 Walton, R. R. W. 176. T. 319
 Wanostrocht, N. 640
 Want, H. 381
 Warburton 28. H. 628
 Ward, A. 176. Bp. 34. C. 77, 270. S. C. 368
 Warde, A. 286
 Wardle, J. M. 573
 Ware 130. Mrs. 379. T. 572
 Waring, R. 584
 Warner 412. R. 366
 Warre, J. A. 269
 Warren 115, 118. Dr. 565. M. J. 78. T. A. 367. W. 286. W. H. 474
 — Lady 478
 Warrender, Lady J. 366
 Warton, Dr. 130. T. 185
 Wasborough 572
 Waters, W. 463, 559
 Watkin, C. F. 559
 Watkinson 571
 Watsop, A. 189. B. 285. M. A. E. 639
 Wattewood, T. 416
 Watts, A. 197
 Waudell, B. 93
 Waugh, J. A. 464
 Way, Mrs. 482. E. A. 646
 Waymouth, H. 628. S. 72
 Webb, Capt. 463. H. C. 176. M. A. 464. W. 285
 Weber 455
 Webster, G. H. 176. S. 270
 Weddell 406
 Weedon, T. R. 482
 Weld 364
 Weller, H. 85
 Wellesley, L. 467
 — Marq. 464
 Wellington, Duke 467
 Wells, Capt. 297. E. 368
 Welsh, Sir J. 628
 Wentworth 557
 West, H. 270. J. 77. W. 284
 Westall 370
 Westley, E. S. 648
 Westmoreland, M. 560
 Wetherell H. 463, 559
 Wetton, 587. W. 572, 647
 Weyland, J. 188
 Whateley, S. I. 35
 Whatton 587. H. 417. H. W. 588.
 Wheatley, Mrs. 560
 Whennell, M. 476
 Whichcote 463
 Wish, Lieut.-col. 176. C. 176
 Whistler 239
 Whitaker 202. T. 639
 Whitbread 187, 350
 White 247, 463. E. 473. G. 92. H. H. 270. J. 322. T. 270
 Whitehead, W. B. 77
 Whitfield, J. 202. M. 201
 Whitmore, A. L. 640. J. 382
 Whitshed, C. E. B. 190
 Whittaker 465. A. 571, 646
 Whitworth, Earl 647
 Whyley, G. E. 77. 560
 Whympen, W. 368
 Whyte 346. C. 560
 Widmore, J. 189
 Wilbraham, A. D. 479
 Willock, J. 475
 Willoughby 324
 Wiffen 197, 541, 542
 Wigan, E. 366
 Wightman, H. 380
 Wightred 495
 Wigram, Lady 367
 Wilberforce 270
 Wilde 462
 Wildman, J. 574
 — Lady M. 38, 475
 Wilford, E. C. 367
 Wilhelm 197
 Wilkins, Bp. 418
 Wilkinson, E. 464. F. 92. R. M. 571. T. 476
 Willcock, J. 285
 Willemont 75
 Willes, Capt. G. 265
 Willey, J. 560
 Williams 557. A. 368. B. B. 175. Dr. 639. E. 506. F. 270, 640. H. L. 475. J. 270, 368 *bis*. J. T. 175. Mrs. 239. R. 475. T. 19, 78, 379. W. 646
 — Lady M. H. 175
 Williamson 363. M. 560
 Willis, M. 572. M. C. 381
 — Lady M. I. 78
 Willoughby, Lady 286, 422
 Wilmer, J. 270
 Wilmot, Dr. 467
 Wilson 265. Bp. 99, 102. C. T. 189. Dr. 561. E. 518. G. 639. H. 269, 638. R. 286. Sir R. 81. T. 628. Sir T. 205. W. C. 269
 Wilton, E. 463
 — Lady 366
 Winchester, Bp. 8. Capt. 463
 Windham, C. A. 78. J. 11
 Wing, A. 78
 Wingfield, E. 85, 284. W. 92
 Winkelman 65, 164
 Winn, C. 269
 Winter, P. 478
 Winwood 521
 Wisdome, T. 473
 Wishow, J. 628
 Wiss, P. 176
 Witherby, T. 286
 Withering, Dr. 477
 Wodehouse, Lord 590
 Wombwell 173
 Wood 32, 237, 313, 463. A. 176. W. 92
 Woodcock, D. 78
 Woodd, E. 285
 Woodford, J. 463
 Woodgate, H. 270
 Woodthorpe, H. 285
 Woodward, Dr. 566
 Woolcombe, C. 366. W. 475
 Woolfe 237
 Woollett, W. 286
 Woolley 76
 Wootton, Sir H. 319
 Worcester, Bp. 394
 Wormald 674. M. 270
 Worsley, W. 78
 Worsop, R. A. 559
 Worthington, H. 182
 Wortley, J. S. 640. S. 560
 Wotton, R. 107
 Wray, C. D. 176
 Wren, Sir C. 268, 585, 579
 Wroe, J. 75, 364
 Wrottesley 485
 Wright 467, 592, 638. I. C. 464. J. P. 27. T. 91. W. 573
 Wyatt 425, 440
 Wyatville, A. 380, 476
 Wylly, A. C. 77
 Wyndham 379. J. S. 359. L. E. 78
 Wynn, Sir W. W. 479
 Wynne 485. D. 107. T. P. 78
 Wynter, T. 77
 Wyrley 17
 Yarburbg, H. 478
 Yarde, E. 500
 Yates 29, 98, 136. E. 380. J. 527
 Yokouilleff 360
 Yonge 188
 York, Duke 76, 259, 277, 453, 626
 Young 239, 418, 642. B. 639. Dr. 230. E. 571. Sir G. 566
 Younge, S. 560
 Zouch, E. 368, 560. F. E. 190

END OF VOL. XCV.

* * For Index to Plates, see p. iv.



